



Conditions d'utilisation et droit d'auteur

Les reproductions fournies par BAC sont réservées à des fins de recherche ou d'études privées. Il incombe aux utilisateurs qui souhaitent utiliser ces reproductions pour toutes autres fins d'obtenir la permission écrite du titulaire du droit d'auteur. Le récipiendaire sera tenu responsable de toute infraction au droit de propriété de cette copie numérique.

BAC possède une vaste quantité de documents pour lesquels la propriété et le statut du droit d'auteur peuvent être difficiles à établir, soit en raison d'information insuffisante, soit à cause de leur origine mixte, c'est-à-dire publique et privée, ou encore parce qu'il s'agit de documents en partie publiés et en partie inédits. On suggère aux utilisateurs de consulter la *Loi sur le droit d'auteur* et d'obtenir un avis juridique lorsque l'interprétation du droit d'auteur soulève des questions. BAC n'a pas le mandat d'interpréter la *Loi sur le droit d'auteur* pour le bénéfice des utilisateurs, et il incombe à ces derniers de connaître les obligations que comportent les droits d'auteur.

Pour en savoir davantage, consultez la page « Avis » du site Web de BAC : <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/fra/Pages/avis.aspx>

Terms of use and Copyright

Any copy provided by LAC is restricted to research purposes or private study. Users wishing to use the copies for any other purpose should obtain written permission of the copyright owner. Responsibility regarding questions of copyright that may arise in the use of this digital copy is assumed by the recipient.

LAC holds enormous quantities of records for which the ownership and copyright status may be uncertain, either because of insufficient information or because of a mixture of public and private material, or of published and unpublished works. Users are urged to consult the *Copyright Act* and to seek legal advice when the interpretation of copyright raises questions. It is not the role of LAC to interpret the *Copyright Act* for users but rather it is up to the users to be aware of copyright issues.

For more information please consult the LAC, "Terms and Conditions" page: :
<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Pages/terms-and-conditions.aspx>

S
et of Letters from Capt. Geo. Cartwright in Labrador to
his Friends in England.

To Anthony Eyre Esq.

Ranger Lodge 2^d June 1771

Dear Sir

I am ashamed at not writing to you last year by Mr. Lucas; I'll tell you no lies about the matter, but frankly confess that the number of letters I had to write and short time for so doing, caused you to be forgotten amongst many others of my friends for I defer'd setting my hand to paper until my arrival at Fogo intending to go there with Lucas but I suddenly changed my resolution the day before he sailed. It was sometime before I could bring the Esquimaux Indians left with me by Lucas to tollerable behaviour, or get the better of the dread they had that I should murder them on a slight occasion; but I fancy now they have as great a regard for, and as little dread of me as their own country people, who at the same time they are in great awe and carefully avoid doing any thing which they think will offend me. They were very useful in the winter, for my poor dogs would have been starved but for the Seal they continually brought up from our post near the Cape which is ten good miles from hence. They brought it on a sledge drawn by dogs; and 'tis amazing what they would draw. The old man who weighs full fourteen stone one day took down eight two-inch Larch plank about 20 feet long by 11 inches broad and rode on it himself with only three old dogs & four whelps of six months old. The dogs are about the size of your spaniels. They are a restless sort of people, as indeed those who live on what they kill must be; being obliged to shift their habitation with the seasons in order to be near their food. ~~First~~ ^{After} they pitched their tent in a cove near the Cape, but the weather soon made them think of quitting that: they then applied to me to give them nails and lent them a boat with a couple of men to cut & carry wood down to build themselves an house, which they had no sooner completed than the old fellow complained it was so cold it would kill his wives and children. One of the latter did die. I then gave them a house in the river, about half a mile below this, where they stayed till the beginning of Feby. when they went down to Lion Head and dug themselves out a house in the snow, which was the most curious thing I ever saw. It has exactly of the shape of an oven with the mouth rather leaning outwards for the convenience of entrance, which had a long porch before it. The latter was made of square pieces of snow cut with a hand saw & water poured over the seams, which instant freezing made it perfectly wind and weather proof: the former was hollowed out of the snow with an axe and a square hole cut out over the door for a window in which was laid a flat, transparent piece of ice, shaved very thin with a knife & cemented with water. The roof also being not above a foot thick admitted so much light that it was by much the lightest apartment I ever was in, & had a particular brilliancy from the numberless small icicles formed by their breath; and without any fire twas warm enough for the tenderest person I know to live in. You ascended into it by steps which made the entrance easy without stooping altho' the door was not above two feet square. Somewhat about one half of the floor was left chair height above the rest & was covered with deer-skins on which they slept & sat and exactly fronting the door, which was stopp'd at night with a piece of ice made to fit exactly to raise the degree of warmth. On other side the door was a lamp fixed on sticks. The curiosity & excellent

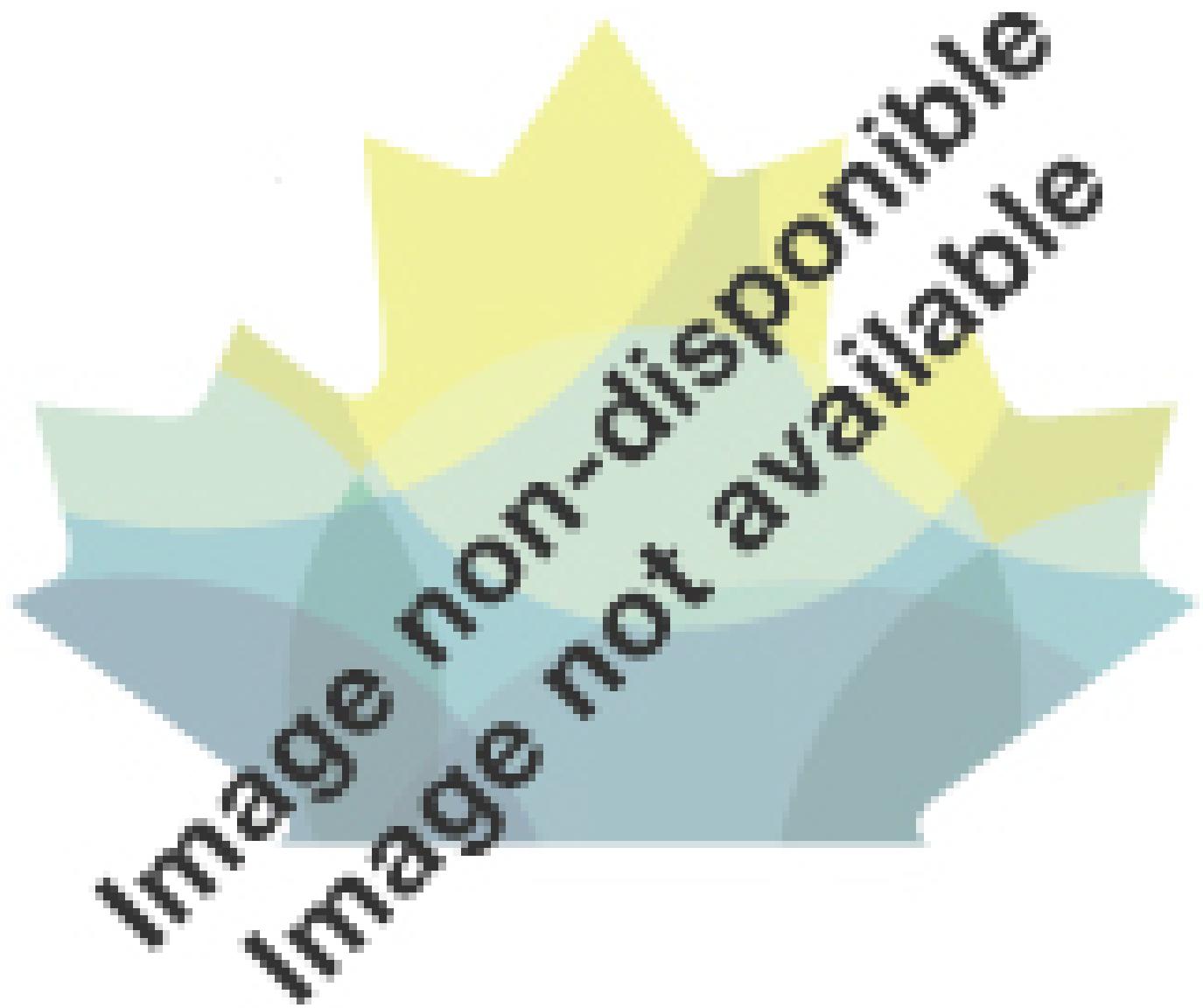


Image non-disponible

Image not available

judge will produce 14 Tons of Oil,) besides about 30 foxes. The people I had in the River made but bad work of it. Two of them with Charles & myself attended the furring. We had but about two dozen of traps and most of them bad ones (our new ones did not come from England) besides the two furriers here were but ignorant ones. Every body who had lived here before insisted upon it that there were no Beavers; but from what I saw in the winter I was positive to the contrary and after an infinity of pains was confirmed in my opinion, by finding two new & above fifty old houses, but that not being till after the ponds were all past & having no dog that would find them under the banks when they lay out, we killed but five; three of which were Wiltails, weighing 45 lbs each, the other two 11. They are most delicious eating when fat; at other times but indifferent. In the latter end of October I had the luck to kill a very large stag & a fortnight after, standing at the door I saw fourteen coming down the river upon the ice. I snatched up a rifle & should have had an exceeding fine shot at a good hind, but my gun was not loaded & away they scampered into the woods. However clapping a couple of rifles upon my shoulders I pursued them, and in about three hours came up with & killed a brace of them. My larder was then most luxuriously furnished, that with economy & some little helps from the beaver, grouse, hawks & ravens we did not finish the last of the venison till the 17th of February. — The river was froze up from the 2^d Novem. to the 13th May. The still ponds are not yet all broke up & there is now ice before the door above three feet thick, although it lies in a warm cove full to the sun. I had my health very well till about the middle of January, when I was very indifferent for about a month, owing to a cold I got by lying in the woods four nights following in very severe weather. During my indisposition a very melancholic accident happened. Mr. Jones the Surgeon of the Garrison at Chatian coming over here imprudently by himself, lost his way & was froze to death. I did not know he was missing till four days after, when my people searched and found him upon Round Island. He had got within an hour's walk of this house, when he unfortunately took my footings upon a pond which lies on the Neck between this River and Niger Sound & followed it. I happened to go that day over to the sounds to look at a river which lies in the S. W. corner of it; after which, keeping down the south side crossed it towards the bottom and went at night to Round Island. After dark I went to bed & slept soundly, & only because he was a good man, & my being innocently the cause of it, as he was coming to this house: but it was very near making me accessory to the death of two more, for he was coming to deliver my maid, and his loss together with the want of better assistance obliged me to take upon myself the office of ~~myself~~ ^{Doctor} wife. My trouble did not end there, for I was constrained to officiate as nurse next, & take the child to bed with me, her husband having enough to do to attend her. ~~I desire you to credit to me that I performed my office with~~
~~more care to her than any of the physicians in London have done to her~~
~~before, & I hope she will recover.~~ She would have done exceedingly well but for her own imprudence in getting up too soon, which gave her cold & obliged me to transform myself into a physician and an apothecary. Here I had like to have failed for want of tools for not one grain of what was wanted did my shop contain. The poor woman grew worse, was in imminent danger of her life & I found it was absolutely necessary something should be done, kill or cure, therefore carefully perusing my friend Dr. Brookes, & considering the qualities of each simple concluded that a plant which grew in great abundance hereabouts was of the same kind as some of those prescribed, gave her a decoction of it & I can't say again, I fear I'll dwell too long on this subject, but hope the novelty of it will plead my excuse. My reputation as a physician too is perfectly established on this coast; I have healed the wounds & shed the blood of most of the people hereabouts & not one of them but declares I handle the lancet better than any surgeon they ever felt: in short I have had a deal of practice both in physic and surgery & every one of my patients have done well which is more than the best physician or surgeon in London can say. But let us return to business. I have cut down more trees on my estate this winter than many men of fortune in England have on theirs. I kept two saws going most of the time, but the stuff being bad & the workmen worse we have not a great deal of board to show for it: however we have built two rats & cut stuff enough to build a salmon house, covered wharf, & a stage for the cod-fishery. Our boats are up and the third of the salmon house is up. The quantity of fur but small, it consists of Martin, Fox, Squirrel, Otter & Beaver. We have killed three beasts of a kind we are not acquainted with - Town of opinion they are sables, and one Carcazeau. It is of a very mischievous nature & in shape partakes with both the bear & wolf but

Furriers they betake themselves to the woods for the winter, where they kill Beaver, Otter, Marten, Deer, Bear, Wolf & Fox. In April they return, but put out Otter & Fox traps along shore. When the ice breaks up they set nets for young seals, kill Ducks & gather eggs, of which we got about a thousand last spring, & might have got three times the number had we had time. In May they are getting Rinds for roofing the Salmon houses & other buildings and put the cribs and every thing else in order for the ensuing season, by which you see they do not want employment.

The Sealing is a profitable branch of business. In the beginning of October the Crews should repair to their Posts & get every thing in order. The Seals come from the northward about the second week in November. ^{are} all gone by before the middle of December. When the work is over the nets are hung in a house to thaw & dry; the seals are covered with snow to prevent the frost from freezing them, which it otherwise would do equal to fire. Now they put out traps for fur near the post & take advantage of every thaw to skin out & put the furs into bags or cases till spring. But in May is the great work of skinning & melting out the fat. The cases are now stored in the shade to prevent the heat of the sun from causing a leakage in them. The Nets are again dried more effectually, the ships lodged in safety and the people having delivered up all their craft are dismissed to follow their other occupation of Cod fishing for the summer.

As for the Indian Trade it will be carried on to most advantage by the Moravians, or rather monopolized by them, in consequence of their being settled in the midst of the savages by means of a grant from the Government. I have some trifling traffick with them when they were in this neighbourhood, but it can no longer answer to pursue it with a vessel fitted out at a great expence as we did last year. Beads are the staple commodity in this barter after the Indians have supplied their wants in Tools of iron & a few other conveniences; and in return they furnish whale-bone, young seal skins, Fox, Otter, Marten, Deer, Bear & Wolf Skins in small quantities.

To Lieut. John Cartwright

Dear Brother

Ranger Lodge 20 Sept^{er} 1771

Four days after you sailed, the Enterprise returned. Poor Lucas brought an Indian family with him, which wintered with me. Soon after a crew of Share-men arrived at Seal island - They killed 800 Seals, 33 foxes, 50 otters, 1 Deer & 1 Wolf. On the 21st October after dispairing of supplies the boat which Coghill sent in consequence of your arrival at Togo, arrived with Provisions & Winter Crews. Two men with Charles & myself commanded Furriers. I was the best of the crew, so you may imagine we made a fine hand of it. But I will pass over the affairs of the winter, having filled my other letters with them, & come to occurrences of the summer. On the 4th of July five Indian Shallops arrived at the Cape. Some of the men came up here that night & lay in the dining room. Next day I went with them to visit their wives; the day after the women & children with some men came up here again, 32 in number, a good he company! They were exceedingly pleased with their treatment, received a great quantity of salmon & carried more away with them. At night five did not choose to leave me & so they spent their evening here. The next day I took Charles with me & pitched my tent amongst them by the side of the little tickle. My winter friends had made so favourable a report of me that they all behaved exceedingly well, nor did they steal any thing although the tent was full from morn till night & goods were lying about. I employ'd my time so well that before it was known at Chatcan that they were here, I had got almost all the things they brought for truck but they amounted indeed to a very small quantity as the Moravians take care to supply all their wants before they leave home. On the 16th I accompanied them to Camp Islands & took my passage in the boat of their chief: after a stay of two days, we proceeded together to Table Point where I killed a brace of Deer. On the 26 five boats more came

bloodhounds are increased to five couple and all broke to the harness, so that when I get upon
the fresh slot of deer I shall travel at a merry pace. The Table Land is the best place for
Deer and White Bear in Spring, of any I yet know. I shall live there from February till
June; burrowing like a rabbit in the snow. I must get you to order me a tent from the Oil
Cloth Manufactory at Knightsbridge, one side white the other brown; it must be the shape
of a soldiers hut supported by a strong wooden frame as well as poles, for in winter it will
be cover'd with snow, in summer with boughs or sods. Let the frame be 8 feet long & 7 broad,
joined at the angles with screws. The ridge pole to be 5 feet high, supported at each end by a
perpendicular pole: & from the ridge pole to the frame on each side have nine rafters,
(pointed with iron at each end) for bearing up the snow &c. The tent to be in one piece & close
at each end; except a square hole 2 feet square by the side of one of the perpendiculars,
over which must hang down a canvas door. The holes in the ridge pole & the frame which
receive the iron points of the rafters, ~~must~~ also be iron bound: on the outside too of the ground
frame all round, let there be short stumpy spikes of iron, corresponding with eyelet holes
in the border of the tent, in order to keep it tight & close down. Pack all in a chest with
~~or~~ ¹ yard of square canvas for repairs. If it is well executed I shall be able to shift
my winter quarters, as often as I shall be inclined.