

NOTES ON JENKIN DANIEL

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HBCA
A.32/3
fo.60

Jenkin Daniel was born in Wales, approximately in the year 1746. A contract for re-employment with the Hudson's Bay Company was made on May 3, 1781, giving his age as about 35 years. This contract was signed with an X, so he was not literate. At that time, his place of residence was given as St. Dunstan's parish in Stepney.

HBCA
B.3/a/57

The first date of his employment with the company was, apparently, 1765 when his name first appears in the Albany journal in the fall of that year. His arrival is noted on Sept. 13, 1765, among other men. A further reference occurs in the Servants accounts which lists him as receiving a cash advance of L2 on May 21 of the same year. This date would probably be just prior to his sailing from London.

There are no references to Jenkin Daniel throughout the winter of 1765-1766, but as a labourer he would have been assigned to various tasks as they were required around the Fort.

HBCA
B.86/a/15

On May 23 or May 26, Jenkin Daniel was a member of a group of men sent to Henley House, 160 miles up the Albany River. He apparently remained there until August 1, 1769. In the Henley House journals for this period, the writer does not refer to specific men, but rather notes numbers of men assigned to specific tasks. However, he notes on August 1, 1769, "Jenkin Daniel with Wm. Richards and John Griffiths sent off by boat for Albany."

HBCA
B.3/a/62

The next reference to Jenkin Daniel occurs in the Albany journal of 1769 - 1770, when on Sept. 14 he was named as one of a party of four men "to assist party for Henley over the Great Fall." They returned to Albany on Oct. 3. Again, this winter passed with only general remarks about their activities. The writer makes a comment about the men hauling timber from about 8 miles upriver with 8 oxen. Earlier in the fall there is a remark

about seeing their cattle in the marsh but that they were "so wild they could not get near them." This was recorded on Nov. 3, but eventually they were able to get them housed. The troubles they had with recapturing their cattle after a summer of freedom was a recurring theme over many years. Jenkin Daniel was referred to by name on June 4, 1770, when he was again among the 4 extra men sent to assist the Henley House party "over the Fall." They returned to the Fort June 16.

During July of 1770, the journal writer stated that the Indians were warring between themselves and that they were leaving numbers of women and children at Fort Albany while they pursued their raids.

HBCA
B.3/a/63

On Sept. 14, Jenkin Daniel was again in a group sent to Henley House in two boats with provisions and supplies. They returned to the Fort on Oct. 21. For about a week thereafter he was with the woodcutters, but on Oct. 30 he was "ordered home ... to hunt with the cooper at Chickney." Those men involved in hunting had the opportunity to obtain some furs for their own credit, and on December 1, for example, Jenkin Daniel brought in 5 marten along with other small game intended for partial provisioning of the Fort. On Dec. 15 the note reads "Jenkin Daniel home from hunting." For the remainder of the journal there are no references to him by name, but as was their custom, he would be employed in various tasks to fit their need of the moment.

HBCA
B.3/a/64

In early September 1771, they had sent their usual party to Henley House with the escort of several extra men to help part of the way. On Oct. 11, the Chief was uneasy because the escort group had not returned, so "despatched Jenkin Daniel and an Indian to go in quest of them." They all returned the following day, but the returning escort told of a very difficult 18 day journey. The Chief remarked that they were "most sadly jaded." One cause for anxiety in such a case was the fact that provisions for the trip were weighed out and calculated closely for the estimated time they would be absent. Any unusual delays would see them in want of food and eventually unable to continue the efforts of their travels.

On Nov. 4, the Chief "sent Wm. Baine and Jenkin Daniel to fish and hunt at Chickney." During the same month he reports on a different episode. An Indian was brought to the Fort to be provided care; he had "got sadly burned by fainting away in a Sweating House." At the Fort they were frequently treating Indian patients, maintaining elderly Indians and widows and orphans for periods of time. Most orphans they tried to return to their family groups when they came to trade.

On Nov. 29 "the cooper and Jenkin Daniel brought 10 marten they say that neither Partridges, Rabbits or Pheasants are to be got." The two men returned twice more, the final date on Dec. 20, each time bringing in 2 martens.

As this winter wore on all game seemed scarce and there was reported starvation among the Indians. Since hunting was of little profit, Jenkin Daniel was returned to the woodcutting detail and on Jan. 20 he was involved in an accident. "Jenkin Daniel had his leg much bruised and badly cut by the sled running over him." He was invalided and under the care of the Surgeon for some weeks. It is obvious, however, that he made a good recovery, for on Mar. 19, "I this morning despatched John Martin and Jenkin Daniel with a letter to the chief and Council at Moose Fort requesting them to spare Mr. Kitchen (Moose Fort surgeon)." His assistance was urgently needed by the Albany surgeon Mr. Jarvis who was caring for one of their young officers. This man had some time before suffered an accidental gunshot wound to his leg. The wound had seemingly healed, but he suddenly developed a very severe infection in the affected leg. Unfortunately, the errand was in vain. Mr. King, just short of his 23rd birthday, died suddenly the day after the men were sent for help. Mr. Kitchen arrived at Albany Mar. 29, with the results of early spring travel "most terribly sunburnt and quite snowblind."

During late April and early May Jenkin Daniel, with 3 other men, was goose-hunting in the marsh, but it was remarked that there were very few geese. It was a very bad time in the countryside and reports filtered in of hunger leading to cannibalism among the Indians.

On June 10, 1772, Jenkin Daniel was among the 8

Englishmen and 1 Indian sent to Henley House in 1 boat. The date of their return is not recorded.

HBCA
B.3/a/65

Another event in early August compounded their problems that year. The writer noted a very early frost, a severe one. Naturally it would have a profound effect on their garden produce. It was a recurring pattern of their existence. Nature all too often seemed to conspire against them in a series of damaging events. However, they seemed to carry on indomitably, and during the following winter they completed building a new boat, a six-tonner which they called the "Albany".

The following summer of 1773 was a dreary one. The writer described it as rainy and cool throughout July, "very cold", and as a consequence everyone was sick, "including Daniel". This suggests that Jenkin Daniel was a man seldom ill, with a natural hardiness. The writer further described this summer as comparable to England in the late winter months there.

When the ship from England was ready to return to England, several men were given their discharge on Sept. 9, among them Jenkin Daniel who had, it seems, spent 8 years in North America without a home leave.

HBCA
B.3/a/66

Very close to an exact year later, Jenkin Daniel returned to Albany on Sept. 12, 1774. Fifteen days later he was sent to Henley House where he remained for the next several years. The Henley House journals of the years from 1774 to 1780 contain very sparse information about the nineteen or so men quartered there. During each year there was passing reference to Jenkin Daniel or others, and on several occasions when the post was transferred from the charge of one Master to another, the staff names were listed.

On the day they left Albany, Sept. 27, 1774, there was an additional interesting note, "the seals having torn the nets we got no fish from them."

HBCA
B.86/a/24

At Henley House Jenkin Daniel is briefly mentioned on Oct. 13, 1774, and on Oct. 18 there is a note "carpenter making a Hog Stye". From this very cryptic entry, one can assume that they had got, or were intending to get, swine from Albany, but it is curious that there are no further comments about the success or failure of this venture.

HBCA
B.86/a/25
HBCA
B.86/a/26

In the early summer journal of 1775 there is one reference to Jenkin Daniel. On June 30, "Jenkin Daniel and 1 man at the Pitt saw."

HBCA
B.86/a/27

On Oct. 18 of the succeeding fall- winter journal, Jenkin Daniel is listed among the men at Henley. In the same journal on Jan. 11, there is the following entry about an Indian who had lost his children through illness and he had lost his drive to hunt; the writer goes on to say that he was "inconsolable, shall feel them well and cherish them."

In this same winter he remarks that they are collecting "birch crooks for Albany." From other descriptions it appears that they used these crooks in their boat-building. A little later he states that they are having "exceeding fine weather".

HBCA
B.86/a/30

On June 9, 1776, he "sent an Englishman and an Indian with Trading goods for Albany". The Englishman was Jenkin Daniel. In fact he made several trips between Henley House and Albany that summer. At one point the trips were in rather quick succession since he left Henley House July 27, arrived back on August 10 and had to return to Albany on August 16 with account books that had been forgotten.

HBCA
B.86/a/29

During that summer and early fall, Edward Jarvis, at the time surgeon at Albany, was at Henley House awaiting an Indian family that would escort him on an exploratory trip of one of the south tributaries of the Albany River. The Indians had reported that one of these tributaries connected with the Moose River system. Eventually as fall set in, Edward Jarvis was able to set off on this trip. It proved a very difficult trip, both in the terrain they covered and in obtaining sufficient food. In spite of the occasion few birds, or the odd beaver, they were frequently hungry for several days at a time. Jarvis had taken his dog with him and it, too, was reaching the point of starvation. Finally when food was at its scarcest the Indians said they would have to kill the dog to feed themselves. He described the Indians ceremoniously explaining to

the dog that they were not angry with it but need food. They killed it with a blow on the head. Edward Jarvis said it "made but an indifferent meal". They did make their way to Moose Fort after weeks of arduous travel from Henley House.

HBCA
B.86/a/30

Through the winter of 1776-1777, there are somewhat more frequent references to Jenkin Daniel's activities, beginning February 24, 1777, "Daniel and Moore went to their Fort up the river"; March 1 these two men brought in "32 partridges and 6 marten"; April 24, "Daniel sharpening saws".

After the ice breakup, the entry for May 18 reads, "Early this morning dispatched J. Daniel and D. Moore in a canoe to Albany for Trading Goods". They returned ten days later with letters and goods.

In the early summer of 1777, there was a lot of activity between Henley House and Gloucester House, farther inland. Jenkin Daniel was involved in the transport of goods between these two establishments, the first occasion on June 8, when the journal states, "sent Jenkin Daniel, W. Irvin and an Indian in a canoe to assist them (John Kipling and his men) up and bring down intelligence of their proceedings." The entry on July 1 states "1/4 past 10 at night Jenkin Daniel, Wm. Irvin, John Hodgson arrived from Glo. in a miserable condition half starved for want of victuals." One week later, the writer notes, "J. Daniel and Jn. Martin assisting me in Packing up Goods for Glo. House." On July 10, Jenkin Daniel was one of two Englishmen with two Indians sent off again for Gloucester House with goods for that place. They returned to Henley House on July 26. That seems to have brought an end to the freighting for the moment, for on July 30 the remark is, "Jenkin Daniel making paddles and mending hayrakes." The latter chore suggests that they did, indeed keep livestock at Henley, but that fact is very rarely referred to. The August 4 journal reads, "J. Daniel and 1 man grinding the 2 old scythes and cutting grass".

HBCA
B.86/a/31

On August 10, Jenkin Daniel was again assigned to the river work. That day the entry states, "1/2 past 3 p.m. sent J. Daniel down the river in search for an Indian to go with him to Albany he returned

home with one at night." On the following day, "1/2 past 9 a.m. sent J. Daniel and an Indian to Albany with letters from Gloucester & Henley." They returned to Henley at 2 p.m. August 26, accompanied by 2 more Englishmen and 2 more Indians. Three days later Jenkin Daniel was among 6 Englishmen and 4 Indians sent to Gloucester House in 5 canoes with provisions. They returned to Henley House with letters from Gloucester on Sept. 18, and the following day Jenkin Daniel was sent on to Albany.

It seems that the provisioning of Gloucester House made a large replacement of supplies necessary for Henley House. The crews of the fall brigade were on their way to Henley from Fort Albany when they were caught in an early freeze-up. They had to unload most of their cargo some distance downriver, and gradually transport it through the winter to Henley. One man, John Martin, tented, guarding the cache, while others made the laborious trips back and forth. Early in the affair, Jenkin Daniel and John Hodgson came with a letter from John Favell requesting provisions. This was on Oct. 27. On Nov., 1, Jenkin Daniel is noted as being at Henley, but on Dec. 23 it is recorded, "Jenkin Daniel very lame in his right hand" and further that the injury or infection was acquired in "transporting goods from Martin's tent". The problem must have seemed quite severe because on Dec. 24, "sent him express with 4 men to Albany". There he would be able to have the attentions of the surgeon.

There are no further references to him for many months, until June 10 in fact, when it is noted, "Daniel fishing". Some weeks later, on July 14, "Jenkin Daniel & John Martin repairing canoes", in preparations for a trip to Gloucester House which began on July 17, 1778. By August 21 they had returned to Henley House.

HBCA
B.86/a/32

On October 3 the writer John Favell records, "sent J. Daniel, George Parrock and 2 old Indian women to try for Fish". Two days later, "Jenkin Daniel came home to inform me of the Sad accident that George Parrock had shot himself about 8 miles below the house". On Oct. 6 they sent this man by canoe to be cared for by the surgeon at Albany.

Later on, on October 26 the writer remarks "Indians upcountry are continually at war." On October 27, a man, John Martin, who had frequently been paired up with Jenkin Daniel on river trips and in hunting and fishing, was drowned in the river.

During these fall weeks, several parties of Indians came to Henley and on Nov. 13 one group arrived with an injured man, "one of the aforesaid Indians was gored in 3 different parts of his Body by a Buck Deer about 6 weeks ago." Apparently he was at Henley House for some time recovering from these wounds.

In the spring of 1779 with the ice breaking up, the water rose very high, so high that they had about 6 feet in some of their buildings, and their storage cellars were flooded. On May 7 they were forced to abandon their house because of the high water, and by rowing to the "North Main" took refuge on a high bank about 100 yards from the house. After that critical day the water fell rapidly, but much of their food and trading goods supplies were damaged.

It seems that it must have been for the need to replenish their supplies that, on or about May 11, Jenkin Daniel was sent to Albany. On May 30, "J. Daniel arrived back with trading goods and provisions." He was accompanied by 3 Indians.

HBCA
B.86/a/33

Again in the early summer of 1779, there were several cargoes transported to Gloucester House. Jenkin Daniel was among 13 men who left on June 14. Their return is noted as being July 29. From these dates it is possible that there was a second trip not recorded in the journal.

Following this, on August 9, "Jenkin Daniel accompanying John Favell to Albany". He must have returned much earlier than John Favell, who did not return and take over the House and journal until Dec. 18.

During that fall and in early 1780, Jenkin Daniel was hunting for the house. On Dec. 24, the note reads "2 martins and 6 rabbits from J. Daniel". By late January he may have been back with the woodcutters, for on Jan. 28, "Jenkin Daniel strained his back very much by steering the sled." During the next three days he is remarked "ill",

or "Very ill" but by Fe. 1 is said to be "mending fast". Hunting during the remainder of the winter was very unprofitable, "partridges & rabbits scarce".

By contrast to the preceding spring, the river level in 1780 was very low, causing them trouble in the transportation of their provisions from Albany. On one occasion the writer states that it was "26 days journey from Albany".

On June 26, Jenkin Daniel was listed among the nine men, "with 8 Indians to Glo. House." Seven of the men, including Jenkin Daniel, returned on July 15 "with furs" from Gloucester House. Between July 19 and Aug. 6 there was another trip upriver, this time with fewer men and obviously a lighter cargo, but they returned with a further "15 bundles of furs".

It would appear that the Aug. 8th entry, "Mr. Philip Turnor with 6 Englishmen set off for Albany", was the further transport of the furs to the Fort for the ship's arrival..

HBCA
B.3/a/77a

On August 21, the Chief at Albany writes "Jenkin Daniel and 3 Indians came down from Henley by a letter from Mr. Favell. I am informed they have only 14 days victual for 8 people on the 16th Inst." Once more they must have left the cupboard bare providing for Gloucester House, and possibly the replenishment of their supplies was not accomplished as speedily as they had anticipated. The 4 to 5 day journey by Jenkin Daniel and the Indians, probably travelling light in canoes, was quite a lot faster than they were able to accomplish with heavily-laden boats.

Shortly afterwards they received news at Albany of the arrival of the "Prince Rupert" at Moose Fort. On Sept. 14, Jenkin Daniel, among 8 men, was given his formal discharge and returned to England. On this second occasion he had spent 6 years in North America.

HBCA
A.32/3
fo.60

On May 3, 1781, Jenkin Daniel signed a contract to return to Hudson Bay, and sailed on the same ship that Robert Goodwin came out on for the first time.

HBCA
B.3/a/80

They landed in James Bay about Sept. 1, and before the month was out, Sept. 23, Jenkin Daniel was among the crew transporting provisions up to Henley House. There was another later trip, but on Nov. 5, Jenkin Daniel came back to Albany, "having cut his leg with a hatchet".

Nearing the end of November, they had got all but 6 of their cattle home, and from Nov. 27 to Nov. 29 they were busy slaughtering and dressing some of their cattle and hogs. However there is a note, "five hogs are supposed to have been killed by the Indians". By that time Jenkin Daniel had been sent out hunting. On Dec. 1 "Jenkin Daniel came home and brought 30 rabbits".

In a little more than a week, his assignment was changed, for on Dec. 10 part of the entry reads, "John Hodgson and Jenkin Daniel preparing to go to Henley". Winter trips between their houses were infrequent but there were some efforts to keep in touch, and unusual circumstances or needs were relayed urgently on occasion. This happened in January, 1782, when they received news of a fire at Henley House.

Earlier, on Dec. 26 at Albany there was one of the references to Christmas activities, "men amusing themselves with Football". The succeeding months passed with no mention of Jenkin Daniel by name, until on Sept. 18 he is recorded as being among the group on men transporting cargo to Gloucester House. Then, on October 22 he is noted to have returned from Albany in company with an Indian.

HBCA
B.3/a/82

Not until May 14, 1783, is Jenkin Daniel referred to again, then "sent Jenkin Daniel and an Indian with a canoe with letters to Mr. McNab at Henley". In eight days, "Daniel returned with letters from Henley". On May 31, he was included in a group of men who went by boat to Gloucester House.

After the ship's arrival, in early fall, 18 men and two Indians were sent to Henley in two boats "well loaded". Jenkin Daniel was a member of this party, leaving on Sept. 18 and returning on Oct. 10. One week later the record reads,, "sent Jenkin Daniel and James Lena up the river to hunt partridges, fish and rabbits".

On Nov. 23, "Jenkin Daniel and Jas. Lena came home with twelve rabbits and to fetch sleds". They "returned to their respective tents" on the day following. The fact that they came for sleds implies that they had a store of small game and/or fish that they could not easily carry, and on Dec. 6 it is further noted "David Sanderson and Jenkin Daniel returned from their tents with 150 rabbits". Two days later, "Jenkin Daniel and others returned to their tents". On Dec. 20 the next reference states, "Jenkin Daniel and David Sanderson came home from their tent the former bringing 60 rabbits the latter only 10 rabbits".

At that time it seems they spent Christmas and New Year's at the Fort. On Jan. 3, 1784 the writer notes, "sent Jenkin Daniel to his tent". He brought in an additional 20 rabbits one week later. On Jan. 18 he returned to the Fort with 32 more rabbits. On Jan. 24 the journal states, "men (woodcutters) returned to bake bread as did Jenkin Daniel from his tent with twenty rabbits". However, hunting was becoming less productive and on Jan. 31 "Jenkin Daniel brought his bedding home having only got 12 rabbits last week".

In the next few weeks some of the men began to suffer from the effects of scurvy, and some of the Indians were struggling into the Fort, semi-starved. On Feb. 18 the note reads, "sent Jenkin Daniel John Eunson & Jas. Cromartie with provisions to the starved Indians".

On Feb. 26, the entry states "Jenkin Daniel and two men breaking in two young oxen", but a few days later, on Mar. 1, he is included in the list of three men "on the surgeon's list". Whatever his problem, whether scurvy or something else, he was still recorded as on the "Surgeon's Lists" on Apr. 4. He may well have had some arthritic condition, because on June 1 the writer notes, "Jenkin Daniel tho' bad with the rheumatism at work in the gardens".

HBCA
B.3/a/84

By late summer he was apparently able to participate in more strenuous work. On Sept. 28 Jenkin Daniel was among the 10 men sent "to collect and raft home firewood not having a single stick on the plantation". Then, later, on Oct. 2 he was in the party taking cargo to Henley House. Four of them returned on Oct. 22.

HBCA
B.3/a/85

In the Albany Journal abstracts for this year there is a notation that the men received 10 shillings in "Bounty" for their trips upriver to Gloucester House. This amount was apparently a raise for this kind of work.

HBCA
B.3/a/86?

For many months after the Oct. 22, 1784 entry there are no direct references to Jenkin Daniel, but it is probable that he was employed at Albany. Not until the following summer, on July 18, is his name mentioned. Then it states, "Daniel in the garden".

On July 30 the writer notes, "sent Jenkin Daniel with an Indian to overtake the battaux with the canoe traded yesterday to be lashed alongside and taken up to Gloucester."

Later, on Sept. 8, the writer states, "sent Jenkin Daniel and Thos. Firth to Moose requesting flour."

However Jenkin Daniel's return is recorded on Sept. 11, "with pacquet". It may be possible that they met the party from Moose on a trip to Albany and exchanged their letters. In any case, three days, unless by sloop, would be a very unusual time.

On Oct. 18, Jenkin Daniel was again sent "with an Indian with the guns, twine shot and fine Cloth for Henley House". Jenkin Daniel returned to Albany on Oct. 21, saying he could not get up the river to Henley. It was quite likely that with the variations in seasons, that this year the river was beginning to freeze over relatively early in this year.

The next reference to Jenkin Daniel is the Dec. 1 entry, "sent Jenkin Daniel and two men to to hunt partridges." They returned several weeks later to spend the usual Christmas break at the Fort, but on Jan. 9, "Jenkin Daniel and 2 men returned to hunting tents." Four days later, Jenkin Daniel came in to the Fort with 100 birds but brought his bedding back as well. The weather had become too cold to make partridge-hunting "profitable".

By late May the river was navigable, so on May 23, Jenkin Daniel along with 8 other Englishmen and 9 Indians set off in boats for Henley and Gloucester. There may have been cargo for Gloucester, but it would seem that they could only have gone as far as

Henley since they returned to Albany on June 1.

On June 4, Jenkin Daniel was sent on another trip upriver, and returned to Albany on July 31 from Gloucester.

HBCA
B.3/a/88

Again, on Oct. 13, 1786, Jenkin Daniel was among the 14 men sent in two boats with supplies for Gloucester House. They also sent a boatload to Henley, but were evidently not able to use their large boats because of low water. A few days earlier they had "sowed carrot Plants and Onions for a trial". This was recorded on Oct. 9, but it is very doubtful that if they were accustomed to successful fall planting in England, they would have had the same success in North America at that latitude.

On Oct. 17, Jenkin Daniel and 11 other men returned to Albany, so it is doubtful that these men went the full distance to Gloucester House. Since river travel would now become impossible, on Oct. 23, Jenkin Daniel and 3 others were "sent to tent up the river to snare rabbits". This must have been a relatively mild fall because the Chief notes that he had "reports the grey geese to be plenty still. Traded three seals".

On Oct. 30 he notes, "one taking care of the pigs and horse", and on the following day, "the two coopers repairing the sleds for the cattle", in preparation for the winter wood-hauling.

On Nov. 18, one man returned from the hunting tents and the Chief records that Jenkin Daniel had sent in 120 rabbits and David Sanderson 100. A few weeks later he records "Hugh Sanderson and Magnus Johnson brought in another 120 rabbits from Jenkin Daniel's tent". Again the catch is recorded on Dec. 16, "Jenkin Daniel and Hugh Sinclair brought 80 rabbits". For the present the hunting would cease and on Dec. 18 the Chief "sent 3 men to Jenkin Daniel's tent to assist him home with his bedding". They returned on Dec. 21 with a further 160 rabbits and 4 martens. On Dec. 22, "Jenkin Daniel and David Sanderson brought their bedding home". During this early winter period they had also got some rabbits from the Indians from time to time, so it would appear to have been a year of high rabbit population, unlike some they endured.

After the Christmas break, On Jan. 18, 1787, Jenkin Daniel and Hugh Sinclair were sent back to their hunting area up the river. On Jan. 27, "Jenkin Daniel and Hugh Sinclair came from their tent with 60 rabbits". They returned to hunt two days later.

A few weeks later their catch was considerably reduced. On Feb. 10, "Jenkin Daniel brought 20 rabbits". Evidently they ceased their hunting at this time, since on Feb. 12, the Chief records "sent Jenkin Daniel & J. Spence to look out for more timber".

>From January through March of this winter there were reports of famine once again among the Indians, and the health of the men at the Fort was of concern. Several of them, including Edward Jarvis, the Chief, were suffering from an eruption of boils, probably in part at least, due to their restricted diet during the winter months. The Chief, who frequently seemed to be looking disaster in the face, was very gloomy when he notes "never saw a worse winter".

On March 31, Jenkin Daniel and the other men returned from their timber area of Martin's Island.

Throughout April they were busy with preparations for the spring business and so, on April 24, they had a minor celebration of St. George's Day, two days late, and on the same day saw their first geese arriving.

On May 4th, the note mentioning Jenkin Daniel reads, "Jenkin Daniel and two in the garden making hot beds and clearing drains". By late May they were able to resume their river travel and on May 20, "1/2 past 3 a.m." 14 Englishmen including Jenkin Daniel, and 8 Indians left in 2 large boats for Henley who were very short at the time. The majority of these men returned on May 29. A few days later, on June 3, Jenkin Daniel was again in a party of men in a large boat taking supplies to Gloucester House, but the reports of low water were of concern.

In the meantime the Chief himself was involved in some of the gardening activity. On June 14 he "finished the border of the West Country garden". On June 17, the men had returned from their trip upriver, saying the river was very shallow. They

brought the furs from Henley with them.

On June 27, "Jenkin Daniel cleaning and setting poles", evidently once more employed in the garden. Two days later the note states "and in the afternoon sent Jenkin Daniel and an Indian Express to Henley with the Inland Gloucester and Henley letters". They returned to Albany on July 8 and reported the "Gloucester battaux had not yet arrived". After this strenuous trip, he was given a day to rest, and on July 10 was "at work in the gardens".

HBCA
B.3/a/89

After the ships arrival there was another cargo trip to Henley when men including Jenkin Daniel were sent up in 2 boats on Sept. 18.

On Sept. 22, the Chief notes that the soap they had ordered was shortweighted. Of course this was a recurring problem --- when items ordered did not meet the weight or standard on bills of lading.

On Sept. 26 he records, "a poor woman and an idiot came to be support at the Fort all her friends having deserted her". It would seem that perhaps she had become mentally ill instead of being "an idiot," that a change of behaviour resulted in the abandonment.

After a 17 day journey, the men dispatched to Henley arrived back at Albany on Oct. 4 "very hungry". This was the longest time known to the Chief to accomplish the round trip of 320 river miles.

On Oct. 6, another party left Fort Albany for Henley House with another load of goods and provisions and Jenkin Daniel was among a few extra men sent part way "to assist over the falls". On the return trip they collected "2 rafts of wood" and arrived at Albany on Oct. 12.

A week later, Oct. 19, the Chief noted that he sent "Jenkin Daniel & 2 men to hunt rabbits in Indian Stone Bay".

On No. 2 they "got our cattle home only 14! " Through most of November they had unseasonably warm weather with no snow and the geese and gulls were still to be seen in the area.

On Dec. 22, the note reads, in part, that some Indians had come in bringing some rabbits and rabbit furs. The writer knew them well and described them as being "old oatmeal eaters".

After the Christmas break, Jenkin Daniel was sent back hunting and on Feb. 4, two men were "sent to Jenkin Daniel for rabbits". On Feb. 16, Jenkin Daniel himself returned to the Fort with 20 rabbits, and it seems that they felt it was not profitable to continue the hunt, for on Feb. 20 the writer remarks "sent Jenkin Daniel and Joseph Martin and a dog to fetch home the tenting".

On Mar. 15 which was a Saturday when all hands were given a drink, the Chief states "served all hands lemon juice with their brandy, [3 men] having a taint of the scurvy."

During late March and early April they sent several small groups of men to Moose Factory for supplies.

On Mar. 25, Jenkin Daniel was sent and returned on April 6 "with tracking lines, cloth, etc". A second party of two men encountered some almost fatal difficulties. On Thurs. April 15, John Spence returned to the Fort alone at 4 a.m. He told them that on the previous Sunday, "Robert Randall missed his snoeshoes from his sled, so Spence went back to seek them giving Randall both sleds to go on with and that when he came back he could neither find Randall or the Sleds and blowing and drifting hard could not find his track' that he kept firing his gun while he had any power left but could not get any answer he then went back about 10 miles to the tent where they had slept and not finding him come on to the Fort so weak he was obliged to be led to bed." The Chief continues on "... sent 2 men in search of him", and remarks that Spence was "half dead with hunger thirst cold and Grief of mind".

The following day, however, Robert Randall was found. He had "travelled right out to sea and slept under a ridge of ice and Monday morning being providentially clear he discovered the land which he reached about 3 oclock the same afternoon".

On April 19 there is a remark, "4 men snowblind". By late April, as well, their supply of salt geese was all gone.

It was obviously an early spring, since on May 1 the note reads "Jenkin Daniel and one man making hot beds". Somewhat later the writer comments on the fact that they have had low water for 3 years.

On May 18 Jenkin Daniel was among the 26 men that were sent "to take the big boat, The Good Intent, to Martins Fall "if the waters will allow". This boat had been constructed through the winter months at Albany.

The spring goose hunt was abysmally poor, there were few geese around and they obtained "only 5 casks".

On May 23 there was a message from David Sanderson "boat cannot get above Henley". By June 3, at the time the Chief was feeling very uneasy about the length of time the men had been absent on the trip, they returned safely. On June 4, the Chief remarks that the salt pork they had got was spoiled and "could not be used for inland". On June 7 Jenkin Daniel was in a party of men in 2 boats sent with supplies to Gloucester.

On June 29 the Chief writes "Alex" Thompson and two Canadians brought letters from inland by which I understand they are desirous of engaging in the Company's service". These were the same two men that Robert Goodwin mentioned in his Osnaburgh Journal (1787-88). The Chief goes on to describe David Michael in more detail saying he was from Montreal, and had engaged him. David Michael had joined General Burgoyne's army from Albany, N.Y., had been taken prisoner by the Americans at Saratoga and was treated badly thereafter. He finally escaped and made his way north to Montreal, and was quite accustomed to living off the land.

At the end of June, he remarks "the musketoes very thick". Since there were such infrequent references to them, the mosquitoes must have been very bad that summer. One new acquisition gives some indication of their plans for future expansion; that was a "wooden canoe similar to Canadian ones for future operations beyond Osnaburgh".

In mid-July he is in a hurried frame of mind saying that he must get the accounts closed for the arrival of the ships and that therefore there often

was not time to check for accuracy and completeness, that they were "often imperfect". A little later on he remarks on the poor trade from Gloucester, but this would only become evident as the boats returned downriver from this inland House.

HBCA
B.3/a/90

During the summer and early fall of 1788, Jenkin Daniel made a number of trips between Albany, Henley and Gloucester, sometimes in the large cargo boats and sometimes travelling more lightly and speedily by canoe. On Oct. 9 he was among the party of 12 men in 2 boats (Battaux) & a canoe "well loaded for Henley". They returned to Albany on Oct. 23.

On Oct. 26, the hunting party was sent out: "Jenkin Daniel & 2 others to Hatchet Point". On Nov. 1, "Jos. Martin returned for sleds - Jenkin Daniel not being able to reach tent".

This fall their cattle had dwindled in numbers; on Nov. 5 "got cattle home, only 11 and one of them so exceedingly lame it was with difficulty it reached the fort."

On Nov. 8, "sent Jos. Martin and two men with sleds to Jenkin Daniel". On Nov. 13, he notes J. Yorstone and Thomas Harvey came from Jenkin Daniel's tent with only ten rabbits, not being able to get to his proper winter quarters. On Nov. 29, there is another note, "two men from Jenkin Daniel's tent with 40 rabbits". On Dec. 6, the note ends "and Jn. Clewstone from Daniel's tent with 30 rabbits and 20 birds". Further, on Dec. 23, "in the evening J. Martin and Jn. Clewstone returned from Daniel's tent with 30 rabbits".

After the beginning of 1789, on Jan. 10, the Chief notes, "Jenkin Daniel came home lame from his tent with much difficulty having a rheumatic complaint in his right leg & thigh". This problem continued for several weeks. It is noted again on Jan. 26 "J. Daniel laid up with the rheumatism". By Feb. 9 he had recovered; "sent Jenkin Daniel who is better to the shipwright's tent in his stead".

In the meantime, one of his fellow workers was in much worse straits, having suffered severely from frostbite in the late fall. On Jan. 15, "Mr. McNab (surgeon) cut off two of Harvey's fingers who is

very poorly". On Jan. 29, "Mr. McNab cut off two of poor Harvey's toes". By April 30 the writer notes "Poor Harvey gets up but will be a cripple all his life". Nonetheless after his recovery they did continue to employ him, always referring to him as "poor Harvey" or "poor crippled Harvey".

Throughout the years, the officers of the Company noted celestial phenomena such as eclipses, and on Feb. 12 the Chief notes that he watched "the emersion (emergence?) of Jupiter's satellites".

On March 4, Jenkin Daniel and his hunting companion brought home 152 partridges "but they bring the disagreeable news that they are almost all gone". Thereafter for several weeks Jenkin Daniel was employed in another task; March 5 "Eunson and Daniel sewing outside flour bags"; March 9, "Daniel sewing outside flour bags"; March 13, "Daniel and one other sewing outside flour bags".

On March 30, "Jenkin Daniel & 6 others set off for Henley with trading goods".

In early May - the 6th - they had a very heavy snowfall, "7 feet deep in the path", that caused some later problems. It must have been a quite widespread phenomenon, because with the melt, their "plantations" were flooded and by May 19 when Jenkin Daniel and his crew returned from Henley with furs there is the remark, "Jenkin reports that the river is too full of water and that the ice is hove far into the woods in astonishing quantities". Nevertheless, on May 23, Jenkin Daniel and 5 other men were "sent in "Nautilus" canoe with urgently needed goods to Henley".

On June 9 the entry reads, in part, "Jenkin Daniel and Jn. Spence returned with 4 Indians from Henley with furs - 10 Bundles". Two days later "sent J. Daniel to fish up the river", and on June 13, "Jenkin Daniel brought 24 lbs. of fish". A few days later, on June 18, "Jenkin Daniel brought 30 lbs of fish", and on June 22, "J. Daniel bro't only 12 lbs of fish". On June 27 "Jenkin Daniel brought his nets home. Only 8 lbs of fish". He apparently tried again sporadically but on July 11, "Jenkin Daniel came home, no fish". Since it was so unprofitable to fish, he was put to work in the gardens. This is mentioned on July 14, "Jenkin Daniel in the garden", and again on July 19,

"Jenkin Daniel gardening".

Once again in late August, Jenkin Daniel was dispatched on August 31 to help the party leaving for Henley, "over the falls".

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/91

The new journal for 1789-1790 began on Sept. 5, and shortly thereafter, on Sept. 10, "Jenkin Daniel and William Kirk went to Chickney to stay for the Goose hunt." On the 21st, "I learn from Jenkin's companion they have got above 1400 geese and want more ammunition and casks to the tent."

On Oct. 9, the hunt was over; "Jenkin came with them he says the geese are growing scarce and the Inds. going to leave the hunt in the afternoon.

On Oct. 10, there is a fairly lengthy note regarding their upriver houses; "I understand James Agass was unable to prosecute the Glouc'r journey and was left at Henley he offers his endeavours to Mr. Hodgson to build a Battaux during the winter. I therefore hired an Indian & set off with Jenkin express with pitch, Tar, etc. for that purpose as 4 or more new ones will be required next spring." Jenkin Daniel returned from this trip in the evening of Oct. 21. For several days afterward he was preparing to go to his [winter?] hunting place. This is remarked on Oct. 24, "Jenkin preparing to hunt out;" and on Oct. 27, "sent Hugh Flatt & 5 men in a small Battaux to assist Jenkin Daniel to his hunting ground, one of the men to stay with him." On Nov. 7 and Nov. 9 they got a total of 11 head of cattle home.

On Nov. 21 there is a note, "three of the tenting hunters came home" but they are unnamed. In November, as well, some of their regular hangerson arrived to be fed throughout the winter; Nov. 24 notes "three families of Invalids and Orphans came from the fishing Creek to live on our geese & Oatmeal." On Nov. 30 "two men came from Jenkin's tent with 90 rabbits."

Although there were no references to them earlier, they evidently had some pigs, fro on Dec. 1 the writer reports, "Jackman and 1 man killing 3 pigs." On the same day, "the two men returned to Jenkin."

On Dec. 19, the daily entry ends, "... & 2 men came from Jenkin's Tent with 50 rabbits." Several days later, on Dec. 23, "Jenkin & man came home with 100 rabbits and 40 partridges."

After the Christmas holiday, Jenkin Daniel and 2 other men went up the river to hunt on Jan. 8. On Jan 23, "2 men from Jenkin came in the evening --- only 120 partridges & 2 foxes from the hunters." On Jan. 30 "Jenkin & Man came home for necessaries"; "only 20 rabbits from Jenkin". Since game was scarce, on Feb. 2, "Jenkin & 1 man preparing for Moose Fort." They set out the following day; "Jenkin & John Towers set out for Moose Fort with 2 dogs for Cloth." On Feb. 16, "Jenkin & man returned from Moose." On Feb. 22, he returned to hunting; "Jenkin Daniel & 1 man went up river to hunt."

Once in March, on the 17th, there is mention of hunting; "also Jenkin & Emerson from their tents only 10 Rabbits & 20 partridges."

In late April they began their preparations for the spring goose hunt; Apr. 20, "Mr. Prince, and 17 men with large sled went to Chickney"; "Jenkin and Joseph Martin followed, they are to serve out the powder and shot." Jenkin Daniel came home on May 28 and on the 31st, "sent Jenkin and an Indian to Chickney for the tenting and several things there." Three days later (June 2), "Jenkin came home with 20 geese, tentings, Etc."

On June 12, "Sent Jenkin and 5 men in a battaux for the Geese at Chickney." They returned on June 14.

One day later he was despatched on another journey: "sent Jenkin Daniel, John Williams and 5 Indians in a Battaux with flour and as many Trading Goods as can possibly be spared to Henley." They came back on June 27. Between July 1 and July 23 there was another trip to Henley and the returning men remarked on the river level, "plenty of water", which seems to have expedited their trips.

During late July and August the traders and their furs came in, and there was a hustle to get furs repacked for the ship, and the Traders provisioned for their return upriver.

In early Sept. they were also "cutting wood for the

ship." They were also examining the supplies brought them from Europe, and on Sept. 7 the Chief notes, "found load sugar damaged by sea water".

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/92

The fall goose hunt had begun but the man in charge was not well received by the Indians. On Sept. 20 the note reads, "shall send off Jenkin to Mr. Knowles (tomorrow) who does not quite please my Indians".

Somewhat later, it appears that they had received some sheep. Sept. 29 reads, "3 men finished the stockades and stabling off some ground for the sheep."

On Oct. 6, there is a note, "Early this morning sent J. Daniel & 4 men in a Boat to get the Geese from Chickney"; and then on Oct. 8, "sent Kirk to stay with Jenkin at Bonds Creek to serve out powder." The goose hunt lasted about another ten days. On Oct. 16, "sent to bring Jenkin from the goose tent. Jenkin and men returned with 170 geese."

On Oct. 19 among other remarks, there is this: "Jenkin Daniel preparing to go to his winter quarters", and another, "Taylors at work for Mr. Man(r) & Jenkin." Oct. 20, the note ends, "Jenkin & the rest as yesterday." On Oct. 21, preparations were complete and the note reads, "sent 4 men in a wooden canoe with Jenkin to his winter quarters." On Oct. 22, a party of men who had been sent upriver to Henley returned to the Fort but 1 stayed with Jenkin Daniel to hunt; "J. Martyn was detained according to my order y J. Daniel to hunt". The note ends with the remark that there were still geese around and on the following day they were "taking up vegetables" --- a late date for that location.

On Oct. 30, "Hen'y Thompson returned from Osnaburgh Journey having left Donald Thompson at Henley & Wm. Louttit with Jenkin."

In the next few days they had a sudden surge of cold weather and problems with high water and ice.

On Nov. 3, "with the flood much Ice floated up the river, sent 5 men to look after some tame geese we lost yesterday". Also other problems arose: "the

boar goared [sic] the horse dangerously in two places --- men [mess?] --- to knock out his Tusks and Casterate [sic] him." Nov. 5 he notes "the horse very poorly gelt the old Boar."

On Nov. 15 they got home their cattle but the Chief notes, "reduced to 12, 7 of which are oxen or Bulls, if it was not for their hauling home firewood, it would scarce be worth while to make hay for them."

On Nov. 25 he notes, "wooders came home to bake bread & 2 men from Jenkin for sleds," and also notes that they killed a pig, weight 52 lbs. They were also still constructing a shelter for their sheep, and through the next few days slaughtered a few more of their livestock: Nov. 26 "two men killed a barren cow wt. 320 lbs," and on Dec. 3, "3 men killed 4 piggs [sic] wt 220 lbs." At this time, too, he remarks on their mild weather.

On Dec. 6th and 7th, "three gone to Jenkins tent for Rabbits," and "50 Rabbits from Jenkins tent." Two days later, "3 men from Jenkins Tents with 150 Rabbits." On Dec. 13 they were sent out again, "sent 4 men to fetch rabbits from Jenkins Tent." They returned on Dec. 16, "the 4 men returned from J. Daniels Tent with 180 Rabbits & birds."

On Dec. 21 he reports on the men, and ends "except 3 who killed the old Bull who was grown too vicious to keep."

On Dec. 23, "Jenkin & men returned with 60 rabbits." This would be for the Christmas break in activities, with the exception of Dec. 24 when they had a general house-cleaning of all their quarters for Christmas.

In early January of 1791 some of the Indians had begun to drift towards the Fort for maintenance, and through the next several months they had reports of starvation among some Indian groups and sent provisions to some they heard of, as far away as 90 miles. It seems it was a mild winter and hunting and trapping was poor throughout the territory.

One band arrived on Jan, "the principal man --- being obliged to haul his child who is diseased with a distorted spine." On Jan. 7, "there are

still 24 adults & 25 children to maintain daily at the Fort which eat us up." On Jan. 13, the Chief notes, "an Indian died in Childbed." With the official prohibition of the Company and the circumspection of the writers of the time, there is no way of knowing if this was a woman attached to an Englishman.

On Jan. 22, "the men came home from their respective Tents, brot 120 birds but no Rabbits, and one of their few cows calved."

On Jan. 27, Donald McKay left with 6 men "with letters & goods for an Expedition above Red Lake." In some accounts, this man is labelled "Mad McKay" because of his difficult personality, and frequently men who had been with him threatened mutiny if later assigned to his exploration parties.

After a period of a few weeks, on Feb. 21 there is a note, "Jenkin & man returned to their Tent." He was apparently away for several weeks and returned on Mar. 5: "Jenkin Daniel brot 40 Rabbits." He went back to his tent on Mar. 8.

In the meantime, on Feb. 28, "a Sow farrowed 17 pigs but killed them all except four."

On Mar. 19, "Jenkin brot 40 Rabbits," and two days later, "returned to his tent." At this time the writer also notes that the son of one of their old well-known trading Indians has been reported as having turned cannibal.

On Mar. 30 "Jenkin with much difficulty returned from his Tent with his bedding this uncommon weather makes it impracticable for him to procure any rabbits."

During April they prepared for the upriver hauling and by May 12, they sent off the first of their loads to Henley. Jenkin Daniel was one of the 9 Englishmen in the group taking "1 Boat & 2 Battaux" with the assistance of 12 Indians. On May 14 they had two more boats loaded.

Although there are few references to their use or feeding and care, they apparently always had dogs around; and sometimes they spelled trouble, as on two recorded occasions in this spring: May 19,

"One of the dogs killed me a lamb, for which we shot him;" May 23, "the Factory dogs killed my find english ram lamb."

On May 25, "Early in the morning J. Daniel & six Indians returned in the Recovery from Henley with 20 Bundles of Furr[sic]s" and reporting that the river was low. A few days later the Chief also had word from their farther inland houses that trade prospects were poor.

Again on June 4 Jenkin Daniel was despatched with provisions for Henley and returned on June 16. This was a faster trip and quite urgent because Henley was short of provisions.

The Chief went inland on June 20 and one of the five men accompanying him was Jenkin Daniel. While there, reports came down that trade was better than first reported.

On July 22 there is a remark about their gardens; "garden progressing poorly - grubs cutting everything as fast as it grows."

Jenkin Daniel arrived back from Henley on July 31, with five other men, in a "large Henley Boat well-loaded with Furr[sic]s from Red Lake." They also brought a letter from Edward Jarvis (the Chief, or Governor) saying they needed more goods for the Inland houses. However, what they required may not have been immediately available, since there does not appear to be another trip upriver until Sept. 13. That would be after the arrival of the Ship and exchange of goods between Albany and Moose.

On Aug. 17, "Jenkin Daniel & 3 men cutting grass (hay) on the Flatts."

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/93a

On Sept. 25 the eleven crew members, among whom was Jenkin Daniel, who had departed Albany on Sept. 13, returned to Albany from Henley. A few days later, Sept. 29, Jenkin Daniel was sent to Chickney presumably for the goose hunt.

Winter in 1791 set in early and suddenly on Oct. 6 the temperature was 10F; they had snow and the creeks froze over. A few days later, on Oct. 10, they found some snipes "frozen in", and the Indians were unable to travel along shore in their canoes.

Some of their own boats were frozen in the ice and they had lost a grappling hook. They had not shot as many geese as they required, and the birds were gone. On Oct. 13 the Chief lessened the goose allowance to 1 per mess, and there were also many Indians stranded at the Fort because of the sudden freeze.

On Oct. 15 in return for some food (flour, pease, geese) and drink, some of the Indians were sent to bring the cattle home which they were successful in doing.

Two days later they were "taking up vegetables --- all our potatoes and turnips are spoiled." On Oct. 18, "sent Jenkin Daniel and one man to try for fish at Yarrows Creek;" "one grinding oatmeal for the Indians who are starving with hunger." With the ice coming down the river the Indians could not cross; "Indians cannot get over the North River."

ON Oct. 22, "Killed a Bull and gave them (Indians) the Offals likewise oatmeal pease and Flour." The Offals were probably the heart, liver, etc., that the Englishmen never mention using. They only part of an animal mentioned is the trading of deer tongues which they used as well as the venison from the Indians. That day men, who had been sent to Gloucester with supplies, returned, "leaving MR. Kipling halfway on the road blocked up by ice," and some of the crew had been left at Henley. The fall went on rather badly with cold and snow continuing their problems. Oct. 28 he reports, "Constant snow and drifts much which obliged us to employ all hands indoors picking Oakum and tying Quills."

On Nov. 5, "J. Daniel came home with 60 fish," and on Nov. 19, "J. Daniel returned form his Tent with 30 Rabbits."

Men who had been caught by the early freeze on the journey to and from Osnaburgh did not return to the Fort until Nov. 28. There were six of them and 1 man sent down from Gloucester, "James Yorstone having behaved abusively to Mr. Hodgson and refused to stay there when ordered, struck him off the Brandy List." On Nov. 30, "St. Andrews day, gave all hands except Yorstone mess Bottles."

Throughout Nov. and early Dec. the snow continued to come. In Nov. he remarks, "constant snow unheard of" there, and again on Dec. 3, when Jenkin

Daniel came with 28 rabbits, "snow uncommonly deep."

On Dec. 5, two Indian women came in, the wives of one of their traders, saying he had died three days earlier. The remark ends, "We were never less able to support them." On Dec. 8 the weather is described, "calm serene weather and clear the first fine day we have had this winter." That day as well 7 more men arrived back from the Red Lake and Osnaburgh journeys.

On Dec. 16, "Mr. D. McKay and four others returned from their Expedition to Lake Le Pluie which is greatly rendered abortive by the early winter setting in." Donald McKay was a Canadian who had evidently been hired to explore ahead for the extension of trade inland. He was, it seems, a controversial figure who disliked most of the Hudson Bay officers and was equally disliked by them. However, on a trip several years later (1796 - 1797) undertaken between Albany and York via the river systems, he did prove the distance from York to Red River was considerably shorter than from Albany. Since he got no assistance from Osnaburgh house onward, the trip was accomplished by the assistance of his Indian wife, and his sister-in-law, living mostly on the fish they could catch. The country north of the Red River portion of Lake Winnipeg was, it seems, strange to him, so one has to admire his tenacity and courage if not his ability to get along with others.

On Dec. 17 Jenkin Daniel sent a man in with rabbits and another man came from Mr. Prince with fish. The entry ends, "the people from Inland washing their cloaths." Jenkin Daniel came into the Fort on Dec. 27 and evidently remained there until the 10th of Jan. when he and two other men went back out hunting for a month.

In late Jan. there was "remarkable mild moderate weather."

On Feb. 1, "an Indian came in from J. Daniels Tent informing that he was very ill and that there was neither partridges nor Rabbits to be got." Three days later, "Jenkin Daniel came home from his tent and in the evening he was taken dangerously ill, poor old man he is almost worn out this hard winter." At this point in his life, when he was

probably still some years under fifty, Jenkin Daniel is described as an old man, but his hardihood surpassed that of many others in the Company service. He seems to have recovered quite rapidly from his ailment and did return to his hunting tent.

On Mar. 3, "Jenkin Daniels man came home informing me that in spite of all their Efforts they could not procure any Rabbits." As a contrast to their early severe winter, they had very mild weather in early March. On the 7th it was "42 in the shade exceeding warm weather." On Mar. 10, "Jenkin Daniel came home worn out with fatigue which is aggravated by his not being able to get anything." After a couple of weeks at the Fort, on Mar. 26 "sent Jenkin Daniel to the Lake to procure fish."

Mar. 29 the Chief records, "killed a Bull that had been gored by an ox and gave the offal to the famished Indians."

In April and early May there were reports of cannibalism among the Indians, this time noted on April 23 especially a woman and 2 children were suspected.

On April 25 two of the men "with the scurvy added to the sick list" and on May 9 two men were sent in from Henley, also with scurvy.

There was no mention of Jenkin Daniel's success at fishing but it may not have been very good, for on May 10 he is employed differently. "Jenkin Daniel & men brought home pieces of timber."

Having packed supplies for their upriver establishments in the late winter, on May 13 they were ready to begin their spring freighting. On that day Jenkin Daniel was among 36 of their own men and 7 Indians sent out in 3 large boats and a Battaux. The remark ends with the count they had left at the Fort, twenty-four, some old and sick. Four days later they sent off another 9 men inland.

Although this spring had begun promisingly enough, on May 27 the temperature registered only 27F at noon and they had 9 inches of snow on the ground. The snow persisted for some days and on May 30 the chief noted "so much snow upon the ground that the cattle all came home for shelter." The ice in the

bay persisted even longer so that on several occasions attempts to go to Moose Factory by boat were unsuccessful in getting out into the bay. They needed more flour and meat to send inland so they first tried on June 9 and again several days later. On both trials they had to turn back.

On June 17, sixteen of the men, including Jenkin Daniel, returned from their freighting trip up to Martens Fall. The Master of Gloucester House, Matthew Truthwaite had been supposed to meet the freighters at Martins Fall to direct the disposal of the cargo, but he had not arrived, as the men reported on their return to Albany.

On June 19 Jenkin Daniel and 2 other men were "preparing for Inland Journey". They left the following day accompanied by 3 Indians engaged for the trip' they travelled "in a Battaux well-loaded for Henley." After remarking on the activities of the rest of the men, the note concluded, "three ill with the scurvy."

They still had not received the required extra provisions from Moos by June 21 and made a fourth attempt to get out in the bay with their long boat on June 25. On the day after the Moose shallop finally arrived.

On June 28, the day the Governor left for Martens Fall, they had a sudden severe thunderstorm. On his trip to and from Martens Fall, the Chief conducted correspondence in both directions as well as noting occurrences both reported to him as well as observed.

On July 4 he records, "am sorry to find that one of the Indians with Jenkin Daniel's crew was drowned as he was bathing." Also writing back to the Fort on July 5 he appears to be thinking over alternatives. Having persuaded Robert Goodwin to remain at Osnaburgh House the previous year he notes, "Having considered the necessity of a person of capacity to reside at O.H. during Mr. Goodwins absence ... that Mr. Knowles to go to that place." However Robert Goodwin stayed at Osnaburgh for another two years.

The Governor, Edward Jarvis, reached Martens Fall on July 12 and found Matthew Truthwaite there "in charge of the cargo" and notes, "Jenkin Daniel ill

with a cut foot." It could not have been too severe a cut, for four days later "sent Jenkin Daniel and an Indian to fish and hunt for me on the route to Gloucester." On the following day, "Jenkin Daniel brought some good fish." In all, the Governor took five days to complete his business at Martens Fall and reached Gloucester House on July 19. There he sent Jenkin Daniel with Donald McKay and an Indian, in 2 canoes down to Albany. The Chief continued upriver to Osnaburgh reaching that place on Aug. 3. He persuaded Robert Goodwin to stay there, and was soberly reviewing the problems associated pushing inland, having been faced with loss of several of his men with Donald McKay on the ill-fated Lac La Pluie expedition. He notes, "it appears a much more dangerous business than I had any conception of." He left Osnaburgh House on Aug. 8 and on the return to Albany, "Met Jenkin Daniel with pacquet at Flat Island." This was not far from Albany itself and he arrived back there on Aug. 26, suffering a severe cold that had troubled him from the days he was at Martens Fall.

While he had been away, John Kipling was left in charge at the Fort. The first unusual event he records is on July 10, when one of the crew from the Moose shallop was drowned. In spite of their searching, they could not find his body.

Through the years there were infrequent references to mosquitoes, but this year on July 18 there is a remark, "the musketoos so exceeding thick the people could hardly work."

On July 25, five of their men and an Indian returned from Martens Fall bringing 45 bundles of furs "and the melancholy news that 2 men were drowned in running a Fall & likewise that 2 Battaux and 8 Bundles of Furr were lost in the fall," referring to the accident of Donald McKay returning from Lac La Pluie.

On July 28, "Jenkin Daniel with Mr. Donald McKay & 2 Indians returned in a Canoe from Gloster." Later he continues on a different topic, "shortened out Allowance of meat to 5 days per week as we have not 8 days of it in the Fort."

On August 4 an Indian family came in but "brought nothing say they are very hungry --- there is neither Ducks Plover or Fish to be got."

On August 20 with the arrival several days earlier at Moose, "Indians bought Your Honors packet Mr. Jarvis having not arrived from Inland Dispatched Jenkin Daniel and an Indian with the Pacquet to him." A few days later, Kipling remarks on the condition of the cargo they received; "cargo wet and in poor condition." With the return of the Chief, everyone was put to work packing furs for England and packing "Flour Tobacco etc etc for Osnaburgh." This activity continued until the early days of September when they completed their books and journals to send everything on board the ship for the trip to England.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/94

The Albany Journal fro 1792-1793 begins on Sept. 12 and by Sept. 14 they were prepared for another freighting trip upstream. A Henley boat left Albany "with a supply for Henley and provisions for 15 men to winter at Martens Fall in order to build a House there."

Then they turned their attention to the fall goose hunt. On Sept. 16, "early in the morning sent Jenkin Daniel, Thomas Vincent and 7 men to Chickney."

On Sept. 25, "2 Ind's come from Chickney for necessaries to Jenkin they are all asking for Prunes and I see none in the Invoice." Between Oct. 3 and Oct. 8 they wound up the goose hunt, the majority returning to Albany on Oct. 3 and the party hauling in the geese on Oct. 8, "The men returned from Chickney with 18 Hsd of Geese."

During October they had unusually warm weather low tides and fog with the interspersal of occasional colder spells. On Oct. 11 the report is, "weather uncommonly warm, people taking up Turnips & other vegetables in the Garden." Oct. 30, "now the weather reminds us of August." In the interim, on Oct. 24, 12 men returned from a trip to Osnaburgh House, and on the following day, "6 set out in a Battaux with Jenkin and 2 men to his hunting ground." These men returned from taking Jenkin Daniel's supplies on Oct. 28.

In early November they turned their attention to getting their cattle home; Nov. 12, "2 went with

an Indian to look after the cattle they brought home 6 & saw only 3 more." A few days later, Nov. 17, "sent an Indian to look for the remainder of the Cattle he brought home four."

On Nov. 18 the unusual weather is again noted, "no Ice in the river remarkable peculiar at this advanced season." In the next several days he remarks on "many Ducks flying about" and there were still geese around. Finally on Nov. 21, "the river froze over." On Nov. 29 there was "heavy snow all day."

The late fall and lack of snow had an effect on their own hunting efforts and the Indians' welfare.

On Dec. 3, "3 of the Tenters come home without game of any kind." On Dec. 5, "Jenkins men came home to make bread," and a few days later the Chief remarks that there were no martens or foxes around. While he was out on Dec. 17 the Chief notes, "I accidentally found a seal making for the woods above a mile from shore a singular object of game."

The hunting proved quite fruitless on into the new year. On Jan. 19, "Jenkin & man came home w. out a single Rabbit." They returned to their tents two days later. On Jan. 25, "Jenkin came home without rabbit or Partridge late at night."

On Feb. 17 he notes the death of an old Indian at the Fort; "several of the men assisted the Indians in making a Stage (?) for the Deceased Indian." He called him "old Wettitudge" and said that he remembered 12 Chiefs at Albany. During February and March there were Indians coming into the Fort with tales of hunger in the countryside, and there was news of "starvation among the Northward Indians."

Since hunting was a useless effort, Jenkin Daniel and several men were sent to Moose with 2 dogs, "for Hatchets & other articles requisite for the Inland Invoices," on Feb. 28. However 2 of the men had to be returned to the Fort, "from Cockispenny, one of them being affected with the Scurvy was unable to proceed," They returned to Albany on Mar. 6, and, "the 3 men returned form Moose w(ith) the articles requested", on Mar. 13. On Mar. 19 they sent for more supplies from Moose Factory, this time "6 men 3 dogs --- for Gunpowder &

Hatchets."

On Mar. 23 they learned of the death of two men; one was Matthew Truthwaite, the Master at Gloucester, and the other was James Hudson, "late in the services being froze to Death near Osnaburgh."

On Mar. 27, "Jenkin & 1 man went to try for fish among the Islands." A few days later, "Jenkin came home with a few fish," and he went back fishing two days later.

Early April continued their unusual weather with thunder and lightning on Apr. 4. The day after was described as "very warm, thick mist & rain", and Apr. 6, "weather as in the middle of July."

On Apr. 8, "Jenkin Daniel having burnt his foot hauled home by his Tent mate." By Apr. 17 he had recovered and was sent out with the goose hunting party. At this time the Chief remarks on the lack of furs, "no mice due to weather & so marten starved," They also had problems with their goose hunt in early May. On May 5, "got a few Geese from Jenkin - would not serve the men 1 day." On May 7 he got "40 geese - all they had." The Chief's concern was rising since as he said there would be 100 men at Martens Fall, "consuming 1000 lbs of Flour & 175 Lbs of meat weekly". They kept a few men hunting fort the rest of the month and there were somewhat more geese around in the latter part of May.

On May (?) there is a sudden reference to other livestock not previously mentioned: "Andrew Harvey cooking & looking after the Sheep & Goats."

On June 13 the Chief began what was becoming an annual trip to Martens Fall, and returned to Albany on July 20. While enroute he sent a letter June 23 to Henley House to Mr. Moze, who had been appointed to the temporary charge while staffing of the Houses was arranged. The gist of the letter was that Jenkin Daniel was to remain at Henley House because Moze was "not conversant with the Indian language."

During the summer the weather was quite dry so that they had difficulty in getting sufficient hay. The river level remained low also, causing difficulty

with their freighting. Another difficulty the Chief bemoaned was that canvas bags used to enclose their supplies going upriver were not being returned for re-use. He said that only 40 out of 300 were brought back.

Somewhat later in the summer Jenkin Daniel and an Indian were sent to Henley House with letters. This was on Aug. 28, and Jenkin Daniel returned with the Henley letters on Sept. 8.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/95

On Sept. 15, "Early in the morning Jenkin Daniel and 10 men went with Casks, etc for the Goose Tent at the N. River." Most of the men returned the same evening, "having left Wooldridge and Jenkin to serve out ammunition."

On Sept. 19, "Jenkin came home for Hunt Guns says he has 4 Hogsheads of Geese and the Indians are Hunt'g well."

On Sept. 22, the Chief notes the conditions of the Indians: "3 of Assups (?) gang came in - first time since last fall - say few of their children survived winter."

On Oct. 12, "all hands got the sheep from the flatts."

In the meantime, the Goose hunt had apparently been quite successful: Oct. 14, "Jenkin came home requiring more Casks & Ammunition." On Oct. 15, he noted, "highest Tide ever known our small stock of Cattle on the Flatts very narrowly Escaped." Later in the entry, "Tried to get the Cattle home in the Evening but being wild as Deer and but few men could not effect it."

On Oct. 18 they ceased their goose-hunting, and "Jenkin and men returned from the N. River with 19 Hogsheads of Geese, they were obliged to leave 2 behind."

The weather had become cold and the rivers were freezing up, giving the Chief some concern: "I am uneasy about the Crew that went from here to O.H. the 9th of August." Two days later he notes, "Jenkin & 1 man preparing to hunt up the river." They continued their preparations the following day, then on Oct. 23, "early in the morning 5 men went with Jenkin & his two companions up the river. Driving Ice prevented their Procedure they left him at Yarrows Creek."

On Oct. 24, the writer notes, "everything stowed for winter got 12 cattle home 3 more still in the Marsh." On the following day they continued to lay up their winter food supply; "4 men taking up Greens, John Eunson & 1 man killed 2 goats 3 more Cattle came home our whole stock."

On Oct. 26 the Chief still has had no indication of

the whereabouts of the Osnaburgh party: "the situation of the men coming from Osnaburgh gives me much anxiety."

On Oct. 27, "2 men from Jenkin came in the afternoon," and on Oct. 28, "one of Jenkins men returned to him." They had remained at Yarrows Creek to fish until conditions allowed them to go on to the hunting ground. On Oct. 30, "Jenkin and man came home for Sleds to haul their necessaries up the river as he cannot get any fish at Yarrows Creek."

Finally, on Nov. 2, 4 men of the Osnaburgh crew got back to Albany, having left several behind, one at Catt. Lake and 2 at Gloucester House, near where they had had to abandon their boats. They had to travel along the river route by land to complete their trip. They also reported that the Master at Gloucester House, John Cobb, was in a poor mental state due to some news he had received from "his friends." It appears that with the timing that he had received this news from England on the most recent ship.

In early November the weather became quite mild for a prolonged period. On Nov. 7, the writer notes, "thawy weather", and then, "'a family of Invalids came home to live on Oatmeal & Geese." During this period, he also remarks on the poor quality of the liquor kegs they received from England.

At the end of his entry on Nov. 16, he notes "and 2 men from Jenkins Tent with Rabbits."

On Nov. 22, a large number of the men making their way back from Osnaburgh arrived - 15 men in all - 12 men from Osnaburgh, 3 from Gloucester House and Martens Fall. They had left 3 others 40 miles above Gloucester because they were unable to travel. The Chief expands on their condition: "these fellows are very sore & lame had many Narrow Escapes for their lives - they left the Battaux little more than 40 miles below Osnaburgh & have travelled in water and Ice above 400 miles.

For a while in November the partridges seemed fairly plentiful; Nov. 26, "daily getting Partridges from the Hunters"; then suddenly on Nov. 28 there were few partridges around and on

Nov. 30, "hunters home prospects bad."

On Dec. 1, "one of the men from Jenkins Tent bad with a fever." In the meantime, John Kipling, who seems to have been second in command at Albany, had a prolonged illness - possibly pneumonia? - so that on Dec. 9 the Chief and Surgeon at Albany decided to send for the Surgeon at Moose for consultation. However before the Moose Surgeon, Mr. Knight, arrived, Kipling had begun to gradually and steadily improve.

On Dec. 15 the Chief remarks, "sharp weather the first winter day this season", but their strange weather patterns continued on through much of the winter. On Dec. 18, he notes that the "river open in many places upriver toward Henley."

On Dec. 21, "Jenkin and men came home with only 40 Rabbits & 30 Partridges." At this time they would stay at the Fort over Christmas. Several men from Henley arrived probably with the Christmas mail, bringing the "disagreeable news John Norn being active in his own Death accompanying them from Henley they Interred his remains in a decent manner."

After Christmas, on Jan. 6, '794, "Jenkin & 2 men making ready for hunting." They left the following day to go up the river.

On Jan. 11 they "killed a cow that calved two --- (aborted twice) these past two years." As was their custom some of the men at the Fort set gun traps for foxes and patrolled them regularly. This year they had poor success with this activity; "hunters report foxes are universally as scarce as Elephants." Other hunting was equally bad; Jan. 18, "Jenkins man came without Rabbits or Partridge." This man returned to their camp but was back at the Fort a day later sick.

Jan. 21, the weather was most unusual; "Very mild weather with heavy rain in the Even'g uncommon at this season." The weather prevented them sending their men with supplies to Henley: "packetters could not set out."

Jenkin Daniel came home on Jan. 23 with no rabbits or partridges; returned to his tent on Jan. 27 but came back bringing their "Tentings" on Jan. 28,

since prospects were nil. However they had reports of partridge being sighted by Indians to the north.

Therefore on Feb. 3, "Jenkin & 2 men went to N. ward with an Indian to look for Partridges." This trip proved quite successful. On Feb. 8, the note ends, "and Jenkin with the Indian brought 120 Partridges, a valuable acquirement as a means for preventing the Scurvy among the men." Between Feb. 10 and Mar. 1, they made several more trips to the area but their success declined. On Mar. 1, "Jenkin and man came home with 40 Partridges says there is few to be seen."

During this winter they had embarked on an active program of enlarging their fleet of boats. On Feb. 21 the Chief remarks, "laid the keel of the 4th Battaux."

>From Mar. 1 to mid April, Jenkin Daniel (& others?) were back hunting rabbits and fishing - probably at their original location. On Mar. 15, his partner came in "with a few Rabbits." On Mar. 22, they both came in "with 24 lbs of Fish." On Mar. 29, "Jenkin came home 50 lbs of fish from the latter." On Apr. 5, their woodcutters came in and Jenkin and his partner accompanied them with 30 lbs of Burbot & 4 Rabbits. On Apr. 11 Jenkin Daniel was again into the Fort, "brought a few but no fish left."

On April 8, by contrast to some of the mild weather they had during the fall and winter, "the wind still N. remarkably sharp." However on Apr. 13 some Indians reported seeing a goose. The day following was one of heavy rainfall and Jenkin Daniel had begun to prepare for the goose hunt at Bonds Creek. He left for that place on Apr. 16.

Apparently the weather became suddenly mild. On Apr. 20 he remarks, "uncommon early season," but that brought problems; the ice pushed downriver suddenly in great amounts so that on Apr. 21 they were flooded: "cattle in places swimming in the yard." The Chief was also "dubious" of the safety of Jenkin Daniel and the Indians hunting with him. He said in the N. River, "ice piled above the highest trees." Two days later, they surveyed the damage the flood had caused and at 11 p.m. that night the Chief said, "the N. River Ice Driving with a uniform sound like loud Thunder." The ice must have jammed again, for on Apr. 24 the water

once again rose but not to the same extent as earlier. On the 25th they felt secure enough to get their cattle back on pasture, "set out the Cattle they can scarcely walk & as if fearful of similar treatment on their return have wandered into the wood and cannot be found - there is no a mouthful of Hay left."

On Apr. 28 Jenkin Daniel "came in for Victuals he was obliged to climb a high tree, part of his stage floated from under him - no geese salted yet."

Again the weather turned: May 4, "Snowing & blowing as in December." During this winter they had noted, as well, that the weather had not only affected their own hunting efforts but that the Indians were not able to find Martens.

In spite of the bad beginning to the season, on May 6, 46 men among whom was Jenkin Daniel, were dispatched upriver "in 3 Large & 1 Small Boats & 1 Battaux in tow for Henley & M.F." This cargo was also assisted by 11 Indians taken into temporary employment, as they had begun to do more frequently with the expansion of their territory and finding it difficult to cope with their own small staffs.

For some weeks one of the men at Albany had been suffering with an extremely infected leg to the point that it threatened his life. After attempting all other resources, the Surgeon, Mr. Robinson, amputated Gandy's leg on May 9, and thereafter he began to recover rapidly. On his recovery he was kept in employment for some years, becoming eventually a teacher to the children there on a part time basis.

The Surgeon, MR. Robinson, during the following winter caused them some problems. He went alone on several hunting expeditions near the Fort but seems to have been prone to disorientation in the woods. On these occasions they had to send out search parties when he did not return in the expected time.

On May 13, "Jenkin Daniel, John Linklater & 3 Ind. returned in the Battaux that went for H.H." They either had an unusually fast trip, or did not go the full distance. Two days later, Jenkin Daniel and 5 Indians went up river again, "in a new Battaux well loaded for Martens Fall."

The group of men freighting cargo to Martens Fall returned to Albany on June 2, and Jenkin Daniel was with this party. Another load of goods was taken up to Martens Fall on June 5 and again Jenkin Daniel made the trip.

On June 17, John McNab left to meet the traders at Martens Fall. He did not return to Albany until the evening of July 19.

While he was away the Fort Journal was kept by John Kipling who noted that the June 19 weather was bad, "snow hail & rain." On July 1, "Jenkin Daniel, Geo. Sinclair & 13 Indians ... arrived with 45 Bundles of Inland Furs." On July 2, "putt over Sheep to Flatts." On July 9, Jenkin Daniel and 5 other men were once again dispatched up river.

The Governor, John McNab in his trip journal noted that he met Jenkin Daniel going down river on June 27. He reached Martens Fall on July 1 but in the meantime had had a note delivered to him from Robert Goodwin, date June 29. "I arrived here with Mr. Cloustone the t Inst and finding you was not yet arrived have got the Boats repaired and despatched two this day for Gloucr."

On his arrival the Chief noted, "found the Inland Gentlemen all well"but the trade was very small.

On July 6 he records in veiled language the fact that there was trouble in trying to staff their houses satisfactorily; "various disagreeable occurrences arose to us this day in making out the arrangements for Inland." One quick change of plans resulted in a letter to Jacob Corrigan to go to Lake St. Anne "on recommendation of Mr. Goodwin." There was also a letter to John Sutherland at Brandon House to relinquish that place to Robert Goodwin on his arrival.

When he arrived back at Albany, John McNab resumed the journal. He notes on July 23 that Jenkin Daniel was sent on another trip to Henley House.

On Aug. 14 the notes the Shallop from Moose had arrived and they had received "a fine Bull." From this and several other comments it seems that the English ship had arrived in the Bay. On Aug. 23, "Jenkin and an Indian went with Letters to Henley";

Aug. 26, "a cask of Cheese received is much damaged having got wet on the Voyage"; Aug. 31 he notes that they heard of the Whale River settlement being destroyed by the natives.

On Sept. 2 he states the water is low and is concerned about the journey of Mr. Sutherland to Osnaburgh House and Martens Fall. Two days later he remarks that he is waiting for several men from Osnaburgh House who were going home on the ship.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/96

In early September, 1794, they began to organize their fall Goose Hunt: Sept. 9, "early in the morning 9 men went with the necessaries to the Goose Tent at the N. River Jenkin Daniel and 1 man to stay there." On Sept. 15, "Jenkin came home sent Jackman with him to fit up Casks at his Tent." This was evidently a good hunt for on Sept. 28, they needed more casks. On Sept. 30, "geese and fish coming in, took up the potatoes." On Oct. 1, "Jenkin came home for necessaries has 16 Hogshead of Geese says few are flying." By Oct. 12 they had anew shelter built for the sheep, and "got the sheep home from the Flatts." Two days later all the men sent to haul home the geese came back, accompanied by Jenkin Daniel. He immediately prepared to hunt up the river, leaving the Fort on Oct. 16. On the same day some of the men "took all the Greens etc out of the Garden." For the next month Jenkin Daniel had "little success" in his hunting, but in the meantime the freeze-up of the river had begun: Oct. 20, "much Ice Driving" and they had turned to getting their cattle home. They were completely unsuccessful on three occasions --- Nov. 7, Nov. 12, and Nov. 13, and finally on Nov. 14 they got 2 oxen and a cow. The following day they were again unsuccessful in getting the remainder. They got home another 7 on Nov. 20 and slaughtered "the old Bull" weighing 500 lbs. On Nov. 21 they could not get the rest of them, but caught two on Nov. 29, "three still in the marsh wild as ever," and did not get them in until Dec. 1 when they had a count of 14 head.

In late October, the cooper was noted to be "making Pails, water Tubs, etc."

On Nov. 15, the second in charge, Mr. Kipling had a stroke. The Nov. 22 entry notes "Mr. Kipling still breathes"; he died the following day, Nov. 23.

In late November Jenkin Daniel's hunting had become somewhat more profitable," Jenkin came home with 170 Rabbits & 30 Partridges."

On Dec. 13, "one of Jenkins men came home with 30 Rabbits." It was at this time that the Surgeon, Mr. Robinson, first got lost hunting; he was gone overnight but found safe the following day.

On Dec. 23, "Jenkin came home they brought 100 Rabbits and 20 Partridges." For the next two weeks they would cease all but the most urgent activities and celebrate Christmas and New Year's. They were feeling optimistic about an increase in the fur trade over the two years prior to this, since there were reports of more martens being seen.

On Jan. 19, the journal states that their horse was lame; "he had done more service for several winters past than 10 men could have performed in that time." The horse was not simply lame, but fatally ill. On Jan. 22, "the horse Died last Night after every Endeavour to cure him a loss we shall much feel."

Jenkin Daniel had returned to hunt and although the amounts of small game dwindled he did not return to the Fort for any period until April 14 when they began to prepare for the Spring Goose Hunt. On Jan. 24 he was recorded as having brought 50 Rabbits; on Jan. 31, he and his partner brought 30 Rabbits; on Feb. 14, he brought 45 Rabbits & 18 Partridges; on Feb. 28, "Jenkin and the men from Canoes River brought their Hunt from the former 48 Rabbits & 10 Partridges."

In February eleven Indians had arrived, "starving." They had eaten some of their dogs on their journey and also some of their beaver skins.

On Mar. 6, Mr. Robinson again lost his way out hunting - this was the third occasion and they were very fearful that it would be the last time for him since it was a stormy day. Luckily a search party found him once again and brought him home safely the next day.

On Mar. 14, "Jenkin from his Tent only 12 Rabbits". On Mar. 16 a man of Henley House had frozen to death "almost within sight of the fort" and they

also received a message that Henley was short of provisions.

On Apr. 4 "Jenkin brought 24 Rabbits." On Apr. 10 the record states that several men at Martens Fall were reported to have scurvy. On Apr. 17, "Jenkin & Jos. Martin to go to Goose Hunt at Canoes (Canoes?) River," but the spring was slow in coming and there were few geese. On May 9, the Chief remarks, "Last year the boats were half way to Henley." This spring of 1795 the weather was still cold and snowy and the river had not opened.

On May 12, "Jenkin and Several Inds came from S. ward. He has near 3 casks salted at his Tent." On May 18, Jenkin Daniel and other men "set out in two boats well loaded for Inland." On May 27 "put the sheep over to Summer on the Flatts."

On June 6 the Governor Wm. McNab left to meet the Traders at Martins Fall; he was at M.F. July 10, turned around July 11, and returned some six weeks after his departure, on July 22.

On June 17, Jenkin Daniel and crew returned from their first trip upriver, and a few days later, "July 20, turned around again, "entirely loaded with meat and flour." They returned on July 17, "loaded with Inland furs in good condition."

After the Chief arrived back in Albany they set up their first formally designated school; "Whymster made Schoolmaster has 12 Scholars to Your Honours present and absent Servants and part of the primmers was Distributed amongst them"

On Aug. 1 the writer notes that they had 94 bundles of furs; "the whole of the Inland Trades in good order." On Aug. 4, they refer to the House at Martens Fall as "Ernest House in Honour of his Majestys 5th Son" and note further that they are relinquishing Gloucester House. However, the change of name at Martens Fall did not adhere and in fact for whatever reason was soon again known by its original name.

In late August, they were once again preparing for their fall goose hunt, and Jenkin Daniel was departing for Canoes River on Aug. 25 - 26. The hunt was slow except that they were having "many plover brought in."

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/97

Jenkin Daniel remained with the goose hunt until Sept. 27 when "in the Evening Jenkin Daniel with 5 Inds. from S. ward in a Battaux brought 6 Hogsheads of Geese from the Tent there." During September some other men had been busy building a shelter for their sheep and they brought 4 in from the summer pasture on Sept. 22.

On Oct. 2 some were taking up their potatoes and it was "a good crop." When Jenkin Daniel had come in with geese on Sept. 27, it was only a part of their catch and he had gone back again to the hunt, so on Oct. 6 "4 men went to Canoes River for the Geese there Thos. Vincent & a youth to stay Jenkin and man to come home." They all came in with the geese on the following day, and Jenkin Daniel began immediately to prepare "for his winters hunting ground." He left in the next few days.

This was a very mild fall on through late November and in fact the river did not freeze over until very late. Nov. 8, "weather as in July little ice in the river and Ducks flying about." On Nov. 18, "Still soft weather river clear as in Sept." A few days earlier the remark was that it was as warm as August. It was for them this year a protracted period to get all of their cattle home. On Nov. 4, "13 of the cattle appeared on the plantation seemed wild did not attempt to house them." After a brief cold spell and snow fall on Nov. 9, they had 15 of them come home on Nov. 10 in the evening. Three days later, "saw 5 cattle in the marsh wild as deer attempted in vain to bring them home." Again on Nov. 24 and Nov. 25 they could not catch them or did not see them. On Nov. 26, "2 men got 3 more of the Cattle home 2 still in the marsh wild as deer." On Dec. 4 they could not find them. Again McNab and his officers could not find them on Dec. 10. Finally on Dec. 28 "found the tracks of the 2 cattle." They brought them in on Dec. 29 and had 7 more than the year previous - 20 in all.

In the meantime Jenkin Daniel and at least one companion had been hunting and periodically bringing in their catch; Nov. 28, "Jenkin and the hunters from Canois rivers came home with 100 Rabbits." They went back out two days later. Dec. 11, "Partridges daily brought in by the Hunters;" Dec. 12, "Jenkin came home with 60 Rabbits;" Dec. 19, "John Eunson and Jenkin Daniel came home brought 50 Rabbits, 3 foxes, 10 martens and 6

mink."

Earlier, one of their men had been causing some trouble at the Fort; Dec. 1, "George Cooper refused to go to work this morning says he cares not for his wages." One of their usual treatments for this kind of insubordination was to cut off their weekly liquor allowance, but since there was nothing more said about this incident they may have simply persuaded him to return to work.

On Jan. 11, 1796, he again remarks, "partridges daily from the Hunters." On Jan. 15, "carpenter making a sophia (sic) for the Chiefs apartment." From a mild open fall they had come into some severe January weather; on Jan. 20, "Quicksilver froze in the Shade."

On Feb. 15, Jenkin Daniel changed the locale of his hunt going upriver. On Feb. 27 he came in, "brought 30 Rabbits."

On March 14, there is the first mention of his family: "I preparing for Henley with Jenkin Daniels son who was christened yesterday after Divine Service." These two set out on Mar. 16; "Early in the morning John Frill and John Daniell sett out with articles for Henley." Whether John Daniel returned to Albany on April 7 with John Frill is not mentioned.

On April 6 there is a note, "one of the youths at School dangerously ill." This boy died two days later; Apr. 8, "one of the scholars a son of George Sutherland died Last Night."

Suddenly in mid-April the weather had become very warm and Apr. 17, "a Goose seen flying over the Factory." Just as suddenly the weather changed again and caused them a great deal of trouble. Apr. 27 was "heavy snow & freezing as in December. At noon the water rose rapidly and the Ice momentarily hove higher than the Stockades to the westward of the Gates and Crushed an old Battaux to splinters before she could be removed and large pieces of Ice lays heaped on the Good Intent the Gardens and Plantation was soon several feet under water and in the Cattle shed it rose instantly to 3 feet got all the Beasts within the works safe (save) a Cock was Drowned before he could be relieved put the Sheep in the Carpenters shed."

The water fell for a few hours but rose again about 7 p.m. even higher than it had been. On April 28 it still continued to storm; "still the gale continues freezing hard." On Apr. 29 the writer states, "a lamb starved to death from the severity of the weather." They had two men "attending the Cattle." They also had some goats as well as the sheep and cattle. It was May 2 before the weather began to break and it continued cold. On May 4 the water rose again & they had to bring the cattle back inside "the works". On May 7, he remarks, "This is the 11th day we have been confined within." On May 14 and May 16 they lost two young cows and their calves because they had bred too early. He remarks that the Surgeon had tried "vainly" to save the second calf. At different times the Surgeons seem to have been called upon to also act as Veterinarians.

By mid-May the weather conditions had settled and they began their upriver freighting. On May 19 Jenkin Daniel was among the 23 Englishmen and 26 Indians taking cargo "in 2 large and 2 small boats and a Battaux atow" to Ernest House (Martens Fall). That left them with 7 men at Albany. Some of the Indians were employed to help partway of the trip and 1 of them returned on June 3, got some powder and shot and left the Fort. The remark was that he "very probably may shoot some of our cattle!"

On June 9 they had snowfall, "several inches." The Governor left Albany on June 18 to meet the traders at Martens Fall.

Jenkin Daniel returned from this first trip for the season on July 3 with 6 other men bringing 132 bundles of furs. He was sent upriver again with 4 Englishmen and 9 Indians. The Governor returned from his trip on July 11, having left Robert Goodwin in charge at Ernest House until Mr. Hodgson could relieve him. Robert Goodwin arrived at Albany on Aug. 6 with an additional 19 bundles of furs. In the meantime, on Aug. 3 the Chief had sent another boatload of supplies to Ernest House, this load consisting entirely of pork. On Aug. 7 Jenkin Daniel and the other men came home with a further 49 bundles of furs & "1 rundlet of Castoreum." Two days later Jenkin Daniel was again despatched to Ernest House.

In late August they had almost left after their

summer distribution; Aug. 23, "Mr. Prince with Mr. Goodwin clearing the warehouse almost empty." The ship had arrived at Moose Fort and they soon after began to receive their new supplies; however, they did not receive much powder and shot.

Evidently Jenkin Daniel's trip had been an "express" since on Sept. 4 he and an Indian were sent to Moose "with the European Letters from Henley."

H.B.C.A.

In early September they had hot sultry weather and many of the staff were sick with "an Epidemic Catarrh." As well as themselves many of the Indians in the area were also ill and several died between Sept. 16 and Sept. 19.

In the latter part of September, Jenkin Daniel was sent out fishing; Sept. 26, "Jenkin Daniel fishing;" Sept. 29, "Jenkin brought 100 fish." For this he was tenting on the South Shore and stayed there until Oct. 14 when it was remarked, "4 men bringing Jenkins Tentings etc from the S. ward Jenkin has salted near a Hgshd (?) of tickomeg." It was by then freezing hard. Three days later, "early in the morning 3 men went with Jenkin and his Necessaries up the river to his hunting ground." On Oct. 22 Jenkin Daniel came in, "brought a few fish and Rabbits."

It was a fall of extremely variable weather. The geese were noted to be around until November and on Nov. 6 the first ice was forming in the river. In late November (the 26th) it was recorded "a magpie flying about uncommon here."

They were attempting to teach the children attached to the Fort and on Oct. 3 note, "Gaudy instructing youths." This teaching effort was always beset with difficulties, not least being that the man teaching, as well as the boys, would be interrupted from time to time for other urgent duties.

They went through some of their usual difficulties in getting their cattle into the barn for winter; on Nov. 9 "looked for & found cattle." On the following day they got 5 home, leaving they presumed, 20 still in the marsh. On Nov. 11 they got another cow home. On Nov. 12 the remainder came in close "to the plantation" but "ran off to the Marsh again in the Evening." They got them all in on Nov. 13. They butchered an ox on Nov. 15.

With the mild fall the hunters were not having great success; on Nov. 26, "J. Eunson and Jenkin came from their tents few rabbits to be got." Jenkin Daniel went back to his tent on Nov. 28 and sent in one of his sons on Dec. 1 with 120 rabbits.

On Dec. 16, "Jenkin came home with 60 Rabbits." At this point he remained at the fort for a time. On Dec. 19 it notes, "Jenkin tying quills." He returned to his hunting tent on Jan. 9, 1797.

On Jan. 22, "John Cromartie brought 20 Rabbits from Jenkins Tent." earlier in the winter they had some heavy snowfall and now in late January the coldness of the weather is remarked. Jenkin Daniel brought in 30 Rabbits on Feb. 4, and went back out two days later. On Feb. 25, "Jenkin came home only 25 Rabbits."

March 6 notes, "Jenkin preparing to set hooks in the river." On Mar. 7, "Jenkin and one man went up the river to fish & hunt." On Mar. 8, they had a noteworthy snowstorm; "snow & drift surpassing any day I have ever seen." The weather remained stormy with a lot of snow until April 13, when the writer notes, "the first sign of a changing season." In the meantime, Jenkin Daniel and his companion continued to fish, bringing in varying amounts periodically; as on Mar. 11, "the man from Jenkin with a few fish;" Mar. 18, "Jenkin came with 40 lbs of fish"; Apr. 1, "Jenkin came home with 50 lbs of Burbot"; Apr. 8, "Jenkin brought 40 lbs of fish and returned to his tent."

On Apr. 9 the writer reports that he had heard of the murder of "a widow woman & three children."

On Apr. 24, St. George's Day, the Chief said they had "too little powder to permit their annual target shoot", so they played dice instead for a deerskin.

Bad weather continued well into May with cold windy and snowy weather. On May 15 the river was still not open and there is the notation that the latest previous day of river opening was May 16. May 7 had been reported to be "like January."

On May 17 he remarks that "a few years ago the boats were now above Henley." On May 26 and May 28 the Indians were still crossing the river on the ice.

On May 30, "Jenkin & an Indian went up the river in a Canoe to see the state thereof & ice along shore - says he never saw the water as high - much ice driving." On the same day they were finally able to get their cattle on pasture; "Drove the Cattle to the Marsh 32 in number among them 3 cows uncalved". On June 1 they sent the first boat upriver: "Mr. Vincent, Jenkin Daniel Jos. Martin &

3 youths in the Trinity Battaux."

On June 24, "John Hodgson came from M.F. with Jenkin Daniel & Robt. Isbister & 4 Indians." On July 1 Jenkin Daniel again returned with a freighting crew to Martens Falls.

On July 21 Jenkin Daniel was in a group of three men that returned from Martens Fall "with 12 bundles of L(ake) A(nne) trade." On July 29, McNab (the Governor or Chief) returned from Martens Fall as well. About the same time they received a cow and calf from Moose via the Moose sloop which had begun its summer travels. On Aug. 1 they had two Indians take these animals "to the cattle haunts in the marsh." They did not stay there but first returned to the vicinity of the Fort, then "went off among the Islands." For almost two weeks they could not locate them, but after several trips, on Aug. 3, Aug. 14, Aug. 15, Jenkin Daniel saw them but they were too wild to capture.

On Aug. 17, "Jenkin Daniel & 5 Indians set out in a battau loaded with goods for Martins Fall." Shortly after this date the English ship arrived at Moose and they began to transfer the cargo for Albany by the Sloop.

On Sept. 2 "weighed Dutch Cheese"; it was 17 lbs short of the invoice weight. On Sept. 9 David Michael, who had evidently remained with the fur trade for about ten years, left to take the ship to England.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/101

Jenkin Daniel did not, apparently, return from Martens Fall until Oct. 17. Three days later he went with 3 men to his winter "hunting ground". As he went to his area he evidently located the stray cow and calf and came back on Oct. 26. However they did not get them back until Nov. 25 after all the others were safely in, then they had to bring them back by sled on the ice.

Jenkin Daniel hunted and fished through this fall and winter, bringing in on different occasions rabbits, partridges and/or fish. Hunting was not especially good for very moderate amounts are recorded; Dec. 9, "30 rabbits & 20 partridges;" Dec. 22, "20 rabbits and 12 partridges"; Jan. 20, "28 rabbits, 3 foxes"; Feb. 17, 30 lbs of fish from Chickney"; Feb. 24, "40 lbs of fish from

Jenkin."

Later, Feb. 26, Jenkin Daniel is employed differently. "Jenkin putting x (cross) cut saws in order." By contrast to the previous year, this was an early spring, for on Apr. 20 they put their cattle on pasture; "27 cattle went off, 13 kept at home".

April 30 found "Jenkin making hay rakes".

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/102

On Sept. 25, "a few lines from Mr. Sutherland requesting Ammunition & Casks for more Geese. Sent Jenkin & 4 youths therewith in a small boat." Sept. 26, "Jenkin & 4 youths came home with 800 geese from the N. ward Goose tent."

Oct. 15, "Jenkin Daniel, Jn. Daniel & 2 men assisting set out in a battau for Jenkin Daniels hunting ground."

On Oct. 30, "cattle came home 42 in number, one missing & another lost her calf." During the next week they slaughtered seven of their herd, leaving them with "36 old & young remaining." On Dec. 12 they shot another - a young ox they were attempting to break to the yoke. They could not handle it and it ran away to the woods.

Jenkin Daniel continued to hunt, bringing or sending in rabbits from time to time; Nov. 24 - 50 rabbits; Dec. 15, 50 rabbits; Dec. 20, 80 rabbits; Dec. 22, "Jenkin and men came home with 40 rabbits & 80 partridges."

After Christmas, on Jan. 8, 1799, "Jenkin & G. Cooper went to their tent." On Feb. 2, he brought in 30 rabbits, also on Feb. 16.

On Mar. 2, "Jenkin & son brought 40 Rabbits;" Mar. 23, "Jenkin & Jos. Martin came home 30 Rabbits." On Mar. 26, John Daniel & Jas. Martin came in to prepare for a trip t Moose. They left on Mar. 28 with 2 dogs "with a packet for Moose."

On April 1, Jenkin Daniel had begun to fish, "one went to assist Jenkin cutting fishing holes." On April 6, "Jenkin brought 30 Rabbits & 20 lbs. of fish." On Apr. 12, he brought 30 rabbits, and the following day, "brought home his things."

As the Indians began to come in to trade they found that it had been a "good fur winter." The Indians were also bringing in some freshly shot geese. In April, as well, one of their men was judged to be insane, although he was not disposed to violence.

On May 10 the written notes "rising water and the ice still strong." On May 15, they considered it safe to ut their cattle on pasture; "23 cattle went away to their summer resorts," but 22 came back the evening of the same day. The water continued to rise for a while, but by May 30 when their first boats were dispatched up river it had fallen considerably and was described as "very shallow," with the ice still high on the banks. On the day both Jenkin Daniel and his son John were among the "21 men and 30 Indians" with 2 large and 2 small boats with a battaux in tow well loaded." On May 31 the Chief remarks that there were only 5 men and himself at the Fort; one of those men was the "cattlekeeper" who as well was attending the sheep and two cows and calf kept at home: "42 cattle now in the marsh."

On July 2, "this day Jenkin Daniel, John Daniel and 4 Indian youths arrived in a Boat from Martens Fall with 20 Bundles of Furrs and one rundlet of Castoreum." They also carried a sick man for the Surgeon's attention. On July 10, "Jenkin Daniel cutting the grass in the Garden." On July 18, "despatched Jenkin Daniel and Jacob Henderson for Moose." However, they soon returned with two Indians that had been sent to Albany from Moose on July 5.

On July 21, Jenkin Daniel was in a crew of 16 men and 6 Indians sent with 2 Boats and a Battau to Martens Fall. On July 23 with sending supplies to the Inland Houses they had no salt meat left at the Factory. On July 28 the note states "all hands living on flour."

The crew (at least some - 6 men & 8 Indians) of July 23 returned to Albany on Aug. 11 with "12 Bundles of Furrs." On Aug. 19, "Carpenter and Jenkin went to the Sawpit Island for boards." They came back the next day saying they could not find the boards and that the Islands above were on fire.

On Aug. 28 an unusually severe windstorm was

reported. In the meantime another crew had been sent up to Martens Fall, they came home on Sept. 1.

On Sept. 13, "Jenkin and 6 Inds set out with a Boat and requisites" - for the Southward goose hunt.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/103

On Oct. 2 the shallop from Moose Factory sank a short distance from Albany, apparently running aground on a sandbar. The biggest loss to them was that about 1/3 of the Albany cargo was lost and so there were certain shortages in the next year.

Jenkin Daniel and his two older sons, John and Griffith, had gone to Henley House on Sept. 26 with some trading goods they were in urgent need of there and they returned on Oct. 15. They are described as "2 youths."

Three days later, Oct. 18, Jenkin Daniel and Joseph Marten "went a hunting up the river." On the 24th Jenkin Daniel came in with 30 Jackfish and 4 rabbits.

As was their custom they had also set up some guns for foxes in the vicinity of the fort, but this year produced several unusual catches; on Nov. 20 the Note states, "also a wolf from the Southward Guns," and on Dec. 3, "a wolf from the Northward Guns;" and later on Feb. 7, "Geo. Cooper came home from Chickney brought nothing he says a wolf followed him all the way." The game must have been scarce to drive these animals to the coast. These were very unusual sightings at that location.

Jenkin Daniel and his partner continued to hunt, and on Nov. 30, "Joseph Martin came from Jenkin Daniels Tent with 40 Rabbits and 30 birds." They had their same difficulties with rounding up their cattle. On Dec. 2, "took the cow to endeavour to entice home the cattle but they brought home but the Old Bull, the rest are as wild as ever." Dec. 4, "4 men went to look after the Cattle and was successful in getting some of them home, about a dozen still remains in the marsh." On Dec. 5, "killed two Beasts which weighed 900 lbs.", and "3 more of the cows came home." Dec. 6, "got home all but 4 missing cattle." Dec. 9, "3 killed 4 small cattle," and 3 of the 4 missing ones came home, but the last missing one was "reported to

have been killed by the Indians in Summer." On Dec. 10 they slaughtered 2 more of their herd.

It was a mild fall and they remarked that it was poor trapping for the Indians.

On Dec. 7, Jenkin Daniel and Joseph Martin came home with 100 rabbits and went back to their tent the day following. Jenkin Daniel was again in to bring 60 rabbits on Dec. 14 and departed again on Dec. 16.

Throughout the winter the weather remained quite mild, eliciting the comment on Jan. 29 that the ice on the river was so poor they were prevented from travelling on it. Jenkin Daniel continued to bring in rabbits from time to time, as on Feb. 1, "came home with 40 Rabbits;" Feb. 38, "came home with 40 Rabbits," and on Mar. 15, "came home with 46 Rabbits & 10 Partridges."

However their meat supply was insufficient for their needs. On Feb. 20, "2 killed 2 more cattle (necessity obliging me to do it the geese being near expended and no other meat now in the Factory but what came from Europe, and no Partridges this year as usual indeed a more scarcer winter was never seen at Albany)."

Feb. 28, "packed most of the meat in Rundlets for Inland to get the casks to make Spirit Rundlets."

On Mar. 5, two men came from Henley House "with a request for articles of Trading Goods." The Journal calls one Thomas Daniel but in fact it probably was John. Two days later "one of the Henley men bad with sore eyes." Which one is not stated.

Through the winter the blacksmith (or "Armourer") was experimenting with casting shot because they anticipated an acute shortage. This essential item was one of the loads lost with the sinking of the sloop."

Spring came early but it turned cold snowy and stormy for a while in late April and early May. The cattle had gone out to the Marsh very early but they had to bring them in on Apr. 21 when the weather turned bad. On May 1, "40 of the Cattle went away to the Marsh, 6 still remains at the

Factory." May 5 was another cold stormy day and "I taking care of the sheep & Cattle."

After its early promise, the spring lagged, cold weather causing the ice to remain on the river until almost mid-May. The water was also very low.

On May 15 they began their freighting upriver to Martens Fall. Jenkin Daniel was with the crews of "3 Boats & 4 Battaux." On June 12, the Governor, John Hodgson, left Albany for Martens Fall. Jenkin Daniel was one of the "3 Englishmen" accompanying him. On the next day, notes "fell a little snow during the night time."

In the meantime, the Surgeon Mr. McCormick was in charge at Albany. On June 23, he notes, "Towards evening Geo. Cooper returned from South River House and brought down an insane Indian lad which (from his natural melancholy Disposition and being a family affection) I much doubt if he will ever completely get the better of."

On July 8 Jenkin Daniel was among those men transporting fur bundles from Martens Fall arriving at Albany. For several days thereafter he was attending their fishing nets and brought a few fish home on July 13.

The Chief returned to Albany on July 16. On July 21 Jenkin Daniel was sent out to locate the cattle and on the following day was sent back in a boat with 3 men with instructions to shoot one of the oxen, "having only one Cask of meat in the Factory and no prospects of getting any fresh provisions for some time." However they could not get near enough to the cattle to shoot one.

It was a windy stormy summer and even blew down their hay stacks in August. In early Sept. Jenkin Daniel resumed fishing. He provided some small amounts and the Indians also brought in ducks and plover.

The English ship was late arriving and they finally got "Your Honours Packet" on Sept. 12. Six days later they began to get some of their cargo via the Moose Shallop.

H.B.C.A.

The Journal for Albany 1800 - 1801 begins Sept. 28.

In outlining the dispositions of the men on Oct. 2, it states, "at the Northward Goose Tent Jenkin Daniel and Griffith Daniel." On Oct. 9, "Jenkin Daniel came from the Northward Goose tent, with a few geese, he is troubled with the rheumatism and came for some medicines." On Oct. 21, Jenkin Daniel also returned with the remainder of the ammunition --- the goose hunt was concluded. Only a few days later, on Oct. 24, he and Griffith went "ahunting up the river." Throughout that winter, apparently Jenkin, John and Griffith were hunting most of the time; the only exception being several trips that John was sent on, and John was hunting with Mr. Corrigan. On Jan. 26, the note states, "Jenkin Daniel and his son Griffith hunting." In Jan. (19th) four of their cows calved. On April 18 winter hunting wound down and "Jenkin Daniel and his family came home with 30 rabbits and brought home all their things."

On May 8, 1801, "Jenkin Daniel making brooms." One wonders whether this was a skill he brought with him.

Shortly after the Chief, John Hodgson, and others arrived back at the Factory (July 16); on July 30 he records that there was an outbreak of illness at the Factory that hit most of their employees and many of the Indians. It is noted to be unusual: "disorder appears to be like the Yellow Fever, or something like it." It could have been Infectious Hepatitis and with the contacts of the coastal people with the Inlanders, it seems possible that it was carried down from the Interior. It struck the Indians especially hard and some dies of it.

As well, during August the Chief was ill, in fact quite ill, but his ailment seems to have been an Encephalitis or Meningitis since one of his prominent symptoms was severe and lingering headaches.

The Journal for 1801-1802 is missing but it does not appear that Jenkin Daniel was anywhere but at Albany during that year.

B.3/a/105

The Journal for 1802 - 1803 begins in late August and on Sept. 8 notes, "sent Mr. Bunn and Jenkin Daniel to serve out ammunition" (at the northward Goose hunt). On Sept. 28 "In the afternoon Jenkin Daniel and his wife returned from Capasco."

On Oct. 4, there is a reference to their method of making "small beer"; it reads "setting poles for next spring and Spruce for small beer."

On Oct. 16 "Jenkin Daniel, Griffith Daniel preparing for hunting and snaring up the river." This they apparently continued through the winter: On Feb. 7, "On Saturday Jenkin Daniel came home with 30 rabbits."

On May 21 they began their upriver cargo transfer; "Jenkin Daniel and Griffith Daniel were in the crews of 1 large Boat 2 small Boats & 2 Battaux for Martins Fall." Some of those men, including Jenkin Daniel, came back to Albany on June 16.

On June 18, Jenkin Daniel was in the small party with the Governor when he left for Martins Fall. On July 13, "Jenkin Daniel (and others) arrived back at Albany from Martins Fall." The Chief arrived the same day. Three days later, July 16, "dispatched Jenkin Daniel, Griffith Daniel (along with 2 other Englishmen and 3 Indians) in a boat for Henley." They came back July 30th.

On August 15, one of their older employees died. He was Andrew Corrigal. "Depart this Life, he was an old man, hurt his hand which swelled to such a degree as to baffle the power of medicine it was nearly in a state of mortification." He died quite suddenly, having refused amputation (of gas gangrene?).

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/106

Journal starts Sept. 3, 1803.

On Oct. 3, Jenkin Daniel was employed somewhat differently; "Old Jenkin Daniel cooking." Later in the month, Oct. 21, "Jenkin Daniel & Griffith Daniel sent to hunt & fish up the river."

This year, evidently the Surgeon, Mr. McCormick was due to return home but he missed the ship. Deliberately?

Jenkin Daniel hunting during the winter: March 5 brought in 40 rabbits.

The upriver freighting began fairly early in 1804. On May 10 Jenkin Daniel and Griffith Daniel were among the boatmen who left for Martins Fall. They carried Robert Goodwin as a passenger, "to resume his Station at R.R." The water was low and they had some difficulties with the large boats.

John Hodgson, the Governor, left to make his journey to Martins Fall on June 11. He returned to Albany on July 25. On the following day he noted that disaster had struck their herd of sheep: "nearly half the sheep have died with a disorder in the Head."

In the meantime Jenkin Daniel had returned from Martins Fall and on July 1 was sent upriver to fish.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/107

On Oct. 16, "Old Jenkin Daniel and family set off to hunt up the river." On Oct. 22, "Old Jenkin Daniel's woman brought about 30 lbs of Jack and Mathy fish, she says the Old Man is but very indifferent in health, she got some medicine and went away again." However he continued to hunt, and on Dec. 22, "and Jenkin Daniel from up the River came home." He brought Partridges and rabbits.

On Feb. 11, a Monday, it is reported that on Saturday "Jenkin Daniel's woman and little son brought from the Old Man 40 rabbits and 4 partridges and went away again yesterday."

On Mar. 11, "On Saturday Jenkin Daniel came home with 40 rabbits, 10 partridges and a Catt skin and returned to his Tent this day." On Mar. 25, "Jenkin Daniel came home with 40 Rabbits and 10 Partridges."

On Apr. 15, Hunting was discontinued for the season. "On Saturday Mr. Prince from Chickney and Jenkin Daniel from up the River came home and brought all their things."

The spring freighting began on May 7. On May 13,

"the Smith and Jenkin Daniel making cartridges and putting the great Guns in order."

On May 20, "Carpenter, Thos. Hodgson (son of John), Mr. Prince and Jenkin Daniel heaving the Shallop upon one side for repairing."

On May 21, Smith, Jenkin Daniel and Boys "digging in the Gardens." On May 24, Jenkin Daniel is noted to be sick, however the next day he was among the men putting the Shallop in the water.

ON June 12 Jenkin Daniel was a crewsman on one o the Boats sent to Martins Fall. He returned in one of the two boats from Henley and Martins Fall on July 6. They brought the news of the death of Robert Goodwin.

On July 10, "David Spence and Jenkin Daniel repairing the Platforms."

They were ready for another cargo load to Henley so on July 15 it is noted, "Jenkin Daniel preparing for going the Journey to steer her" (a battaux). They left the next morning, and Jenkin Daniel returned Aug. 1.

Aug. 5, "Mr. Prince, Joseph Martin, Jn McDonald and Jacob Daniel (a boy) preparing the Shallop for going out and tomorrow to lay the Buoys and set Beacons."

In the summer trip journal when the Chief went to Martins Fall he noted that among others there were "2 Boys" on the trip, Jacob Daniel and Francis Manginest.
H.B.C.A.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/108

Albany Journal Sept. 1, 1805 - Sept. 2, 1806

Oct. 15: "dispatched Jenkin Daniel and Son up the River to hunt." They evidently hunted all winter and probably brought in their quotas of small game since there were no complaints, as in other years, of any shortages. He came home from hunting on April 7: "Jenkin Daniel came home with 30 Rabbits and brought home his Tent." A week later he is noted at a different occupation: "Jenkin Daniel making Hay rakes."

On May 14 they had evidently seen several Beluga whales "up the fishing creek", so they undertook to have some one make a whale net, but the Journal does not then or later record any success in catching them.

Jenkin Daniel made two trips to Martins Fall that spring, one leaving May 21 and the second on June 18.

On July 18, there was another trip: "this morning dispatched Jenkin Daniel & Jacob Daniel and 4 Indians in a Boat for Henley." They returned with fur on August 1.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/109

Albany Journal Sept. 3, 1806 - Sept. 12, 1807

On October 7, "dispatched old Jenkin Daniel and Son up the River Hunting." Later, on Dec. 6 it is noted: "Jenkin Daniel and his Sons brought Home 60 rabbits;" then returned to their tent. Again on Dec. 13, "On Saturday Jenkin Daniel's two sons brought home 40 rabbits and 80 partridges."

Since Griffith Daniel had been employed at Martins Fall for several years at this stage, the two sons referred to would necessarily be John and Jacob.

On Dec. 27, "Jenkin Daniel and family also brought 30 rabbits." They stayed at the Fort for over a week then on Jan. 10, 1806, went out again: "dispatched Jenkin Daniel and two sons up the River to Hunt." Until early April they continued to hunt; Feb. 7: "This day Jenkin Daniel and Sons brought home 70 rabbits." Feb. 21: Jenkin Daniel also brought home 30 rabbits." On April 4, "and Jenkin Daniel & Sons from up the River brought home their Tentings and things, nothing now to be got."

On June 22, "Jenkin Daniel preparing to go fishing." He left the next day. He fished until July 9: "came home with his nets and a few fish." Between these dates he brought home a few fish on June 25, June 27, June 30, July 4, and July 9.

On July 10: "Jenkin Daniel attending the gardens."

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/110

Albany Journal Sept. 7, 1807 - Sept.10, 1808, James Vincent.

In early October Jenkin Daniel was working with the carpenter, Henry Inkster, "fitting up a School Room." (Oct. 7)

On Oct. 22, "Sent 3 men with Jenkin Daniel, Jacob Daniel and Jos. Martin in a Boat to assist them in getting their things to their hunting Tent."

Although the note was recorded on Nov. 23, it refers to the preceding week when he states, "likewise Joseph Martin and Jacob Daniel came home with 120 Rabbits & 24 Partridges."

On Dec. 28, "On Saturday Mr. Prince, Jenkin Daniel came home with 80 Partridges, 120 Rabbits, 100 lb. of Fish, 6 foxes and a few Martens."

They went back out hunting about Jan. 11. "On Wednesday sent Jenkin Daniel, Jacob Daniel & Jos. Martin up the River to hunt."

On Jan. 25: "likewise Joseph Martin and Jacob Daniel from their tent with 40 Rabbits and 20 partridges."

Feb. 8: "On Saturday Mr. Prince and Jenkin Daniel came home from their Tents - the latter 36 Rabbits." Feb. 22: "On Saturday Jenkin Daniel came home with 20 rabbits, 9 partridges and 17 lb. of Fish." Mar. 7 & Mar. 21, Jenkin Daniel is noted to be in with more game: "came home with 20 lb. of Fish, 6 Rabbits & 20 Partridges," "home with more game." April 4: "Mr. Prince and Jenkin Daniel brought home their tenting on Saturday."

This particular spring the river ice was slow to break up as the weather remained quite cool.

Therefore they were unable to start their freighting until May 22 when they "loaded and dispatched a Battaux for Henley manned by Jenkin Daniel, Jacob Daniel, Hugh Petrie and 3 Indians." The "Battaux" returned with 6 bundles of furs with Jenkin Daniel, Jacob Daniel and an exchange crewman Henry Cragie.

The two Daniels were on another trip upriver on June 14 and evidently again went only as far as Henley, since Jenkin was among those accompanying James Vincent on his trip to Martins Fall.

On Aug. 15: "sent Jenkin Daniel a-fishing."

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/111

Albany Journal Sept. 11, 1808 - Sept. 14, 1809.
J.H.

First reference to Jenkin Daniel is Oct. 11: "dispatched Jenkin Daniel and Joseph Martin to their winter hunting ground." In this year they had got a schoolteacher it the Journal notes on Oct. 15: "Mr. Harper as has been the case ever since he came ashore, instructing the children."

Dec. 10: "Joseph Martin from Jenkin Daniel's tent brought also 80 rabbits." Dec. 24: Jenkin Daniel also came home from up the River with 40 Rabbits."

Feb. 4: "Jenkin Daniel and Joseph Martin brought home 60 rabbits." April 8: "those up the River also brought 40 Rabbits."

May 19: "This day dispatched 3 large Boats and 4 Battaux with Inland cargo manned by the following people ... Jenkin Daniel..." At this time the writer remarks that they have to keep a watch on their cattle to prevent the Indians killing them, "as they frequently kill 2 or more of them on their return from Trading at the Factory."

On June 4, "9 men digging in the Gardens some new Ground to sow some hemp for a trial." By June 15, Jenkin Daniel had returned to Albany and was noted to be fishing. He had probably gone only as far as Henley House. On June 19 he went farther upriver to fish. On June 21, "Peter Taylor and Jenkin Daniel came home with 60 lbs Fish." On June 24 he came in with only 2, and went out again on Jun 26.

On June 28, "only brought 10 lb. Fish."

He continued to fish through most of July, remarked on July 3, July 6, July 14 (bringing in about 20 lbs. on this date).

On July 31, there is a reference to their school: "Mr. Harper as usual instructing the Children."

Again on Aug. 15: "Jenkin Daniel fishing across the River - few to be got."

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/113

Albany Journal Sept. 15, 1809 - Sept. 5, 1810

Oct 13 is the first reference to Jenkin Daniel in this journal; "also dispatched Jenkin Daniel and Joseph Martin to the Indian Stone Bay to hunt Rabbits during the winter."

For the first time, this fall there is a mention of their "Fowls."

Jenkin Daniel continued to hunt through the winter.

One interesting departure from routine is that this year they were cutting lumber to be taken back to England, in particular notice 3" planks.

On June 18, "Jenkin Daniel keeping the Gates" but 2 days later "went away fishing." He continued to fish on through the summer but at times with "very poor success."

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/114

Albany Journal Sept. 6, 1810 - Oct. 8, 1811 (Thomas Vincent)

On Sept. 7 the goose hunt got underway: "towards evening sent Mr. Stewart, Jenkin Daniel and 8 men with empty casks and other necessary articles to the N. ward Goose Tent, Mr. Stewart and Jenkin Daniel to remain."

After the close of the goose hunt, on Oct. 19: "Jenkin Daniel and Joseph Martin preparing to hunt up the River." They left on 20th, accompanied with several men taking their gear. They went 30 miles upriver and the extra men returned on Oct. 22.

They returned to the Fort to spend Christmas on Dec. 22: " Jenkin Daniel and Joseph Martin came home today with 40 rabbits"; and left again on Jan. 7. "Jenkin Daniel came home from his tent in a bad state of health and with only 10 Rabbits." He was sick for about 2 weeks and left again on Feb. 7: "sent Jenkin Daniel who has recovered from his illness and Joseph Martin back to their hunting Tent."

Mar. 2: "Jenkin Daniel [and other 2 hunters] came home from their tents with 30 Rabbits and 8 foxes." They went out again the following Monday and Jenkin Daniel is noted to be home on Mar. 13 "with a few rabbits."

In the summer Jenkin Daniel went back to his fishing. Aug. 14 notes: "Jenkin Daniel brought a few fish."

In early September, he was sent to the goosehunt. Sept. 6: "sent Jenkin Daniel, John Hubbard and 7 men to Canoes River with Casks and Necessaries for the Goose hunt." Jenkin Daniel and John Hubbard were to stay there for the duration.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/115

Albany Journal Oct. 9, 1811 to Sept. 4, 1812

The goose hunt was concluded on Oct. 21: "Jenkin Daniel (who came home this morning) preparing with Jos. Martin to go up the River a-hunting." Fall set in very suddenly that year, with some disastrous results. The Henley boat dispatched on Oct. 10 got frozen in part way and the men had to walk the remaining distance. Also on Nov. 15 they heard that the ship "Prince of Wales" which had arrived quite late, Sept. 26, had to turn back because the Bay was choked with ice. The ship and the crew had to winter in James Bay.

It was a poor winter of hunting. On Dec. 28: "yesterday Jenkin Daniel and Jos. Martin came home they brought nothing but 2 or 3 Marten Skins." They went out to try again on Jan. 11. On Jan. 25 they returned to the Fort with 30 lbs. of Fish. Feb. 29: "Jenkin Daniel came home today with 20 lb. of Fish." On Apr. 4 he came in for good: "Jenkin Daniel came home no success in fishing or hunting."

On April 6: "Jenkin Daniel peeling setting poles."
In late April they started their semi-annual goose hunt, and on Apr. 27 he notes 7 men with Scurvy.

On June 13, Jenkin Daniel was sent out to fish and continued on through the summer, noted on June 29, July 15, Aug. 17, and Aug. 24.

During this summer, Vincent "sent a bull & a cow to Henley House." On July 29 they heard that the Chief Mate of the "Prince of Wales" had died in this country.

Some time before, an Indian had suffered a severe gunshot wound necessitating the amputation of one arm. However during the summer, after he had recovered, he was murdered by another Indian with a knife.

H.B.C.A.

B.3/a/116

Albany Journal Sept. 5 1812 - Sept. 9, 1813

Jenkin Daniel was sent first to the goose hunt on Sept. 12 (Canoes River) and then upriver to hunt rabbits on Oct. 19. There were very few rabbits that year and he is noted only on Feb. 13 to have come in "with 18 Rabbits".

H.B.C.A.

B.3/a/117a

Albany Journal Aug. 15, 1813 - Aug. 13, 1814

Throughout the summer of 1813 Jenkin Daniel had been fishing but the first record of it is on Aug. 24: "Jenkin Daniel brought a good quantity of fish." Later the same thing is noted on Aug. 31, but on Sept. 3 it had petered out somewhat: "Jenkin Daniel came home with only 3 fish." He continued on, noted on Sept. 6, and Sept. 9, "with very poor success."

Somewhat later than usual Jenkin Daniel and Jos. Martin were sent up the river to hunt on Nov. 8. They were home from their hunting on Dec. 4 and Dec. 23, each time bringing 30 rabbits. On Jan. 15 Jenkin Daniel came home with 24 rabbits.

On Jan. 31, it is noted, "Jenkin Daniel lame." By this time he was approximately 69 years old. It could have been him referred to on Feb. 28, "1 man lame."

Although there is no indication of when it came, there is a reference on March 26 to a "little" horse; "one man with the little horse hauling home wood."

On May 19, "this day sowed a few cabbage and other seeds." On May 30: "sent Jenkin Daniel to try for fish." June 1: "Jenkin brought a few fish."

H.B.C.A.

B.3/a/117b

B.3/a/119b

There are two travel journals by George Gladman - one in 1814 (April 11, 1814 to Aug. 10, 1814) and the second in 1815 - 1816. The first traces his journey from London to Quebec and Montreal and then northward by the river systems to Moose and Albany.

From there in the next several months he went farther - to Severn and York and returned to Albany in the late fall of 1815. The trip out was with a

naval excursion to Quebec.

The return trip was started from Albany on Dec. 31, 1815, at which time they had to shelter the ship's crew because it had been unable to get out of the bay once more. He took the London dispatches and set out with two other men, one the first mate of the ship along with his compass, to get to Montreal down the Moose, the Abbatibi (Abitibi?) and Ottawa Rivers and from there, where they were able to hire horse, by horse-drawn carriage to Montreal. While in Montreal, George Gladwin met with Lord Selkirk and arranged to get across the river and to New York State. With in Montreal he noted that a team and sleigh had gone through the ice with a large load of butter from the States. As he travelled down to New York he drew some comparisons about farming and development in New York and Quebec. His observations were not flattering to Quebec.

When he reached New York he was able to get passage on an American ship sailing to Liverpool. The sea voyage was quite uneventful but he felt that the food was very bad --- mostly beans and bacon. After his arduous months long trip, he landed in Liverpool, got on a coach and two days later had reached London.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/118

Albany Journal Aug. 14, 1814 - Sept. 6, 1815
(Jacob Corrigan)

Jacob Corrigan is the first journal writer who seems to show any kind of poetic sense about the seasons. Throughout the years the men seem to have been preoccupied with the very mundane problems that would forward or hinder their efforts, such as the river freezing or thawing, or flooding, whether there were many or few geese, their shortages of goods or other provisions, their daily activities and building or repairing projects.

Early in this journal, Jacob Corrigan remarks, "The leaves of the Poplar beginning to grow yellow." Later on, on June 23, "Trees getting in leaf," and Aug. 18, "Potatoes beginning to blossom."

Again in the following year, Sept. 20, "the leaves have changed colour," and Sept. 24, "Leaf beginning to fall."

On Sept. 21, 1814: "Sent Thomas Corrigan and old Jenkin to assist him with 6 Indians in a Boat to the Goose Tent " (Chickney). On Oct. 14, "Thomas Corrigan and Jenkin Daniel brought home the boat with 13 casks of Salted Geese" and 80 fish.

His Dec. 6 note ends, "and Jenkin hauling Logs to the Sawpit." On the 19th he notes "Jenkin Daniel an invalid." However it was not the end of his usefulness at Albany. Almost weekly from Feb. 13 to Apr. 3 the notes report "Old Jenkin picking oakum" (Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, Mar. 13, Apr. 3.)

On Apr. 10, Apr. 17, "Old Jenkin as usual." By Apr. 25, Jenkin Daniel was strong enough to go out to the Goose Hunt at Chickney with Thomas Corrigan to serve out the ammunition.

On June 5, "dispatched 2 Battaux to Osnaburgh with part cargo of Goods & 6 young calves for the Colony at Red River."

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/119a

Albany Old Factory Journal, Sept. 7, 1815 - Sept. 20, 1816

On Sept. 8, Jenkin Daniel is noted to be fishing; "Old Jenkin and the boy Cromartie fishing." On Sept. 15, "sent Wm. Mowat and Old Jenkin Daniel to pick the geese" (at Chickney). This year they must have had a mild fall for it is not until Oct. 25 that they note, "took up our Cabbages and carrots."

During the fall Jenkin Daniel went back to his sedentary occupation of "teasing oakum" (Nov. 13, Nov. 27, Dec. 11, Jan. 2, Jan. 29).

Also on Nov. 17 they had received letters from Moose Factory to notify them that the "Eddystone" and another ship had not been able to get through the ice to Hudson's Strait and had to turn back to "Strattons Island." This meant that they would be faced with the housing and feeding of 82 extra people at the ports (ships' crews and Europe-bound passengers).

On Dec. 18 they had another letter about the crews and had received some of the crew to look after. The letter informed them that one crew man had died

on the 10th of December on their trek between Rupert House and Hanna Bay. Several of the men they received at Albany they sent on to winter at their Goose Hunt headquarters at Capusco. There they remained for some months.

During the winter they had been sending periodically for supplies of salt geese to be brought to the Fort. In early April in the course of one visit the boys that had been sent told them that the "little pony" had died. One of the crewmen, a Niels Paulsen, started back with them determined to have some horse flesh after his winter's diet of salted geese. On the way back the boys lost sight of him and thought he was lost completely. They returned to the Fort on April 15 and the Norwegian found his way in on Apr. 18. Whether or not he did get his horse flesh was never stated.

Although they had kept their cattle operation for years, it was never, until now, made clear that they used them for milk. On July 13 there is the remark, "the Milch cows have gone to the marsh today in spite of all exertions to return them to the Factory."

During the summer Jenkin Daniel on July 19 is noted to be "teasing oakum." However, on Aug. 12 he was sent with the haymakers to cut marsh grass, and then on Sept. 13 he was sent out with the ammunition for the goose hunt at Chickney.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/120

Albany Journal Sept. 21, 1816 - Aug. 26, 1817

For the second year in succession, the ships had difficulties with the ice in the Bay. In fact it seems that the Brig "Emerald" had been quite badly damaged and it along with the Company ship "Prince of Wales" had to return to winter in James Bay. Again it stretched their provisions to the limit. To add to their problems, on Oct. 29, Mr. Thomas of Gloucester House had sent in two men, Griffith Daniel and John Tierney, because he could not feed them. The letter he sent with them, written on Oct. 19, stated that he had no potatoes and no fish; "I am under the necessity of sending these two men to Albany ... as the wages & provisions of the former [G.D.] will be charged to Albany Inland I shall be glad if he is employed thro' the winter

making dry rundlets & doing any other necessary services requisite for forwarding the Inland business next summer, such as making coverings for the boats and Canoes."

On Dec. 30 Jenkin Daniel was said to be "picking oakum" and also on Jan. 6, Jan. 13, Jan. 20, Jan. 27, Feb. 10, Feb. 24, Mar. 3, Mar. 10, Mar. 24, Mar. 31, Apr. 7, Apr. 14, and Apr. 21.

May 18: Jenkin Daniel making bungs for small kegs. May 25, rather late, the note states "the geese are flying" and Jenkin Daniel was preparing oakum for the carpenter.

On June 3, "sent Jenkin Daniel (and others) in a Battaux to N. River" to stay with the Indians hunting geese.

On June 9 they planted their potatoes.

June 16, Jenkin Daniel returned from the goose hunt.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/122

Albany Journal Aug. 27, 1817 - July 11, 1818

Sept. 14: "sent off Wm. Mowatt, Jenkin Daniel and 2 Indians in a Boat to Chickney with ammunition casks salt and every other necessary for the Goose Hunt in that place." Throughout the most of this winter Jenkin Daniel is noted to be "picking oakum" (Nov. 3, Nov. 17, Nov. 24, Dec. 1, Dec. 8, Dec 22, Jan. 5, Jan. 12, Jan. 19, Jan. 25, Feb. 9, Feb. 15, Feb. 23).

On Nov. 15, they brought in their cattle from the marsh, counting 30.

On Dec. 9, they learned there had been another problem with a ship when 4 men arrived from Severn to stay the winter; "4 men arrived from Northern Ship Brittania which had run ashore about 60 miles northward of Severn."

Mar. 23: "Jenkin Daniel tying quills," also Mar. 30. On Apr. 5, 2 men came from Moose Factory bringing 2 horses.

Apr. 13: "Jenkin Daniel making Brooms."

On May 18, they sent 28 head of cattle to the marsh and kept 6 at home. In the meantime they had slaughtered one.

On May 18, May 25, June 1, June 8, June 15, June 22, Jenkin Daniel was noted to be "picking oakum."

On June 25 they had a letter from Moose requesting that a bull be sent to them.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/123

Albany Journal July 19, 1818 - July 31, 1819

Aug. 3, Jenkin is out with the haymaking party.

On Sept. 10, he was sent to Chickney for the goose hunt. On Oct. 5, he was sent "to North River with the Indians for the Goose Hunt." On Oct. 17, he came back from that place with some of the geese.

This year they housed 35 cattle after having slaughtered an ox in early summer and presumably sending the bull to Moose. This was on Nov. 2, and the same day Jenkin Daniel is noted to be "making Brooms". On Nov. 10 they slaughtered 2 cows which they said were 11 years old.

Over the Christmas holiday, among others, the Surgeon from Moose was visiting and on Jan 4, 1819, he pronounced "Old Jenkin Daniel unfit for services". This statement is repeated on Mar. 29, "Jenkin Daniel too old and infirm to do any work". Nevertheless, on April 21, "Jenkin Daniel picking oakum for Inland Service", also on June 20, June 28, July 5.

On May 11 they sent 33 head of cattle to the Marsh and kept 4 head at home. In this same month, one of their men at the Capusco site had dug and eaten the root of a plant he thought was one used by the Indians. He died because it was poisonous.

On July 6, they noticed one of their 1 year old cows was missing. Subsequently they found it had been eaten by an Indian band.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/124

Albany Journal 1 Aug. 1819 - Aug. 11, 1820

In spite of the pronouncement on his infirmity, Jenkin Daniel was making hay on Aug. 2 and Aug. 9.

On Sept. 13, "sent off Joseph Martin, Jenkin Daniel and four Indians Early this morning to Canoes River in an old Battaus." On Oct. 14, "Jenkin Daniel came home from Canoes River."

This year some of the cattle came home on Oct. 28 and so they brought the remainder in very shortly thereafter (39 head).

On Nov. 1, Corrigan notes, "Jenkin Daniel unable to do anything." Again he is later employed at the sedentary job of picking oakum, Dec. 6, Jan. 10, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, Mar. 6, Mar. 18, Mar. 20, Mar. 27, a[r. 3, Apr. 11, Apr. 26, May 1, May 8, May 13, May 16, May 17, 18, May 23, May 31, July 8.

On Apr. 7, "Saunders & Young cut down willows for the cattle to browse upon. The Hay getting scarce."

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/126

Albany Journal Aug. 12, 1820 - Sept. 2, 1821

Sept. 9, Joseph Martin and Jenkin Daniel were sent (with ammunition for the goose hunt) to the North River, Indians manning boat. On Oct. 4, Jenkin Daniel returned from North River with 6 casks of geese.

On Oct. 26, a note was made to state they had netted more fish "in the last 3 days than for many years past."

In early November they as usual brought in their cattle and slaughtered 4 cows and an ox.

On Dec. 9 the carpenter and his helper (Morrison and Rendall) were "making a bathing tub." During this winter they received the news of the union of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company to be effective June 1, 1821.

In August of 1821 they note that there is a very large forest fire burning to the Northwest and it was creating smoky conditions for 500 miles along the river.

H.B.C.A.

B.3/a/127

Albany Journal Sept. 27, 1822 - May 21, 1823 (Angus Bethune)

One of the earliest notes is the fact that they "harvested potatoes, turnips and cabbages."

On Oct. 12, he notes that the marsh is quite wet and sent for the cattle.

During this fall they instructed the Indians not to kill cub beaver and above all not to kill any beaver in the spring --- one early move towards a conservation philosophy.

On Nov. 12 he records, "Slaughtered a cow - the oldest animal at the place - some say she was 20 years old." Shortly afterwards: "an ox (being used to haul wood) fell and dislocated his thigh." They had to slaughter the animal and he further notes, "slaughtered weight 988 lbs - one of the finest."

On May 20, 1823, Bethune records, "there had been 188 lbs of Butter made here since the beginning of Oct. last up to the present." This is the first mention of butter in their cattle operation. At the same time he notes that they are still getting snow - a late spring.

H.B.C.A.
B.3/a/128

Albany Journal May 21, 1823 - May 31, 1824 (William McKay)

For many months there was no mention of Jenkin Daniel, but on Sept. 25, "Jenkin Daniel very ill for some time past, it is thought he cannot long survive." On Sept. 29, the record states, "5.30 - 6.00 pm Jenkin Daniel departed this life." He was buried on Sept. 30.