

## Northern Shoshoni in the Fur Trade

*This quote comes from the article, “Northern Shoshoni Intertribal Trade and Fur Trade”, written by the Idaho State Historical Societies, that describes trade between Native Americans before the 1800s. [Changed for easier reading using ChatGPT.] Original found at [https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/0490\\_Northern-Shoshoni-Intertribal-Trade-and-Fur-Trade.pdf](https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/0490_Northern-Shoshoni-Intertribal-Trade-and-Fur-Trade.pdf)*

Farther west, where the Boise river joins the Snake River, the Northern Shoshoni had an important trading center during salmon season, long before the Hudson’s Bay Company built Fort Boise. During this time, the Northern Shoshoni met with many other Native groups from across the West for a big intertribal fair. People traded Nez Perce and Walla Walla (indigenous tribes) horses, Northern Paiute obsidian arrowheads, seashell ornaments from the Pacific Coast (brought by Umatilla and Cayuse traders), and Shoshoni buffalo hides and meat from the eastern plains. Cheyenne and Arapaho groups brought hundreds of strong cedar poles for tipis from Colorado, and Crow people traveled from Wyoming looking for wives. Many others came too—the whole festival acted as a huge marriage market, a horse market, and a general trade fair all at once.

## Original

Farther west, in a zone where the Boise, Owyhee, Malheur, Payette, and Weiser rivers all flow into the Snake, the Northern Shoshoni had an important trading center during salmon season long before the Hudson's Bay Company built Fort Boise. Here the Northern Shoshoni met other Indian peoples from a broad western area for a great intertribal fair during salmon fishing season. Nez Perce and Walla Walla horses, Northern Paiute obsidian arrowheads, Pacific Coast ornamental seashells (brought in by Umatilla and Cayuse intermediaries), and Shoshoni buffalo hides and meat from the eastern plains were bartered there year after year. In addition, Cheyenne and Arapaho bands dragged superior cedar tipi poles from Colorado by the hundreds, and Crows came from Wyoming in search of wives. So did many others: the entire festival formed a grand marriage market as well as a horse market and general trade fair.