

dock's] Defeat on ye Bank of the Monagahaley in Pea [Penn.] the french fortafycation which is now Cald fort Pit Cam to Milford. Toward spring Government began to Rase troops for the Insewing Campaign aganst Crown point under the Comand of General Winsloe. Beaing then sixteen years of age I Gave my Parans to understand that I had a Strong Desire to be a Solge. That I was detarmind to enlist under the Officers that was Going from Milford & joine the army. But thay forbid me, and no wonder as my father had a Larg and young famerly I Just Began to be of sum youse to him in his affairs. Still the same Inklanation & Sperit that my Ansesters Profest run thero my

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North West Company, which was not finally incorporated until 1784. Pond was given charge (1778) of four canoes filled with goods, and sent into the far Northwest, following Frobisher's footsteps. He, however, penetrated much farther than the latter, finally building a fort on the Athabasca not far from what later was Fort Chipewyan. This he made his headquarters for six years, trading and exploring throughout the entire region, and reaping a rich harvest of peltry. In 1782 he had a quarrel with a Swiss trader named Wadin, and shot and killed him. Wadin's widow applied for a trial, and Pond and his clerk were sent down to Montreal late in 1784, but they were freed for lack of jurisdiction. In 1785 Pond was in Quebec, where he presented a memorial to the governor, asking for protection for further exploration. As a reward for services already devoted to geographical research, the monopoly of the Northwest trade was given for ten years to the North West Company. At this time Pond presented a map of the region he had explored. In the same year he again started West, and by 1786 had reached Great Slave Lake. There, in 1787, he had a duel with John Ross, a well-known trader, in which the latter was killed. The following year, Pond finally left the Northwest, and sold out his share in the North West Company to William McGillivray for £800. He is credited with having given information and assistance to the American commissioners for the Northwest international boundary. The latter years of Pond's life were passed in the United States, probably at Milford, Conn., where he died in 1807. According to the Pond genealogy in *Connecticut Magazine*, x, pp. 161-176, he married Susanna Newell, and had at least two children, of whom Peter (1763-1813) must have accompanied his uncle Charles in naval operations during the Revolutionary War. Peter Pond the elder was in the Northwest during the entire Revolutionary period.—Ed.