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Mr. Dickens Hits Town Jan Mark 1999 At the end of his 1842 American tour, Charles Dickens visits an amateur theater in Montreal where he selects the plays to be performed, take the best roles and costumes for himself, and generally make life difficult for his star-struck hosts.

Ranald MacDonald JoAnn Roe 1997 Ranald MacDonald, a solitary venturer, entered secretive Japan in 1848, risking certain imprisonment, if not death, in the closed kingdom. Born at Astoria on the banks of the Columbia River, MacDonald (1824-94) was the son of a high-ranking Chinook woman and a Hudson's Bay Company official. He became fascinated with stories about the little-known Japanese while a youngster at the HBC's Ft. Vancouver and Red River schools. In 1848, 24-year-old MacDonald arranged with the captain of an American whaling ship to be cast off in a rowboat on the cold, northern Japanese coast. Interned but escaping execution, MacDonald was sent by high-ranking Japanese officials to more populous parts of the country and ordered to teach English to Japanese translators. After nearly a year in captivity, he was released along with a small group of other American sailors stranded on the forbidden coast. In the 1850s, several of MacDonald's Japanese interpreters served in key roles when Commodore Perry of the U.S. Navy forced a not entirely unwilling Japan to open its doors to the outside world.

MacDonald's wandering spirit led him throughout Asia, Australia, Europe, and eastern Canada, before returning to the Pacific Northwest in 1858, where he lived for the rest of his life, but not without further adventures. He joined a difficult exploration of Vancouver Island, and, for many years, participated in the gold excitement of Canada's Fraser and Cariboo districts.

The Beaver 1981

Ontario History 1969 Vols. 29- include the society's Report, 1931/32- except 1938/39-1939/40 which were issued separately.

The Hepburn Family of South Yarmouth Jean I. Griffin 2003

Sault Ste. Marie and Its Great Waterway Otto Fowle 1925
Journal of American Folklore 1954

River of Destiny Joseph Bayliss 1955 The Saint Marys River is a very busy waterway, connecting Lake Superior to Lake Huron. This book traces the long and colorful history of the most important river in the upper Great Lakes, with stops on four of its largest islands, and thorough history of the ancient settlement of Sault Sainte Marie, at the head of the river. The book was originally published by Wayne State University Press in 1955, but has long since been out of print. It was written by Joseph and Estelle Bayliss, in collaboration with the eminent historian of the Great Lakes, Dr. Milo Quaife. Original publication was timed to coincide with the centennial celebration of the 1855 opening of the "Soo Locks." The locks made the rich copper and iron ore deposits of the Lake Superior region available to the nation's growing industrial base—just in time to meet the needs for armament of the Union Army in the Civil War. And almost a century after that, about 90% of the iron ore used to build the ships, tanks, and other weaponry needed by the U.S. Armed Forces in WWII came from Lake Superior mines and passed through the locks and down the Saint Marys River to steel mills on the lower lakes. That's why the authors chose the title "River of Destiny." The French were the first Europeans to explore the upper Great Lakes. Etienne Brulé, a protégé of Samuel Champlain, was the first Frenchman to set eyes on Lake Superior, in about 1620. When he arrived at the site of present-day Sault Ste. Marie, he found a thriving village of Ojibwa living by the large rapids. Since "sault" is French for "rapids," these people were called "saulteurs" by the early French explorers and missionaries. Henry Schoolcraft arrived

about two centuries after Brulé. He married Jane Johnston, who was half Ojibwa, and while living at the Sault and working as Indian Agent, he collected legends and lore of the Ojibwa—information that was used by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to write "Song of Hiawatha." The story told in *River of Destiny: The Saint Marys* starts with the first European contact, and runs through mid-twentieth century. The Chippewa County Historical Society is proud to be able to make this classic history available to a new generation, who will find it to be both readable and reliable. This edition contains a dozen images that were not in the original edition, plus a new Foreword by Bernie Arbic.

John Jacob Astor Arthur D. Howden Smith 2005-12-01 Some weeks later a dray drove up to the Astor store, then at 68 Pine Street, and delivered a number of very heavy little kegs which chinked faintly as they were rolled in through the door. "What on earth are those, Jacob?" Sarah demanded when she happened in during the afternoon. "Der fruits of our East India pass," he answered, his deep-set eyes twinkling merrily. "Money?" He nodded. "Ho-how much?" "Fifty-five t'ousan' dollar." "Jacob!" she gasped. And well she might. It was as rich a coup as he ever achieved. -from "Fur and Tea" New Yorkers can't escape the name Astor: it graces theaters, hotels, street names, and even an entire Queens neighborhood. This delightful biography of the "landlord of New York" explains how John Jacob Astor, who arrived in the city a poor immigrant in 1784, created such a fortune—in real estate, fur, and trade with China—not only for himself but for the city and nation around him that his influence could not be denied. Author Arthur D. Howden Smith was, in the early years of the 20th century, a tremendously popular author of pulp fiction on a par with E.E. "Doc" Smith and Edgar Rice Burroughs. And the same boisterous enthusiasm that made his adventure tales of pirates and Vikings so riproaring readable bursts forth from this classic biography as well. Also available from Cosimo Classics: Howden Smith's *Commodore Vanderbilt: An Epic of American Achievement*. ARTHUR DOUGLAS HOWDEN SMITH (1887-1945) was an enormously prolific and diverse writer, penning numerous short stories, biographies, and business studies, but he is best remembered for his many pulp novels, including *Porto Bello Gold* (a prequel to *Treasure Island*), *The Dead Go Overside*, *The Doom Trail*, *Swain's Saga*, and others.

Travellers through Empire Cecilia Morgan 2017-11-08 In the late eighteenth century and throughout the nineteenth century, an unprecedented number of Indigenous people – especially Haudenosaunee, Anishinaabeg, and Cree – travelled to Britain and other parts of the world. Who were these transatlantic travellers, where were they going, and what were they hoping to find? *Travellers through Empire* unearths the stories of Indigenous peoples including Mississauga Methodist missionary and Ojibwa chief Reverend Peter Jones, the Scots-Cherokee officer and interpreter John Norton, Catherine Sutton, a Mississauga woman who advocated for her people with Queen Victoria, E. Pauline Johnson, the Mohawk poet and performer, and many others. Cecilia Morgan retraces their voyages from Ontario and the northwest fur trade and details their efforts overseas, which included political negotiations with the Crown, raising funds for missionary work, receiving an education, giving readings and performances, and teaching international audiences about Indigenous cultures. As they travelled, these remarkable individuals forged new families and friendships and left behind newspaper interviews, travelogues, letters, and diaries that provide insights into their cross-cultural encounters. Chronicling the emotional ties, contexts, and desires for agency, resistance, and negotiation that determined their diverse experiences, *Travellers through Empire* provides surprising vantage points on First

Nations travels and representations in the heart of the British Empire.

William W. Warren Theresa M. Schenck 2007 See:

Washington Historical Quarterly 1928

The Making of Jim's Falls and Area Emil H. Gerber 1989 Original essays, transcriptions, maps and photographs on the history of Jim Falls, Wisconsin.

Native Americans of Michigan's Upper Peninsula: A Chronology to 1900 Russell M. Magnaghi 2009

Gichi Bitobig, Grand Marais Timothy Cochrane 2018-11-13 The journals of two clerks of the American Fur Company recall a lost moment in the history of the fur trade and the Anishinaabeg along Lake Superior's North Shore Long after the Anishinaabeg first inhabited and voyageurs plied Lake Superior's North Shore in Minnesota, and well before the tide of Scandinavian immigrants swept in, Bela Chapman, a clerk of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company, fetched up in Gichi Bitobig—a stony harbor now known as Grand Marais. Through the year that followed, Chapman recorded his efforts on behalf of Astor's enterprise: setting up a working post to compete with the Hudson Bay Company, establishing trading relationships with the local Anishinaabeg, and steering a crew of African-Anishinaabeg, Yankee, Virginian, and Métis boatmen. The young clerk's journal, and another kept by his successor, George Johnston, provides a window into a story largely lost to history. Using these and other little known documents, Timothy Cochrane recreates the drama that played out in the cold weather months in Grand Marais between 1823 and 1825. In its portrayal of the changing fur trade on the great lake, Gichi Bitobig, Grand Marais offers a rare glimpse of the Anishinaabeg—especially the leader Espagnol—as astute and active trading partners, playing the upstart Americans for competitive advantage against their rivals, even as the company men contend with the harsh geographic realities of the North Shore. Through the words of long-ago witnesses, the book recovers both the too-often overlooked Anishinaabeg roots and corporate origins of Grand Marais, a history deeper and more complex than is often told. Gichi Bitobig, Grand Marais recalls a time in northern Minnesota when men of the American Fur Company and the Anishinaabeg navigated the shifting course of progress, negotiating the new perils and prospects of commerce's westward drift.

Newsletter 1985

Sämtliche Werke Gottfried Keller 1996 Einf. Band.

Colonial Relations Adele Perry 2015-04-02 A new perspective on the nineteenth-century imperial world through one family's history across North America, the Caribbean and United Kingdom. Revealing how these figures demonstrate complicated historical trajectories of empire and nation, Adele Perry illustrates how gender, intimacy, and family were key to making and remaking imperial politics.

Lines Drawn upon the Water Karl S. Hele 2008-09-30 The First Nations who have lived in the Great Lakes watershed have been strongly influenced by the imposition of colonial and national boundaries there. The essays in Lines Drawn upon the Water examine the impact of the Canadian-American border on communities, with reference to national efforts to enforce the boundary and the determination of local groups to pursue their interests and define themselves. Although both governments regard the border as clearly defined, local communities continue to contest the artificial divisions imposed by the international boundary and define spatial and human relationships in the borderlands in their own terms. The debate is often cast in terms of Canada's failure to recognize the 1794 Jay Treaty's confirmation of Native rights to transport goods into Canada, but ultimately the issue concerns the larger struggle of First Nations to force recognition of their people's rights to move freely across the border in search of economic and social independence.

The Antioch Review John Donald Kingsley 1956

Native American in the Land of the Shogun Frederik L. Schodt 2003-05-01 A wide-ranging, readable account of an eccentric and exceptional man who crossed cultures and changed history.

Chippewa Indians of Yesterday and Today Carolissa Levi 1956

Ranald MacDonald, Adventurer Marie Leona Hobbs Nichols 1940 MacDonald was the son of a Scotsman and a Chinook woman. While still young, he met shipwrecked Japanese sailors and developed a fascination for Japan. In 1845 he was a sailor on the Plymouth, a whaling ship. As it

neared Japan, he convinced the captain to set him off in a small boat to land as a shipwrecked sailor in Japan. He was made a prisoner and used by the Japanese to teach English. In 1849, the American warship USS Preble under Captain James Glynn rescued MacDonald and other stranded sailors. Some of his students were involved the negotiations with Commodore Matthew Perry to open Japan to foreigners. MacDonald wrote of his experiences and favorable evaluation of the Japanese to the U.S. Congress. MacDonald traveled to Australia and Europe before returning to Washington state.

John McLoughlin's Business Correspondence 1847-1848

William Rea Sampson 1964

Archival Sources for the Study of German Language Groups in Canada Arthur Grenke 1989 This document discusses the archival heritage of German language groups in Canada. It looks at research at the National Archives of Canada. It focuses on major collections on German language groups in the manuscript division, other collections in the manuscript division that contain information on German language groups, major church archives that hold documentation important for the study of German language groups in Canada, and bibliographical sources on German language groups in Canada.

Northwest Historical Series 1980

The Montreal Snow Shoe Club Hugh W. Becket 1882

The Ermatingers W. Brian Stewart 2011-11-01 In about 1800, fur trader Charles Ermatinger married an Ojibwa woman, Mananowe. Their three sons grew up with both their mother's hunter/warrior culture and their father's European culture. As adults, they lived adventurously in Montreal and St Thomas, where they were accepted and loved by fellow citizens while publicly retaining their Ojibwa heritage. The Ermatingers contrasts the "European" commercial and trading society in urban Montreal, where Charles was brought up, with the Ojibwa hunter/warrior values of Mananowe's society. Their sons variously risked life at war in Spain and in the Upper and Lower Canada rebellions, policed Montreal streets in an era of riots, spied on the Fenians on the US border, and made a hazardous journey to help establish the Canadian Pacific Railway's route. Brian Stewart argues that the sons' Ojibwa traditions and values shaped their adult lives: during their adventures, the sons fought for Native rights for themselves as well as for Ojibwa relatives and friends. The Ermatingers is an exciting story that contributes to our understanding of Indian and European biculturalism and its effects on those who make up the various forms of Métis society today. It will appeal to general readers as well as scholars and students in Native studies and Canadian history.

Fur Trade Letters of Francis Ermatinger Lois Halliday McDonald 1980 Describes the life of a Hudson's Bay Company clerk, based on extracts from his letters.

The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company

George Bryce 2022-05-28 The Remarkable History of the Hudson's Bay Company is a work by George Bryce. It details the origins of the company within the fur trading business in northern America.

Exile in the Wilderness Jean Murray Cole 1979 Based extensively on Archibalds McDonald's letters, reports, and diaries.

Strangers in Blood Jennifer S. H. Brown 1996-01-01 For two centuries (1670-1870), English, Scottish, and Canadian fur traders voyaged the myriad waterways of Rupert's Land, the vast territory charted to the Hudson's Bay Company and later splintered among five Canadian provinces and four American states. The knowledge and support of northern Native peoples were critical to the newcomer's survival and success. With acquaintance and alliance came intermarriage, and the unions of European traders and Native women generated thousands of descendants. Jennifer Brown's Strangers in Blood is the first work to look systematically at these parents and their children. Brown focuses on Hudson's Bay Company officers and North West Company wintering partners and clerks—those whose relationships are best known from post journals, correspondence, accounts, and wills. The durability of such families varied greatly. Settlers, missionaries, European women, and sometimes the courts challenged fur trade marriages. Some officers' Scottish and Canadian relatives dismissed Native wives and "Indian" progeny as illegitimate. Traders who took these ties seriously were obliged to defend them, to leave wills recognizing their wives and children, and to secure their legal and social status—to prove that they were kin, not "strangers in blood."

Brown illustrates that the lives and identities of these children were shaped by factors far more complex than "blood." Sons and daughters diverged along paths affected by gender. Some descendants became Métis and espoused Métis nationhood under Louis Riel. Others rejected or were never offered that course—they passed into white or Indian communities or, in some instances, identified themselves (without prejudice) as "half breeds." The fur trade did not coalesce into a single society. Rather, like Rupert's Land, it splintered, and the historical consequences have been with us ever since.

Chequamegon Bay and Its Communities Lars Erik Larson 2005

Die alpenländische Gesellschaft als sozialer und politischer, wirtschaftlicher und kultureller Lebenskreis Adolf Günther 1930

Trappers of the Far West LeRoy Reuben Hafen 1983-01-01

In the early 1800s vast fortunes were made in the international fur trade, an enterprise founded upon the effort of a few hundred trappers scattered across the American West. From their ranks came men who still command respect for their daring, skill, and resourcefulness. This volume brings together brief biographies of seventeen leaders of the western fur trade, selected from essays assembled by LeRoy R. Hafen in *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West* (ten volumes, 1965-72). The subjects and authors are: Etienne Provost (LeRoy R. Hafen); James Ohio Pattie (Ann W. Hafen); Louis Robidoux (David J. Weber); Ewing Young (Harvey L. Carter); David F. Jackson (Carl D. W. Hays);

Milton G. Sublette (Doyce B. Nunis, Jr.); Lucien Fontenelle (Alan C. Trotman); James Clyman (Charles L. Camp); James P. Beckwourth (Delmot R. Oswald); Edward and Francis Ermatinger (Harriet D. Munnick); John Gantt (Harvey L. Carter); William W. Bent (Samuel P. Arnold); Charles Autobees (Janet Lecompte); Warren Angus Ferris (Lyman C. Pederson, Jr.); Manuel Alvarez (Harold H. Dunham); and Robert Campbell (Harvey L. Carter). *Trappers of the Far West* is the companion to *Mountain Men and Fur Traders of the Far West*.

Historic St. Joseph Island Joseph Bayliss 1938

National Geographic Traveler 1995

History, Tradition and Adventure in the Chippewa Valley William W. Bartlett 1929

The Long Journey of a Forgotten People David T. McNab

2007-05-28 Known as "Canada's forgotten people," the Métis have long been here, but until 1982 they lacked the legal status of Native people. At that point, however, the Métis were recognized in the constitution as one of Canada's Aboriginal peoples. A significant addition to Métis historiography, *The Long Journey of a Forgotten People* includes Métis voices and personal narratives that address the thorny and complicated issue of Métis identity from historical and contemporary perspectives. Topics include eastern Canadian Métis communities; British military personnel and their mixed-blood descendants; life as a Métis woman; and the Métis peoples ongoing struggle for recognition of their rights, including discussion of recent Supreme Court rulings.

Vignettes of Early St. Thomas Warren Cron Miller 1967