

Making The Voyageur World Travelers And Traders In The North American Fur Trade France Overseas Studies In Empire And Decolonization

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Explore the pivotal role of Voyageurs as world travelers and traders, instrumental in the North American fur trade. This comprehensive study also examines France's overseas history, providing critical insights into the dynamics of empire and the complex processes of decolonization.

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Making the Voyageur World

Through a detailed analysis of their unique occupational culture, Making the Voyageur World reexamines the French Canadian workers who dominated the fur trade industry and became iconic images of North American lore.

Silence Is Death

On May 26, 1993, the Algerian novelist and poet Tahar Djaout was gunned down in an attack attributed to Islamist extremists. An outspoken critic of the extremism roiling his nation, Djaout, in his death, became a powerful symbol for the "murder of Algerian culture," as scores of journalists, writers, and scholars were targeted in a swelling wave of violence. The author of twelve books of fiction and poetry, Djaout was murdered at a critical point in his career, just as his literary voice was maturing. His death was a great loss not only for Algeria and for Francophone literature but also for world literature. Rage at the news of his slaying was explosive but did nothing to quell the increasing bloodshed. Silence Is Death considers the life and work of Djaout in light of his murder and his role in the conflict that raged between Islamist terrorist cells and Algeria's military regime in the 1990s. The result is an innovative meditation on death, authorship, and the political role of intellectuals. By collapsing the genres of history, biography, personal memoir, fiction, and cultural analysis, Julija Šukys investigates notions of authorial neutrality as well as the relationship between reader and writer in life and in death. Her work offers a view of reading as an encounter across time and place and opens the possibility of a relationship between different cultures under peaceful terms.

Empire and Catastrophe

Spencer D. Segalla examines natural and anthropogenic disasters during the years of decolonization in Algeria, Morocco, and France and explores how environmental catastrophes impacted the dissolution of France's empire in North Africa.

Hostages of Empire

Hostages of Empire combines a social history of colonial prisoner-of-war experiences with a broader analysis of their role in Vichy's political tensions with the country's German occupiers. The colonial

prisoners of war came from across the French Empire, they fought in the Battle for France in 1940, and they were captured by the German Army. Unlike their French counterparts, who were taken to Germany, the colonial POWs were interned in camps called Frontstalags throughout occupied France. This decision to keep colonial POWs in France defined not only their experience of captivity but also how the French and German authorities reacted to them. *Hostages of Empire* examines how the entanglement of French national pride after the 1940 defeat and the need for increased imperial control shaped the experiences of 85,000 soldiers in German captivity. Sarah Ann Frank analyzes the nature of Vichy's imperial commitments and collaboration with its German occupiers and argues that the Vichy regime actively improved conditions of captivity for colonial prisoners in an attempt to secure their present and future loyalty. This French "magnanimity" toward the colonial prisoners was part of a broader framework of racial difference and hierarchy. As such, the relatively dignified treatment of colonial prisoners must be viewed as a paradox in light of Vichy and Free French racism in the colonies and the Vichy regime's complicity in the Holocaust. *Hostages of Empire* seeks to reconcile two previously rather distinct histories: that of metropolitan France and that of the French colonies during World War II.

Making Space

A Frail Liberty traces the paradoxical actions of the first French abolitionist society, the Société des Amis des Noirs (Society of the Friends of Blacks), at the juncture of two unprecedented achievements of the revolutionary era: the extension of full rights of citizenship to qualifying free men of color in 1792 and the emancipation decree of 1794 that simultaneously declared the formerly enslaved to be citizens of France. This society helped form the revolution's notion of color-blind equality yet did not protest the pro-slavery attack on the new citizens of France. Tessie P. Liu prioritizes the understanding of the elite insiders' vision of equality as crucial to understanding this dualism. By documenting the link between outright exclusion and political inclusion and emphasizing that a nation's perceived qualifications for citizenship formulate a particular conception of racial equality, Liu argues that the treatment and status distinctions between free people of color and the formerly enslaved parallel the infamous divide between "active" and "passive" citizens. These two populations of colonial citizens with African ancestry then must be considered part of the normative operations of French citizenship at the time. Uniquely locating racial differentiation in the French and Haitian revolutions within the logic and structures of political representation, Liu deepens the conversation regarding race as a civic identity within democratic societies.

A Frail Liberty

From Near and Far relates the history of modern France from the French Revolution to the present. Noted historian Tyler Stovall considers how the history of France interacts with both the broader history of the world and the local histories of French communities, examining the impacts of Karl Marx, Ho Chi Minh, Paul Gauguin, and Josephine Baker alongside the rise of haute couture and the contemporary role of hip hop. *From Near and Far* focuses on the interactions between France and three other parts of the world: Europe, the United States, and the French colonial empire. Taking this transnational approach to the history of modern France, Stovall shows how the theme of universalism, so central to modern French culture, has manifested itself in different ways over the last few centuries. Moreover, it emphasizes the importance of narrative to French history, that historians tell the story of a nation and a people by bringing together a multitude of stories and tales that often go well beyond its boundaries. In telling these stories *From Near and Far* gives the reader a vision of France both global and local at the same time.

From Near and Far

"A cultural history of the development of the press in Algeria under French rule"--

The New White Race

Centered around a massive ecological disaster in which eight hundred thousand Algerians died between 1865 and 1872, *Ecologies of Imperialism in Algeria* explores how repeated performance of divisions across an expansive ecosystem produced modern imperialism in nineteenth-century Algeria.

Ecologies of Imperialism in Algeria

Some programs include also the programs of societies meeting concurrently with the association.

Annals of Iowa

The Cult of the Modern focuses on nineteenth-century France and Algeria and examines the role that ideas of modernity and modernization played in both national and colonial programs during the years of the Second Empire and the early Third Republic. Gavin Murray-Miller rethinks the subject by examining the idiomatic use of modernity in French cultural and political discourse. The Cult of the Modern argues that the modern French republic is a product of nineteenth-century colonialism rather than a creation of the Enlightenment or the French Revolution. This analysis contests the predominant Parisian and metropolitan contexts that have traditionally framed French modernity studies, noting the important role that colonial Algeria and the administration of Muslim subjects played in shaping understandings of modern identity and governance among nineteenth-century politicians and intellectuals. In synthesizing the narratives of continental France and colonial North Africa, Murray-Miller proposes a new framework for nineteenth-century French political and cultural history, bringing into sharp relief the diverse ways in which the French nation was imagined and represented throughout the country's turbulent postrevolutionary history, as well as the implications for prevailing understandings of France today.

Program of the Annual Meeting - American Historical Association

7 Adjusting to a New Reality: The Army and the Imminent Independence -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index

Program of the ... Annual Meeting

In a lively account that spans continents, Jennifer J. Davis considers what it meant to be called a libertine in early modern France and its colonies. Libertinage was a polysemous term in early modern Europe and the Atlantic World, generally translated as "debauchery" or "licentiousness" in English. Davis assesses the changing fortunes of the quasi-criminal category of libertinage in the French Atlantic, based on hundreds of cases drawn from the police and judicial archives of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century France and its Atlantic colonies alongside the literature inspired by those proceedings. The libertine life was not merely a subject for fiction nor a topos against which to play out potential revolutions. It was a charge authorities imposed on a startlingly wide array of behaviors, including gambling, selling alcohol to Native Americans, and secret marriages. Once invoked by family and state authorities, the charge proved nearly impossible for the accused to contest, for a libertine need not have committed any crimes to be perceived as disregarding authority and thereby threatening families and social institutions. The research in *Bad Subjects* provides a framework for analysis of libertinage as a set of anti-authoritarian practices and discourses that circulated among the peoples of France and the Atlantic World, ultimately providing a compelling blueprint for alternative social and economic order in the Revolutionary period.

The Cult of the Modern

For more than a century the history of the American Frontier, particularly the West, has been the speciality of the Arthur H. Clark Company. We publish new books, both interpretive and documentary, in small, high-quality editions for the collector, researcher, and library.

The French Army and Its African Soldiers

?Frenchmen were far ahead of Englishmen in the early Far West, not only prior in time but greater in numbers and in historical importance,? writes Janet Leconte in her introduction to *French Fur Traders and Voyageurs in the American West*. They were the first to navigate the Mississippi and its tributaries, and they founded St. Louis and New Orleans. Though France lost her North American possessions in 1763, thousands of her natives remained on the continent. Many of them were voyageurs for Hudson's Bay Company, whose descendants would join American fur trade companies plying the trans-Mississippi West. This volume documents the fact that in the nineteenth century Frenchmen dominated the fur trade in the United States. Twenty-two biographies, collected from LeRoy R. Hafen's classic ten-volume *The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West*, represent a variety of origins and social classes, types of work, and trading areas. Here are trappers who joined John Jacob Astor's ill-fated fur venture on the Pacific, St. Louis traders who hauled goods to Spanish New Mexico along the Santa Fe Trail, and those who traded with Indians in the western plains and mountains.

Bad Subjects

The genealogy of the French-speaking members of the Lewis and Clark expedition can often be traced back to the times where the fleur-de-lys was flying over New France. The terra incognita was explored to gratify Louis XIV's lust for the brown gold of the fur trade. By the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the French were well integrated into the North American population. These men were instrumental in the success of the Corps of Discovery. Observers from the Montreal North West Company spied on the expedition for fear of American encroachments. New Spain sent in vain a French adventurer to capture Meriwether Lewis. The legend of the West has both French and American heroes in common among the coureurs de bois (white Indians) and mountain men.

French Fur Traders and Voyageurs in the American West

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French Fur Traders and Voyageurs in the American West

The life of voyageurs was never easy. These rugged French-Canadian men were the backbone of the early fur trade in North America. Living out of birchbark canoes, they experienced the excitement and dangers of long wilderness journeys, venturing thousands of miles through pristine lakes and river chains, carrying into the wilderness goods to trade for the precious beaver pelts that they then transported back to civilization to be sold and made into hats and coats. Exhaustive research yields this beautiful collection of thirty-one stories and accompanying paintings that brings the voyageurs back to life.

The Voyageur

The story of the voyageurs who travelled from Quebec to British Columbia, braving rapids and portaging over rough terrain, in search of furs.

Voyages And Travels Of An Indian Interpreter And Trader, Describing The Manners and Customs Of The North American Indians ...

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Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader

"This is the most original, most thoughtful piece of scholarship of our times on the fur trade of the Plateau."--WILLIAM R. SWAGERTY, University of Idaho.

The American Fur Trade of the Far West

The French voyageur cuts a dashing figure in our imaginations, so much so we often overlook the reality of his profession: it was a job. Margaret Brown looks at the business end of being a waterman in

the remote French settlements of the Illinois Country in the mid-18th century; she presents her picture of the voyageurs' world from the perspective offered by the contracts, debts, and inventories they left behind. But there is still room for danger and adventure, to be sure: hunger, hardship, captivity, escape, and sudden death punctuate their workday-world. This story of the Illinois Country voyageur is gleaned largely from an assemblage of some 7000 unsorted and mostly unpublished French documents and records known collectively as the Kaskaskia Manuscripts. Few people are as familiar with this collection as Dr. Brown, who (along with colleague Lawrie Cena Dean) has worked with this and other caches of French Illinois records for years. The Voyageur in the Illinois Country expands our knowledge of other aspects of life in the French Midwest beyond the fur trade. Three complete inventories of household goods are presented and discussed. We learn a few things about the watercraft in use locally (not the romantic birch bark canoe, incidentally). We also learn that French/Indian relations were not always as cordial as popular history often paints them to have been. Above all, we see a little more of the voyageur than the swashbuckling canoe man of our imaginations.

History of the Oregon Territory and British North-American Fur Trade

Présentation de l'éditeur : "Robidoux Chronicles treats with comprehensive documentary detail the factual history of the Robidoux lineage in North America from the first progenitor who arrived in Quebec in about 1665- through the famous six brothers who distinguished themselves as Mountain Men- up until even recent times on reservations in the US. Many members of the Robidoux family were intimately connected to the entire history of the North American fur trade. The six brothers- born in St. Louis before the coming of Lewis & Clark- were important fur-traders during the classical Rendezvous era of the North American fur trade. They became key players in the organization & articulation of the Overland Trail- only to die soon afterward in relative obscurity upon the plains of Kansas & Nebraska. By the 1950's- the story of the Robidoux had been almost entirely forgotten. Subsequent historians had lost all but a scant & fragmentary knowledge of the true role & exploits of the Robidoux & their French-Indian compatriots upon the frontiers of the old west. Antoine Robidoux was the first to establish permanent trading settlements west of the Rockies in the Inter-Montane corridor & his brother Michel was one of the first expeditions to traverse the length of the Grand Canyon. The eldest brother Joseph became one of the earliest established traders on the upper Missouri & founded St. Joseph, Missouri, which was later to be the primary starting point of the Overland Trail. His younger brother Louis became one of the earliest ranch owners in California, becoming Don of the Jurupa- that encompassed the areas known today as Riverside, San Bernardino, San Jacinto & San Timoteo. An entire inter-tribal French-Indian ethnocultural orientation had developed upon the plains- prairies & mountains of the Trans-Mississippi west a good fifty years before the coming of the Iron Horse & the Pony Express- & has been carried on today in proximity to the reservations of Kansas & Oklahoma- South Dakota & Wyoming."

Divided Loyalties in a Doomed Empire

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The Fur-trade and Early Western Exploration

This 1999 book relates how European aristocrats visiting North America developed an affinity with the warrior elites of Indian societies.

French Fur Traders and Voyageurs in the American West

In 1810 John Jacob Astor sent two expeditions to the mouth of the Columbia River to establish a far flung trade empire based on furs. Three years later his plans were in ruins and his headquarters at Astoria with it's huge stock of valuable pelts were in the hands of the British and sold at a great loss to

the North West Company. This daring venture was the real opening of the west. An important saga of the Western Fur Trade. John Jacob Astor, supplied Irving with many of the journals and other materials which he used in writing this history.

The American Fur Trade of the Far West

La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West