


Davies, K. G., *Peter Skene Ogden’s Snake Country Journal, 1826-1827*. London: Hudson’s Bay Record Society, 1961. Although this expedition came only to the edge of Idaho, an excellent introduction by Dorothy Johansen explains Ogden’s activity in Idaho as well as in the rest of the Northwest.


Galbraith, John S., *The Hudson’s Bay Company as an Imperial Factor, 1821-1869.* Berkeley: University of California Press, 1957. Idaho for years was a disputed borderland between British and American fur traders; this account of the international aspects of the fight provides an excellent explanation of British policies that shaped the Idaho fur trade.

Goodhart, George W., *Trails of Early Idaho, The Pioneer Life of George W. Goodhart and His Association With the Hudson’s Bay and American Fur Company’s Traders and Trappers, As Told to Abraham C. Anderson.* Caldwell: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1940. Goodhart was a trapper at the end of the fur trade era. He later settled in the Soda Springs area, where he had trapped. Thus his experiences in Idaho begin in the preterritorial period and extend into the territorial period of Idaho’s history.


Innis, Harold A., *The Fur Trade of Canada.* Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1956. Although the Idaho fur trade receives little direct attention, this is an important economic history of two of the major companies which operated in Idaho.

Irving, Washington, *Astoria.* John Jacob Astor sent Wilson Price Hunt across the United States to Astoria, Oregon, in 1811 in the interest of the fur trade. Hunt explored the Snake River Plains of Idaho in the course of the trip, of which *Astoria* is a somewhat romanticized account.
Adventures of Captain Bonneville. A classic tale of the man who entered such interesting Idaho places as the Teton Valley, the plains of eastern Idaho, the Portneuf, Bear and Salmon rivers.

Merk, Frederick, Fur Trade and Empire. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1931. Sir George Simpson’s reorganization of the Idaho fur trade in 1824 and the British-American contest for control of the Snake River Valley are important topics taken up in this narrative of Simpson’s journey to the Columbia.

Morgan, Dale L., Jedediah Smith and the Opening of the West. Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merrill, 1953. Smith was the discoverer of the easy route through South Pass, Wyoming. The Oregon Trail followed the Platte to this pass, and then went down the Green River, an easy way through the formidable barrier of the Rockies. Jedediah Smith spent a considerable portion of his time trapping in south Idaho.


Rollins, Philip Ashton, ed., The Discovery of the Oregon Trail: Robert Stuart’s Narratives. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1935. Original accounts by Wilson Price Hunt and Robert Stuart of the overland journeys across southern Idaho in 1811-1812 are included in these narratives of the Astorian expedition. Stuart’s narrative has been republished:

Kenneth A. Spaulding, ed., On The Oregon Trail: Robert


Tobie, Harvey E., *No Man Like Joe*. Portland: Binfords and Mort, 1949. The story of Joseph Meek, fur trapper in Idaho. He was later United States Marshal for Oregon Territory in the 1840's, when Idaho was still a part of Oregon, and an officer in the brigades which fought the Indians in Oregon in the 1850's.

Townsend, John K., *Narrative of A Journey Across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River*. Philadelphia: Henry Perkins, 1839, reprinted in R. G. Thwaites, *Early Western Travels*. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark, 1905. Townsend was a Philadelphia naturalist who accompanied the Wyeth expedition that established Fort Hall. His story of the trip is one of the most interesting of the narratives of the fur trade era.

Tyrell, J. B., ed., *David Thompson’s Narrative of His Expeditions in Western America, 1784-1812*. Toronto: Champlain Society, 1916. David Thompson established the original Idaho fur trade, and there is a fairly detailed account in his narrative.


Young, F. G., ed., *The Correspondence and Journals of Captain Nathaniel J. Wyeth, 1831-1836*. Eugene, Oregon: Historical Society, 1899. Founding of Fort Hall is of special importance to students of the fur trade.