From George Drouillard to his Sister

By George Drouillard

George Drouillard, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, wrote this letter to his sister on May 23, 1809. It was probably transcribed by Eva Emery Dye, an Oregon City-based novelist, around 1900.

Drouillard was born sometime around 1776 or 1777 near present-day Sandwich, Ontario, the son of a Shawnee mother and a French Canadian father. He joined the Lewis and Clark Expedition in late 1803 when he was in his twenties. Unlike most of the men on the Expedition, Drouillard was not in the military but was instead hired as a civilian interpreter.

Drouillard’s skills as an outdoorsman and an Indian diplomat proved to be even more valuable than his proficiency at French and Indian sign language. During the two-year Expedition, Drouillard hunted game, tracked down lost horses and a deserter, bartered for canoes at Fort Clatsop, and fought Piegan Indians alongside Meriwether Lewis. Lewis, who considered Drouillard his right-hand man, remarked that the half-Shawnee woodsman was a “man of much merit” who had “acquitted himself with honor” while a member of the Corps of Discovery.

After the Expedition, Drouillard worked in the Missouri River fur trade, joining Manuel Lisa, a St. Louis-based trader. During an expedition in May 1807, Lisa ordered Drouillard to track down a deserter and to bring him back “dead or alive.” Drouillard ended up shooting the man, who died the next day. He was put on trial for murder in St. Louis, but the jury only spent fifteen minutes deliberating before finding him “not guilty.” Nevertheless, Drouillard was financially and emotionally devastated by the incident, which he discusses in this letter.

Drouillard soon returned to the fur trade, joining an expedition into the territory of the Blackfeet, who were not at all pleased to see trappers working their land. In early May 1810, Drouillard was out setting traps with two Delaware Indians when they were attacked by a large party of mounted Blackfeet. According to a contemporary account, Drouillard put up a “most obstinate resistance” with rifle, pistol, knife, and tomahawk, but he and the two Delawares were overwhelmed. Thus ended the life of what one historian called “one of the two or three most valuable men” on the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Further Reading: Lange, Robert E. “George Drouillard (Drewyer): ‘One of the Two or Three Most Valuable Men on the Expedition.’” We Proceeded On 5 (May 1979): 14-16.


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