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Oregon Polk County April 1848

Dear Sister,

I received your letter dated Jan 31st 1848 on the 18th of September last and the one dated 16th March on the 4th of October. I am aware of your last letter that I have your last letter that I have heard of your heart (which I do not doubt) you can imagine in some degree my feelings when the receipt of letters from the nearest female relations I have ever known. And when your eyes met when the date of this letter do not compute it to me of yours or neglect me, that means that your letter has so long been delayed. I am among all men men as I think of the same as I will communicate with the wishes and to you I respect the necessity of内地 of the government of the United States. Your age is the on my affection for the people of Oregon and that I have come to a country in which I am, indeed, I have been with a thankful spirit I have not to return.

On the 29th of December last the Casco Indians who had 300 miles of the Columbia River, the whites, as I think of the same as I will communicate with the wishes and to you I respect the necessity of内地 of the government of the United States. Your age is the on my affection for the people of Oregon and that I have come to a country in which I am, indeed, I have been with a thankful spirit I have not to return.

The cause of which I have only been in Oregon is that there were several families consisting of hundreds of 10 families residing among the Oregon at the vicinity; the men were nearly all killed, and the women, though I have no idea of who were among the Oregon at the vicinity; the men were nearly all killed, and the women, though I have no idea of who were among this people were purchased by the Hudson Bay Company. The means of Peter of Calyon will long be remembered with gratitude not only by those he so liberally released from such a dreadful captivity that by every American in Oregon, who has a heart susceptible of feeling.

Our legislature being in session at the time the distressing news of the Oregon City massacre immediately advertised for raising and equipping 1000 men for the purpose of punishing the Casco Indians who were considered as the causes of trouble. While last season at the table writing this letter I have still intelligence from the regiment, which started on the campaign in January last. They have had several skirmishes with the Indians and killed 3 of them. The white house last of the killed on 10 and 15 the Colonel has been killed in a fight of an accidental shot from a rifle. The Lieutenant and Colonel has been wounded in the face. A treaty has been concluded with the neighbouring Indians. The Congress have been informed that a treaty of peace with them is no other consideration than delivering up the murderers and paying the exchange.
The worse than all the regiment, as much in want of ammunition.

I said worse than all, but I recall the expressions our most treatment came from our mother country, who instead of affording us the protection we have to long desired for, she has now sent a ship to us instructed, requesting the men to spurt in the war with Mexico! How can it come to this? a colony of American citizens fighting an american land continuously incurring protection in the most humiliating manner for nine years, and then meet with such a method at this time? It is but too late.

Citizens and subjects of foreign governments dealt with in the neglect of our government, what can we say in its defense? With shame and confederation we are subjected to the humiliating confession of the treaty. We are informed that Congress at its last session passed an act to establish a fort from the U.S. to Oregon, but the information of such an act being sent so long after, we have as yet not heard of it.

As yet, our political circumstances is to show you a subject for me to muse longer upon even if done in those repeated words. And now my dear sister, since the retrieval of a few out of the many of our political misfortunes have put me somewhat in the ill humor I hope to be forgiven if you should feel a little of its effects.

Are you aware that your letter dated Jan 31st, the first I have received from you, and which now lies open before me, is not even embellished with your signature, nor your name evident to be seen on the sheet. Now I think such a nice clean, and above all, such an affectionate letter, should not have been received to show the signature of its fair author. The only reason I can frame for the omission was the composition of which you complained when you wrote.

I return you an affectionate & numerous thanks for the liberality I am indebted to your kind letter, which although of small nominal value, shows you in high esteem and would be too much to read the letter comparing the money been conveyed with your own poor bare.

You seem to be pleased that I am not married, but I assure you that should I get married in this country or Should death (whichever) be the means of presenting me to you. I will write you letters home when much to my secret to visit Maine.

Now at present the least explanation to missing in this country.

But I must first return the letter to my hand, before I can write the U.S. for health since I wrote last have been better than common.

The last winter has been the finest. I even say the finest winter I have ever known in this country. Virginia promises a more crop of wheat.

This year was even better than known in the country.

I have sent my journal of mine receipt in the Rocky mountains to my partner for publication, and have instructed my agent at that place, to forward you a copy of it when published.

Give me your best wishes to Daniel, Lambe, and families, and tell them that I cannot anticipate the contents of their letter enough to answer them before.

Since the year 1834, I have received a letter from my relation. One, one from Samuel, one from Daniel, one from Clement, and two from myself. I have felt the desire to write and have been at length able to do so. In fact, the news of Oregon has excited a great deal of interest in England, and I have found that my thoughts have turned to the same topic.

I suppose you are aware that I have been in Oregon for some time now, and that I have been engaged in the construction of a steamboat. The ship has been named the Oregon, and it is due to be completed soon. I have been working hard, and I hope to be able to leave for home as soon as possible.

I have been thinking about my future plans, and I have decided to stay in Oregon for a while longer. I have been looking for a place to settle down, and I believe I may have found it. I have been offered a job as a teacher in the local school, and I have accepted.

I am also planning to write a book about my experiences in Oregon. I have been keeping a journal, and I believe it will be a valuable source of information for future generations.

I hope this finds you well. Let me know if you have any questions or if there is anything I can do for you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Mrs. Martha B. Russell
Hallowell
Maine

S. July 25th

Osborne Russell
Letters
Oregon Polk County April 4th 1848

Dear Sister,

I receive the letters from Montana and yourself dated Jan. 31st last, on the 18th of Sept last. Your own experience will dictate to you, the inexpressible delight which I felt on the receipt of them, better than my pen can describe it. A person by the name of Huntford brought these letters from the States to Oregon, but I have never been able to see him or learn anything from your friend Hacket. This is the first opportunity I have had of answering your letter. I am now about to start across the mountains to the States to which I intrust the care of a letter to yourself and one to Mother Ann.

I cannot answer my Brothers letters until I receive them. It would afford me the greatest satisfaction to comply with your earnest request "to come home" and visit you all, but it is a pleasure which never dictated that I must forever at present as my presence in Oregon is indispensably necessary until the United States extend their jurisdiction over us, in order to acquire a permanent title to my lands and property.

Nevertheless, I sincerely hope the time is not far distant when my heart desires to see my native home, will be fulfilled.

It affords me consolation to know that you have a partner, suited to your wishes, my dear boy, glide smoothly in uninterrupted happiness, and may you continue to dwell in the affections of your husband and favour of your God and may Lemuel by a faith full discharge of the duties bequeath to his family, to society, to his country and his God continue to merit those affections.
We have had one of the most pleasant winters I ever experienced. The grass has been remarkably fine all winter, and the finest quality of beef is now sold from the natural pastures. Garden vegetables such as Peas, Beans, Onions, Tomatoes, 

and in fact nearly all crops do the best in this country, to stand in the ground all winter, especially when the soil is inclined to be sandy, as we never have frost sufficient to injure them.

The select promises an extraordinary crop this year; it is thought that it will average 15 bushels to the acre throughout the country. It was generally put in the ground in autumn, winter on the early part of winter, although wheat can be grown here in my month of the year. You who have never seen what it is to see a Prairie country, can form but a faint idea of the beauty of its scenery. A diversity of Oak covers hills and is underbrushed at if by the hand of art, and plains covered with the most luxuriant vegetation intersected with small streams from the mountains that Serpent's curves divide them into convenient farms, which are supplied with sand and timber from the numerous ravines along their banks, on the Oak grows on the intervening hills, constitutes the face of this valley, as viewed from my residence last winter, until the light is lost in the smoke atmosphere 30 miles distant, on either on the towering Peaks of Mountains Washington and Jefferson, with their snow crown heads that at times pierce the sun and fleeting mists,

Whose feet are washed by gentle summer streams,

Whilst sheaves of rye play on their sparkling waves.

But my dear sister, beautiful as this country is, that is not a reason of it for I now only speaking of the Willamette Valley. My better reason would not bring me to wish you were here at present.
although the contemplation of the scenery around me affably
the wish that not only you, but all the family were here.
We have to endure the heat of our privations in this country
of which you are little acquainted, and which must always be
expected in the settlement of a new country
we are now engaged in an expensive Indian war which we have
been undisputedly drawn into but the theatre of action is
100 miles from this valley. The particulars of this war
I have briefly described in another letter.
My health is very good in comparison to what it has
formerly been.
Give my best respects to your husband, and tell him that
although we are not personally acquainted, yet a letter
from him would be received as a favour.
Give my love to your children and my respects to all my
remaining friends.
Write every opportunity.
In love that the God of heaven
may bless you and young, and his Spirit guide you
in the path of duty, directed through and protect you
from the enmies and temptations which the flesh is
subject to in this world, and bring you to everlasting
happiness, is the sincere prayer of your
Affectionate Brother

Osborne Russell
1848 April 4, Osborne Russell [to] Eleanor Read Lewiston, p. [4]
California (Gold Miners) Nov 10 1849

Dear Sister,

You will not probably be astonished when you see my locality at the date of this letter as I think Minnes and I have had time enough to have passed a taste of the gold fever. I left Oregon last September for the county of land and arrived here on the 1st of the same month on the 10th of October was attached with the Billions Store which lasted until winter. I remained in the mines during the winter and went to work and shall also spend the winter in the mines owing to my ill health last winter. Engaged in merchandising in March commencd collecting gold with my own hands and continued working until the first of October when I commenced business under the firm of Messrs. Gilliam, Provision, Stone, and Boarding House. My partner an old neighbour from Oregon having this family here we are doing a thriving business for this country. There has about 30,000 people come across Canada to this country this season. The old miners I think average from 1 to 10 dollars per day estimating gold at $25.00 per ounce. Cities and towns are arising at among the hills and mountains in the Gold region as if by the effect of Magic.
The place where we are located is called Yallagouin, it is situated 18 miles east of the City of Sacramento on the South side within limits of the American River; it takes its name from the from the foot of our loving lying 3 miles from Thunder last winter upon Brother's Jet near if the Judges connection on the trail since that dreadful execution this has been one of the most quiet communities I ever lived in. Some people here are getting Gold by the pound, men say 80 cents not much more than ten pounds and I am inclined to think so well scattered throughout the mines which are near 20 miles in length confided entirely to the hills, mountain streams and ravines. The most I have seen digging a day was for 100 dollars but have frequently obtained 40 to 50 dollars per day. The Gold here in this place is coarse from 1/12th to 6 ounces in a piece and some is so fine that it can almost be seen with the naked eye. Must let you Judge for the late Diggings and let me know if you take the place.

I received a letter from Martha dated Sept 17th in which she informed me that she was to be married in December and that is the only cause why she does not get answer from me; not that I have the least wish to prevent her from uniting with the man of her choice but I must know.
being certainly missionary, and to whom before I
shall know how to direct a letter to her as this life
is filled with uncertainties.
A gentleman from Newmarket, Maine, with whom I
became acquainted with this Spring, slipping into the
Stone to-day told me he should start for Maine on
the 12th and would pass through Winslow as he
had some relatives living there, also having a Slave
relative living there determined it once to send him
a letter although she has not received my last.
I am in good health, good spirits and full of busine
at present, and it is now near eleven o'clock at night
and I must yet write a few lines to Daniel before
eight—When I shall see Maine I certainly tell him
that I expect to see it before long and fetch with me one
of California Gold. But people value not Gold
there as they should in the United States. The sight or
so much as it makes it familiar to them and depresses
its value. My little Lamb seems like June.

Give my best respects to Mr. Read and
and Mrs. Read and to your children with compliment
to all inquiring friends.

Send your letters to Sacramento City,
California by the first opportunity and believe one
to be your most affectionate Brother.

Osborne Russell

Sister Eleanor
Mrs Eleanor Read Lewiston Maine

By the kindness of Mr. Brown
Placerville, Aug. 26th, 1854,

Dear Sister,

I have just arrived in the City of Placerville after a few months' excursion around the Sierra Nevada Mountains. I received your letter without delay, but the postmark was not the "Pres. and Sec. of Calif." as you wrote. I am not well since my return, having been severely attacked with the Pneumonia Cholera; I am still very weak and cannot but a few minutes — tho' although considerable,

you speak to me of coming home. As Placerville is about 80 miles from the nearest railroad, I am not likely to return to Eureka again.

I hear that James and the boys have arrived; but they (I think) are at George's [?] place and shall not return to lay this head! — you will probably be astonished at the state of health since 1832. I have never had a white woman to attend on at all times, and the present case is a girl from Ohio sixteen years ago, almost an entire stranger. She now tells me I should take up my own writing and see if I cannot manage to get a few papers the newspapers. She promises to attend on me for a few months when he returns from the mining district.

I heard the Judge loves music and my Cousin Westlaw is a musician and can play the accordion and the will teach me to play, but you know the Judge loves music and my Cousin Westlaw can teach me; that is what I mean by these promises to attend on me. I am not well when he gets better, the Judge has been for a few weeks when he gets better.

Do not attend him. The Judge will never forget me and will write me and we will communicate. He is in bed although,
Eleanor wrote to me often but do not write as frequently as I expect. I have never heard from her of late. I am sorry to hear of her death, and we shall forget her. She was a good daughter.

Now you must recollect that you were the second daughter after 8 sons. One cannot at present remember her life and recollect her. If you can see her now dancing in her own garden, I'll bet she's a dancer.

Her Eleanor's life is now over. I imagine she has now some years of her own life to live. She is a mother of a family. She is a mother of a family. She is a mother of a family.

I have now been in this world for many years, and I am not grown up. I am not a miller. I have not yet seen a miller. I have not yet seen a miller. I have not yet seen a miller. I have not yet seen a miller.

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Message from Sister D. Chamberlin, 1st Aug. 26, Osborne Russell [to] Sister, p. 4

Mr. [illegible] from the Smith-D. Chamberlin had say
Mrs. [illegible] that as an American
The must consent to sacrifice oneself to the public good.
But be good if for the... I shall never see
But tells the part to words of [illegible].
By the council do not split
In the letter one must surrender
Yours affectionate
Osborne Russell

It is to [illegible] when you get this letter
I believe I have always answered every

Mr. [illegible] seem to live long this one and I want a
water, for I wish every relation to forget me
But never asked. Mother if twice if she ever

I have asked of an [illegible], a Rock, Mountain
Lawman as well. A friend lost a mine. Residence in the state of Montana. Yes
To [illegible] sent them present in 1875.

Now can not say anything of your letter if she had one
Nor receive it. That one I was a friend of the house
Deliver your last note [illegible] my reply was my younger sister
Love to [illegible].

[illegible]
Hallowell August 5 1850

Dear Aunt,

I received your letter dated the 25th of the first inst. I was glad to hear that you are all well. I am happy to say your letter found us the same.

Mother says you need not think you are going to have a chance to dress up quite yet. She says you may expect to see us all over there before winter. You may look out for September, because if nothing happens, some of us will come without fail. I don’t suppose you thought we had any lasses and flour over here. But I guess you will get it here.

Our school keeps five weeks longer. I see your brother Daniel occasionally. He has been very busy having but I am in hopes he has got most through. I should like to see your baby and see if she is as pretty as you say she is. We have not heard from Uncle Osborne yet. Grandmother and Uncle William are pretty smart. Aunt Martha is going to write a note and put it in here and she will write the particulars about Uncle Samuel’s family.

Mother sends her best respects to all of you. Deborah and all she says that she hopes she shall see you and Deborah over here before a great while you must bring the baby over with you and we will hunt it up a name if you are so poor that you cannot afford it. One Elizabeth George and Henry send their love to you all give my love to the girls, and tell them that I should like to see them over here very much. Well, Lois here is a card in here for her. I should like to have her write me a letter.
very much. I cannot write any more now because father is going to write some in it and I must get ready to go to school. Give my love to all. I must bid you good by. From your affectionate niece.

Rebecca Russell

August 5th, 1850

Miss Eleanor

Rebecca has been scribbling a few lines and I thought I should scribble a little too, to let you know that you need not paint up your long nose just yet, for we are all moving about yet a little. Eliza has not been very good this summer. The school keeps closing about her work. I am in hopes that we shall be able to visit Lewiston sometime this fall. Perhaps in September. If nothing happens to prevent we should be pleased to see you & several here at any time. Give my respects to your husband and family and regards to yourself.

from your affectionate Brother

Daniel Russell
Tuesday Morning

Dear Love,

I thought I wrote just in my last letter, but rather than have this letter, this morning, Thomas is not very smart now, felt sick Sunday they sent for him to Gardiner he went down yesterday but concluded that he shouldn't work the job as short as they have one of it as the worst part of the trouble. They tell me he knows it will affect him when it will two thirds. I am glad he has given up the law and business and is going to take over next week. I suppose he will go too but don't know the particulars. It is no better. Well, now I am thinking of starting for the next month. I am real glad of it. I can't say when it can go if it has gone to Gardiner I should have made you a call this fall, don't know how it will be. It will be out of the question for it to go as he thinks of so much of putting his family first and last wishes the shall be free next fall if he is not sick. Oh! I forgot Hannah she has been real sick with her last three Saturday was down there. Sunday she got sick. She will like there. It brought on the seizure and fever the baby has been sick too but the case of his legs that was caused by the neglect of the doctor.
Journal of a Trapper
or
Nine years residence among
Rocky Mountains
Between the years 1833-37
YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

COLLECTION OF WILLIAM ROBERTSON COE
Journal of a Trapper

Or

Nine Years Residence among the

Rocky Mountains

between the years of 1834 and 1843

Comprising

A general description of the Country, Climate, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains &c., The nature and habits of Animals, Manners and Customs of Indians, and a complete view of the life led by a Hunter in those regions.

By

Osborne Ruskell

I know no man that knows more than myself and know them that know less. Sir J. Hunter.
Preface

Reader, if your are in search of the truths of a
geological and scientific tourist, please to lay this
volume down, and peruse, for this simply informs you
what a Trapper has seen and experienced. But if
you wish to permits a Hunter rambles among the
wild regions of the Rocky Mountains, please to read
this, and forgive the Author's foibles and imperfections,
considering as you go along that he has been chiefly educated
in Nature's school under that rigid tutor Experience.

And you will also bear in mind, the author does not
endeavor to hold himself responsible for the truth of statements
made otherwise than from observation.

The Author
At the town of Independence, Missouri, on the 15th of April 1834, I joined an expedition fitted out for the Rocky Mountains and Mouth of the Columbia River, by a Company formed in Boston under the name and style of the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company. The same firm had fitted out a Brig of two hundred tons burden, fitted out with the necessary apparatus of merchandise for the Salmon and Fur trade, with orders to sail to the mouth of the Columbia River, whilst the land party under the direction of Mr. Nathaniel J. Mythe, should proceed across the Rocky Mountains and unite with the Brig and Company in establishing a Post on the Columbia near the Pacific. Our party consisted of forty men engaged in the service accompanied by Major Putnam and Southerland, Doctor Bate, and thirty-five men with two attendants. Otherwise there were Joseph and James Lee, Methodist Missionaries, with four attendants on their way to establish a Mission in Oregon; which took our numbers (including four independent Trappers) to fifty-eight men. From the 23rd to the 27th of April we were engaged in arranging our packs and moving to a point about 40 miles from Independence. On the morning of the 28th we were all equipped and mounted hunter style; about forty men leading two loaded horses each, were marched out in double files, with guns behind, over the prairies, under the direction of Capt. Joseph Mythe, an eminent Organizer and far-outfitter of the party, who had been employed by the Company in Boston to accompany the party and to see the route across the Rocky Mountains by astronomical observation. We travelled slowly, thus the beautiful scenery was fully appreciated.
Evident and widely extended prairie until about 2 PM, and crossed at a small grove of timber near a spring. 29th. We took up our tent and travelled across a large and beautifully undulating prairie, ending at some streams filled with timber, populated with deer, elk, and buffalo skins. On the 4th of May, we crossed the river and on the 5th, commenced our march into the interior, traversing over beautiful rolling prairies and encompassing small streams at night until the 10th, when we arrived at the River Platte.

We followed up this river to the fork, then crossed the south fork and travelled up the west until the 18th day of June, when we arrived at Laramie's fork of Platte, where the first memorable occurrence of the Rocky Mountains was crossed. The fork and travelled up the main river until night and encamped. The next day we left the river and travelled across Black Hills nearly parallel with the general course of the Platte until the 7th of June, when we came to the river again and crossed it at a place called the Red Butte (Rocky Mountains of Red Rock, from which the river issues). The next day, we left the river on our left hand and travelled a Northwest junction and stopped at night on a small stream branch nearly parallel with the general course of the Platte until the 16th of June, then left it and crossed the divide between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and encamped on Sandy But
a branch running into Green River which flows into the Colorado of the West. From this branch we turned and arrived at Green River on the 18th of June. There we found some white traders who informed us that the grand rendezvous of whites and Indians would be on a small eastern branch of Green River about 20 miles distant in a south west direction. First day from the 28th we arrived at the destined place. Here we met with two companies of Trappers and Traders; one is a branch of the American Fur Company under the direction of M's Driggs and Hartwell; the other is called the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. The names of the partners are Thomas Fitzpatrick, Milton Sublette, and James Bridger. The two companies consist of about 60 hundred men, including men engaged in the business, white, half-breeds, and Indian fur trappers. The stream is called Heans Fork of Green River. The face of the adjacent country is very mountainous and broken except the small alluvial bottoms along the streams. It abounds with Buffalo, Antelope, Elk and Bear, and some few Deer along the rivers. Here Mr. Molyck disembark'd and turned his horse to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and on on the 29th we renewed our march towards the Columbia River. Leaving Heans Fork we took across a high range of hills in a NE direction and fell on to a stream called Bear River which emptied into the Big Salt Lake. This is a beautiful country, the river is about 100 yards wide runs through large fertile bottoms bordered by rolling hills which gradually ascend to do on each side of the river to the high range of dark and lofty mountains upon whose top the snow remains nearly the year round. The branches of this river are lost about 15 miles and 4 / 6 of a mile above to a lake of fresh water about 20 miles in circumference. This outlet into the river on the west side. Along the borders of this lake...
the country is generally smooth ascending gradually into the interior and gives
terminates in a high range of mountains which nearly surround the lake. For
approaching close to the shore on the East. The night by the 7th we continued
down the river and on the 10th encamped at a place called the Angleutel.
To collect from a point of the mountain terminating at the river we
are a perpendicular rock the river curves around the foot of this rock
and forms a half circle then also turns to course to the S W form
whence it runs in the same direction to the Salt Lake about 80
miles distant. The sheep occupy these prominent elevations which overlooks
the surrounding country to a great extent at all seasons of the year.

On the right hand or East side of the river about 2 miles above
the rock is a hot mineral spring some of which is pure while
the taste of soda water is taken up and drink in immediately
other have a gray sulphurous taste none of them have any outlet but boil and bubble in small holes a few inches from the
surface of the ground. This plan which never lasts so long, visited only by the
trafffic or solitary fowr will doubtly at no distant day be a resort for
thousand of the gay and fashionable world as well as Indians and
Englishmen. The country immediately adjacent seems to have all under
volcanic action at some remote period the evidence of which however the rare
in the deep and fruitful chasms which may be found in the rocks throughout all
portion of country which could only have been formed by some terrible convulsion of
nature. The ground about these springs is very strongly impregnated with
this is soda also have beds of clay in the vicinity of a strong whiting which is
much used by the Indians for cleansing their clothes and string it not
cooking any inferior & soap for cleansing themselves or their clothes after the
Indian fashion. On the 11 July we left Bear river and crossed low ridge of
broken country for about 10 miles in a N West direction.
and fell on to a stream which runs into Snake River called Blackfoot. There we met with Capt. B. F. Bonneville with a party of 10 or 12 men. We were on our way to the Columbia and were employing killing and drying Buffalo meat for the journey. The next day we traveled in a west direction over a rough, mountainous country about 25 miles, and the day following after traveling about 20 miles in the same direction we crossed from the mountain into the great valley of Snake River on the 15th we crossed the valley and reached the river in about 25 miles from that point. Miss Wyeth concluded to stop, build a fort, and deposit the remainder of his cargo. Being anxious to protect the traders with the Snake and Bonneville Indians, on the 18th we commenced the fort which was a stronghold 88 ft. square, built of cotton wood and set on poles 2 1/2 ft. in the ground and standing about 15 ft. above with two bastions 8 ft. square at the opposite angles. On the 4th of August the fort was completed. On the 5th the "Stars and Stripes" were unfurled to the breeze at sunrise in the center of a savage and undivided country over an American trading post.

The next day Mr. Wyeth departed for the mouth of the Columbia River with all the party excepting two men (myself included) who were stationed at the fort. I now began to experience the difficulties attending a mountaineer in being all raw hands excepting the man who had charge of the fort and a Maltese. The two latter having but very little experience in hunting game with the rifle, and all the country abounded with game still it wanted experience to kill it. On the 12th of August myself and 5 others (the Maltese included) started from the fort to hunt Buffalo. We ascended up the stream running into Snake River near the fort called R +
About 2 1/2 miles, crossed a low mountain in the same direction about 5 miles and fell on to a stream called Port Neuf. Here from several large bands of Buffalo we went to a small high ground and encamped. I now provisioned myself for the first time in my life to kill meat for my supper with a Rifle. I had an elegant one, but had little experience in using it. I however approached the band of Buffalo calmly, on my hands and knees within about 40 yards, then raised my body and took aim and shot at a Buffalo at the head of the herd. The Buffalo all ran off excepting the Bull which was wounded. Then reloaded and shot as fast as I could until I had fired 25 bullets at him and about him which was all that remained to my use. One bullet struck while the Bull still stood apparently wounded. I watched him anxiously for half an hour or more of being him follow but to no purpose. I was obliged to give it up as a bad job and was about to return to our encampment without meat but the Mulatto had better luck. He had killed a fat Cow while shooting 15 bullets at while the band. The next day we proceeded in killing another Cow and my two Bulls, we butchered them took the meat and returned to the encampment. On the 10th of August we waited a while to hunt meat. We left the Fort and traveled about 6 miles when we discovered a Grizzly Bear digging and eating roots in a piece of marshy ground near a large bunch of willows. The Mulatto approached within 100 yards to and shot him in the left shoulder. He gave a hideous growl and leaped into the thicket. The Mulatto then said, "It is evidently a dangerous animal. It cannot run," but not being acquainted with the nature of these animals I determined on making another trial and pursued the Mulatto to adjust one. We walked around the bunch of willows where the Bear lay and keeping close together with our Rifles ready cocked and...
I presented towards the bushes until near the place where

The had entered. When we heard a sudden growl about ten

from us, which was instantly followed by a spring of the Bear toward

fully his enormous jaws extended and eyes flashing fire. Oh! Heavens!

was ever anything so hideous? one could not retain sufficient preser-

vity of mind to shoot at him but took to our heels, fearing even the

Bear taking after me, finding I could not run him the lift

and turned to the other who wheeled about and discharged his

Rifle covering the Bear with smoke and fire. The ball however Wipped

than the turned and bounding toward me - I could go no further

my without jumping into the large gray mare which Qinned me. I

that on three sides I was obliged to turn about and find how he came

within about 10 paces of me then stood dead, slumped and raised his

auspicious body, ered his mouth wide open, gazing at one with a

beastly laugh. At this moment I pulled trigger and I knew not

what else to do and hardly knew that I did this but it accidentally

happened that my Rifle was pointed towards the Bear when I pulled

and the ball piercing his heart, he gave one bound from me when

an a deadly howl and fell dead; but I trembled as if I had an

agony for half an hour after, we butchered him as he was

ever very fat packed the meat and skinned our horses and returned

to the Fort with the trophies of our bravery, but I secretly trembled

to re my own mind never to molest another wounded Grizzly Bear

without a matter or threat. On the 25th of Oct. our stock of provision

so plugging to get that 4 Men started again to hunt Buffalo,

but I had been out several times in the season I concluded to stay

the Fort awhile and then try it. This is the most lonely and

dreamy place I think I ever saw. Not a human face has been.
everything the men about the Fort. The country very pretty and
the weather sunny and hot. On the 18th day of Oct our hunter brought in
with news which caused some little excitement among us. They had
also discovered a Village of Indians on Black-foot creek about
25 miles from the Fort in a North East direction. Consisting of about
60 lodges. They had made from born little into the Village with no
any ceremony or knowledge of their friendly or hostile disposition.
If the Indians neither could they inform us to what Nation
they belonged. It happened however that they were Arapahoe and
friendly to the whites and treated our men in a hospitable
manner. After remaining all night with them three of the
Indians accompanied our hunters to the Fort. From these we gathered
from the Mullatto who could speak a little of their language much
valued information. The next day myself and the Mullatto went to
the Village where we arrived about ten half an hour high in
we were conducted to the chiefs lodge where we dismounted the
and cheerfully dictated by the Chief who was called by the Whiteman
"from wrightands" and by the Indians "Pah clamaiek walk un delleh"
so the 되어. Our horses were taken to graze and we they
followed them into this lodge where the men ordered dinner to be
prepared for us. The meal was very much pleased when we told them
the Great had built a trading post on the Snake River
for he said the Village would go to the Fort in three or four days to
to trade. We left them every morning loaded with as much fat.
The cured Buffalo meat as our horses could carry which had been
given as a gratuity. We were accompanied on our return to the
by six of the men. On the 10th the Village arrived and pitched in
their Lodges within about 200 yards of the Fort. A few commenced
learning the Arapahoe language and progressed so far in a short time.
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I was able to understand most of their words employed in
the matters of trade. Oct. 20th A vessel from Bonneterre consisting of 200 bags
arrived at the Fort from there we traded a considerable quantity of
furs, a large supply of dried meat, Deer, Elk and Beaver skins.

In the meantime we were employed building wintering houses and
making other necessary preparations for spending Winter.

Nov. 5th Some white hunters arrived at the Fort who had been
defeated by the Black foot Indians on Green River. One of their had his arm broken by a stone ball but
was in fair health. In the interval I was enabled to return to his situations. 16th Five more white men
arrived and reported that Capt. Bonner had returned from
the lower country and was keeping within 20 miles of the Fort on
his way to Green River. 20th Four white men arrived and reported
that a party of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company consisting of 60
men under the direction of one of the Partners (Mr. Bridger) were
taken by the Indian chief Nez Perce about 60 miles above the Fort where
they intended to spend the winter. We were also informed that the
other Furs Companies had formed a coalition. Dec. 18th The ground was
covered with ice and snow and the weather very cold. 24th Capt. Bridger
arrived from the Mouth of the Columbia with a crew of 50 men to bring in supplies for the
Fort. James now began to have a different appearance. The
whites and Indians were very numerous in the Valley, all came to
send the winter on Snake River. On the 20th of January 12 of Mr. Bridger’s
men left his Camp and came to the Fort to get employment. They immediately made an agreement with Capt. Henry to form a
party for hunting and trapping. On the 15th of March the party was fitted
out consisting of 10 trappers and Capt. Henry himself was one of the latter.
under the direction of Mr. Joseph Gale, a native of the city of Washington. Mr. J. then left the fort and travelled about 8 miles N.E. and encamped on a stream running into the river about 12 miles below the fort, called Tintacung. The next day they followed up this stream in an easterly direction about 10 miles, here we found the snow very deep, from this we took a south course in the direction of Bear River. Our animals being  in poor condition, the travelling 12 miles we had to make that quicker and reached Bear River on the 18th day of April. The place where we struck the river is called Caldwell valley. It is called from it having been formerly a place of defeat for the traders. The country on the north and west side of the river is somewhat broken uneven and covered with willow trees. The snow had disappeared only upon the south and east side of the valley. The south and east side of the river lay the snow, but it appeared very white and the river nearly overflowed its banks. It appeared that it was very difficult crossing and should not have been able to have crossed the snow had it not been for crossing the foot of the mountain on the east side of the valley. This place being entirely destitute of game we had to live chiefly upon roots for two days. On the 19th day of April we swam the river with our horses and baggage and pushed our way. Thus the snow across the valley to the foot of the mountain, and then we found the ground bare and dry. During our journey another horse was lost. About two miles on the north side of the river the meat of two fat grizzly bear was brought into camp. Our camp kettle had not been greased for sometime and so we were continually boiling主题 roots in them during the day.
The next morning I took a walk up a
smooth slope of the mountain to look at the country. This valley con-
cluded about 50 miles below the lake. From the river running
along the south border of the valley to the east, west and
north, a deep ravine of perpendicular rocks
ran in its way to the Salt Lake. The valley lies in a sort of semi-circle
rather an oblong. On the south and east of about 20 miles
in length, is a depression by 5 or 6 miles deep, and nearly 300 feet by the plain
and rugged mountains from which flow these
streams. These streams
run east and west, emptying into the river. These are large
quantities ofisma and other living in these streams, but the
snow
melting raises the water so high that our provende out. Our
house being in the valley, we stayed in this valley until the 2nd of
April then moved to the south east a little north and made an attempt
Not to cross the mountain. The next day we travelled up a slope called Rush Bank in an East direction thus a deep gorge into the Mountain for about 12 miles which then widened about a mile into a smooth and rolling country there we struck the following day on: then took a N E course over the Divide and travelled another 12 miles then struck two or three feet deep and in many places a short distance to the depth of 6 or 8 ft. deep. At night we encamped in a small glen that of granite on the South side of a high Mountain where there was little or no vegetation excepting a few bushes. Sometimes after we had stopped it was declared that one man was missing. A young English surveyor from Bristol was found. He had been lost dismounted and following the drink at a small branch of some distance before we entered know it. In the following morning I was ordered to go back in search of him. I started on the snow which was frozen hard enough to bear one and my horse. I went to the place where the course was lost and found his track which I followed on to a high mountain where I lost it among the rocks. There built a fire for the next two days. At noon I went up a gulch on the snow to another mountain and felt that my feet were aching, and after cutting the skin without hope of finding him I gave it up and went to the edge of the snow and followed the right. The next morning I started at day light in a gulch on the snow to another mountain and felt half a foot print. About noon I arrived on a high ridge from which our look to I see Lake and the Nelly South West of it, which had been apparently clear of snow for some time by the sun as at the northern extremity of the Lake by the Camp about 2 miles, about 1/2 of one. I descended the mountain and entered the Camp. On the 27th of April we travelled down the North side of the Lake to the Inh.
With the outlet into Bow river. Here we found about 30 lodges of Snake Indians. We encamped at the village and the next day the mountainous Deer hunters were engaged hunting Beavers near the river and Snake streams. We then crossed the river and ascended a branch called Thomas's fork in a north direction about 12 miles. The next day we started across the mountain in a north direction and after traveling about 5 miles, we discovered a large设有deer about 200 yards ahead of us. One of our hunters was shot and that killed us. We all rode up and found dismembered to butcher. We saw an enormous animal with its head of a large buck, a large chert. One of our guides found the feet on his back, a large chert. He had probably not left his winter quarters more than the horses we saw him on the snow where he had just left the tracks of his feet. The next day we started about 2 hours before day and crossed the mountains on the snow which was heavy here hard enough to bear our animals and travelled up the mountain almost to the top and camped. The next morning we started about 2 hours before day and crossed the mountain on the snow which was heavy enough to bear our animals, and at 6 a.m. we began our descent of the Snow River, which was almost as steep as the others. We found ourselves travelling down a beautiful green vale which led us to the Valley on Salt River, where we encamped about 9 o'clock. This river derives its name from the numerous salt springs found on its branches. It rises from the middle of a branch valley about 40 miles long and 10 miles wide, emptying its waters into the main fork of Snake River, its course being almost due south. This is a wide valley covered with green grass and interrupted by towering mountains covered with snow spotted with groups of tall timber lines which from their most elevation resemble somewhat half-moons in the
16 Jan. While thousands of Buffalo Carolize feeding in the green valleys contribute to the wild and romantic splendor of the surrounding scenery. On the 10th of May we came down the river about 12 miles to a stream running into it on the west side called South Fork. There are some fine Salt flats
Springs the salt forms on the Pebbles by evaporation to the depth of 5 or 6 inches in a short time after the snow has melted and on 11th May after gathering a supply of Salt we traveled down the river about 15 miles and encamped near the mouth of a stream on the east side called Gardner Fork. Here we met with Mr. Bridger and his party who informed us that the country around and below was much infested with Black foot and they had lost several horses and a couple of men of whom one was wounded in the shoulder by a bullet from a Powder Horn. On receipt of this information our leader concluded to stop at all his course toward the Forts. On the 14th of May we ascended to Gardner's Fork about 15 miles, then a deep gorge in the High Cypress Mountains. May 15th travelled up this stream about 10 miles when the country opened into a Valley two miles long and even wide. Here we left Gardner's Fork which turns almost due North into the High Mountains with the bird's eye at just cutting the North end of this Valley, we travelled Southward about 3 miles and encamped on Black foot which runs into the Snake river after a course of about 100 miles. Here the snow was very deep, over nearly the whole plain which was surrounded by high mountains. 16th we travelled down this foot which runs towards the Valley then turns West after running into a deep Lake in the Mountains toward a thousand feet elevation
Above the bend of the stream, the entrance of which seems small, but wide enough to admit its waters. On traversing this the stream for about 10 miles when it opened into a large plain containing huge rock or basaltic rock, from which it rushes with impetuosity for about 1 mile, and then emerges into the great plain of Snake River. 17th, we travelled down the stream about 15 miles and stopped to rest and to see buffalo near sufficient to load our two horses. We killed 2 buffalo, 2 cows, and 5 calves, and killed a great number of them as the grass was very abundant at this season of the year. May 30th, we travelled down the plains and on the day following arrived at the Fort after travelling about 30 miles in a South W. direction. On arriving at the Fort we learned that Capt. Stewart had arrived in April with 12 men for the purpose of establishing a trading post on a branch of Salmon River, but had been defeated by the Blackfeet with a detachment of his outfit, getting his men and horses. On the 10th of June a small party, under Mr. the Adjutant of the party arrived from Fort Vancouver, and the Columbia Fort, under the direction of Mr. J. Stewart, accompanied by Capt. J. T. Comer, accompanied by Mr. Stewart, an English half-pay Officer, who had spent the winter at Vancouver and was on a tour of pleasure in the Rocky Mountains. On the 12th they left Fort Hall and started for the grand rendezvous on Green River. We now began to make preparations for what the Blackfeet termed the "Fate Hunt," and all our men were ready on the 15th, when we entered our camp under
18. Consisted of 24 Men 14 Trapgers and 10 Camp Reprisal.

It was the intention of our Leaders to proceed to the Yellow River and hunt the country which lay in the vicinity of our route from these Parrs to the head waters of the Bigpouri on Lake Robe. On our return back to Fort Hole where it was our intention we should arrive about the middle of Oct. 12th. We travelled to the Mouth of Blackfoot Creek about 10 Mls., of 16th. Of Blackfoot Creek 15 Mls., 17th. Followed up this mountain abt. 10 Mls., further than this to our right and took a WNW course then the dry plains covered with willow sage and sand tills about 15 Mls. to the foot of the mountain and encamped at a season spring where 

Leaving the mountain. Here we killed a couple of jacks and took some of the best meat. 18th. The creek to a low mountain in an East direction about 12 Mls., and encamped on a branch of the same stream. This country offered no timber excepting the quaking asp which grows on these slabsly grows in the woods and remains among the holes. We left the waters of Gray's Creek and crossed a low plateau in the mountains in an East direction fell on to a brook the stream running into Lewis's Fork. Distanced 10 Mls., 21st. We travelled East following this stream to the mouth, about 15 Mls. which about 30 Mls., below the mouth of Salt River. From here we were obliged to cross Lewis's Fork which is about 50 yd. wide and might be forded at a low stage of water, but at present was almost overflowing its banks and running at the rate
It was about 6 o'clock in the morning when we commenced making 19
from a boat by using two row boats pulled together which we
we stretched over a frame formed of green willow branches and
or another it gradually over a level firm during the night. 22° Our
no boat being complete we commenced crossing on our equipment and
exposure of us were exposed to this a young man by the name
of Abraham Patterson attempted to cross on horseback inside of all
another adieu and conduct of those present his wife and rode
W. J. to get the better of his reason and after a desperate struggle
force to reach the opposite bank he abandoned his horse made a few
up a spring and sunk to rise no more. We were a nation of men
the about 23 years of age. We succeeded in crossing our baggage and
run over on the east side of the river. We found the place
were traveled with long cotton wood trees along the bank on both sides.
the East side of a valley about 29 miles long and 3044 wide in
a basin. About half enclosed by a range of low rising mountains
which approach the river at both extremities of the valley. 23
were crossed in a 45° East of the North point of the valley and ascended a small stream
about 15 miles NNE where we encamped among the mountains
thickly covered with tall pines interrupted with f Kart or
24° East of the Mountain 12 only. East course and distance into
the South west extremity of a valley called Pierre's hole where we stayed
the next day. This valley lies north and south in an oblong form
about 30 by 10 only and 10 wide. Surrounded except on the North
was only wild and rugged mountains; the East range resembles
Mountains piled on Mountains and covered with snow. The
peaks which pierce the clouds. These peaks bear the names
of Shut or Lea. The Indian called them the heavy headed
of the Father. This is a beautiful valley consisting of a green plain.
interwound by small streams and thickly clothed with grass and herbage and abounds with Buffalo Elk Deer etc. at 27 h. we traveled to the North end of the valley and came to one of the numerous branchs which unite with the Norths T
reamy and forms a stream called Perris fork which is then charged its waters into Perris fork of Snake River. The steam on which we embarked flows directly from the the
Central Lake and is massively intersected with Cottonwoods this
closely intermingled with the underbrush on both the banks. We were
encamped on the South side in a place partially clear
of brush under the shade of the large Cottonwoods. 28th O.K.
the run was caused by an alarm of Indians we ran
to our horses all in a confusion - took our trying to get
this horses. We succeeded in driving them into City which
we caught all but 8 which escaped into the prairie this
the mean time the Indians appeared before our camp to a
number of 15 of which 15 or 20 were mounted on horses.
The remainder on foot-all being entirely armed with furs, bows, arrows. They immediately caught the horses which
had escaped from us and commenced riding to and fro
of further gunshot of our guns with all the speed their horses
were capable of producing without shooting a single gun of
about 10 minute branding their weapons and yelling at the top of their voices: bow bow locally instead of sudden
shouts, which they waved in the air. Others had pieces of shell in
cloths with one end fastened round head while the other
towards after them. After becoming my horses I took my gun examining
the priming debate the breach on the ground and hand on the trigger.
With my arms folded gazing at the novelty of the scene for some minutes quite unconscious of danger until the whistling of balls about my ears gave me to understand that there were something more than mere pictures of imagination and gave the appearance that these living centaurs were a little more upon the same place where I had been accustomed to see portrayed on canvas.

The first gun was fired by one of our party which was taken as the signal for attack on both sides but the immediate fire from our rifles soon compelled them to retire from the front and take to the brush behind us, where they had the advantage until 7 or 8 of our men glided into the brush and surprise them until their left wings approached within about 50 feet of them before they shot again, they then raised and attacked us from the flank but the Indians did not stop to return the fire but retreated into the brush as fast as possible, dragging their wounded along with them and leaving their sick behind on the spot. In the meantime myself and the remainder of our party were closely engaged with the centre and right wing. I took the advantage of a large tree which stood near the edge of the bush between the Indians and our horses, they approached until the noise of our guns quieted a little and the instant the fumes of our guns went off I fired a large German shot pistol loaded by me in case they should make a charge when my gun was empty. Then I first stationed myself at the tree I placed a hat on something which was at the foot of it and would put it in motion by beating it with my foot in order that they might shoot at the hat and give me a better chance at their heads, but I saw from this that they were no joke for the four horses behind me were killed, and...
wounded by the bolts intended for me. The Indians stood in the
fight for about 2 hours then retreated more the brush with a
diminution. He then began to look about to find what damage they
had done us. One of our Comrades was found under the side of an
rock wounded by balls in 3 places in the right arm one in the left leg in
below the knee, his bone having been broken another had received a
right wound in the groin we lost 3 horses killed on the spot an
Indians men wounded but not so bad as to be unable to travel.

Towards night some of our men followed down the trail
about a mile and found the place where they had stopped and
laid their wounded comrades on the ground in a circle. The
Indians were still standing congregated in nine places when they
had apparently been deceiving the wounded. 2Oth of the
same place fearing no further attempt by the same party of
Indians to handle of the main branch about 10 miles. July 16th
followed to the NE extremity of the Valley and encamped for a
night. Our wounded Comrades suffered very much in the
affairs everything was done which lay in our power to ease the
suffering. A bullet was made when the last gaited horse led
to the party for him to ride on and one man appointed to lead on.
The Animal 2Oth Cruped the Salt mountain in an east direction
about 15 Mls. the ascent was very steep and requiring
elbow with the pines but the descent was somewhat broader.
Here an again left off on the level fork which runs in a
Southern direction thru a Valley about 80 Mls. Long there turns
to the NSE then a narrow cut in the Mountain to the overlook
of Salt there about 30 miles. This Valley is called Jacker hole.
It is generally from 5 to 15 Mls. wide.
where the river enters the mountains is hilly and uneven but the northern portion is wide, smooth and comparatively even. The arable being covered with wild strawberry and surrounded by high and rugged mountains, in the summer the snow remains during the hottest months. In summer, the alluvial bottoms along the river and streams are covered with a luxuriant growth of vegetation among which wild flax and a species of onion are abundant. The great altitude of this place however never commensurate with the cold descending from the mountains at night. I think it would be a serious obstruction to growth of most kinds of cultivated grains. This valley like all other parts of the country is abundant in game. Hence we again attempted to cross Lewis's fork with a bull of the same breed. July 17th. Our boat being completed we loaded it with baggage and crossed to the other side but on re-crossing we ran it into some brush, when it instantly filled with water and sunk but without further accident than the loss of the bull. Our course was already about half the distance across the river after these back and were now upon a island in the middle having formerly known our horses to the other shore of the present column. Making a raft of logs that had drifted on the island, we fired a large gun and 10 of us started with it for the other side but we no sooner reached the rapid current than our raft (which was constructed of logs nailed together) became unmanageable and all efforts to reach either side were vain. We were just approaching the island when we abandoned the raft and commenced our

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The night at length came on and we lay down that to avoid the events of the morrow, day lights appeared and we must start down along the shore in hopes of finding something that might set from the Raft and drift up South Beach.
We had not gone a mile when we discovered the raft hedged on a large bar which projected from the Island when it had been driven by the current we had to wade through the water waist deep to the spot where we found the raft in the same manner we had left it. We also discovered that the river could with some difficulty be forded on horseback at this place. Accordingly we had of our horses driven across to get loaded then at mounted speed and crossed without further accident and the day ended of our two days the remainder of it in camp. The following day we rode out to explore a strong gully to the river follow and strike a stream called the Scorecork fork in an east direction about 5 miles this stream was very deep and rapids were forming it as we forced 3 rifles 80 we followed the stream thru the mountains intersecting these narrow defiles over rocks forested and deep in water for 15 miles. It branched up the stream about 5 miles cross a then turned at a left hand fork about 8 miles. The current was strong against the high rocks mountains thickly covered with pine timber. There was not a man in the party who had ever been at this place or at the Yellowstone Lake when we intended to go but our leader had received information reflecting the route from some person at the Fort and had made the direction on a piece of paper which he carried with him and they directed us to go from the place where we were due north but the land and the direction must be wrong as we could not discover no pass for this. The mountains to the north of us 10 miles took a narrow defile which led us in an east direction.
26. About 12 Mls. on to a stream running S.E. The river joins another about six miles when the channel opened into a beautiful valley about 15 Mls. in circumference thru which the stream ran in the direction above stated and entered the mountain on the East side. Here a dispute arose whether
the coast of country we were in was Lake mountains that lay in this valley before and knew it to be a branch of Blood River, but pointed out their old encampment and the Beaverdgldin
they had been trapping 2 yrs previous. But our man of p
author was inflexible, he commanded the party to call the stream by what names he pleased and as a result of which this was called the Yellow Stone. None of the party however
called it Blood River and left as but not before one of them put up a
given our charge disregard a sound dropper about twelve
some matters of little importance to any one but themselves. We
left the stream and crossed the valley in a NE direction and
attended a high point of mountain which we crossed with little
trouble, then descended over cliffs and crags crossing deep gullies and
narrow forest of pines and bogs until about noon when we
came into a smooth glade with a boat or mile in diameter
covered by a small rivulet which fell from the rock above.
Moreover the valley and fell into a chasm on the S.E. side another
cliffs. But the valley and rock above towering rock several hundred
and foot high which seemed to overhang the little vale near
thousand of Mountain Sheep were standing up and down
feeding on the short grass which grew among the cliff and trees, some so high that it required a telescope to describe
them. Our wounded companion suffered severely by this deterr
The next day the men began to think that these were not the waters of the Yellowstone; all the branches ran SE. Suddenly he gave a start and openly declared he could not see an aboriginal idea what part of the country we were in. 1215

To myself and another had orders to mount 2 of the best mules and ascend the mountain to see if we could discover any path over the mountain. We left the camp and walked in a north direction about 2 miles, then turning to our left around a high point near perfect cedars; rock entered a narrow glen which led to what was called the Mountain Pass. This was decided our course; ascending & crossing the loose fragments of rocks which had fallen from the dark, cloud-shrouding precipices that seemed disturbed in the air above us on either side for about 5 miles, when the ascent became too steep that we were obliged to dismount and lead our Mules. After climbing about a mile further we came to large

beds of snow 8 or 10 ft. deep, and so hard that we were compelled to cut steps with our butcher knives to place our feet in. A third of our Mules followed in the same track. These places sometimes from 70 to 200 yards across and so stiff that we had to use both hands and feet to climb over them.

We descended in reaching what we at first supposed to be the summit when another peak appeared in front completely blocked by the Snow dotted here and there with a few dwarfish weather beaten Cedars. The crew seated ourselves for a few minutes and rest our weary limbs, and gaze on surrounding objects near on either hand the huge bands of Mountain Sheep deifying upon the stony palisades which encircled our base Crags and Cliffs; whilst Broods of little lambs were

...
28. Withdrawing and playing upon the banks of snow—after resting ourselves a short time we resumed our march over the snow leaving the mules behind. We reached the highest summit in about a mile and a half. On the top of the elevation is a flat place of about a quarter of a mile in circumference. On the west and north of it were one or two spurs of high mountains crowned with snow, but none appeared so high as the one on which we stood. On the south and east nothing could be seen in the distance but the dense blue atmosphere. We did not prolong our stay at this place for the north wind blew keen and cold. All the month of January in a northern climate, there are turned down to when we left the mules in order to descend to a more temperate climate before the blizzard came on, and this object was to find a place where we could take them with our mules if not impossible to continue our steps without the greatest danger. After walking some distance we came to a place where the snow was smooth and had not been disturbed by the mules or any other animal. We let ourselves down by cutting steps with our hoes. A smooth green spot at the foot of the declivity, a little stream, and the trees which were near it gave us shelter and food. The next morning at daybreak we arose and kindled a fire and seeing the mules grazing at a short distance we filled our canteens with their milk.
and let down to fish. My friend, I cast my line.

The mountain and discovered 3 Indians approaching within 100 yards of us. I immediately aroused my companion, who was still sleeping, and pointed our guns and presented them upon the intruders upon our lodge. They quickly accosted us in the Black Tongue saying they were Thunkies and friends to the whites. I invited them to approach and be

advised. They gave them some meat and tobacco. They seemed astonished to find us here with women saying they knew of our absence where they thought the half of horses could arrive. The mountain was in a NE direction. The small stream which was formed by the melting of the snow above was afterwards

drying just when we left. We drew down a small stream and crossed it in a ford. After our visitors had eaten and smoked we were soon to question them concerning their family and the coun-

try around them. They said their families were some distance below, that there was a large lake beyond it. We also pointed out the place where we could descend the mountain and told us that

the stream ran down there. The mountain and United with the larger stream which after running a short distance turned

east of the main into a large plain where there was a plenty of Buffalo, and other Indians. After getting their desired infor-

mation we left these two men of the wilderness to hunt their ships instead of to hunt our camp as we could. We travelled on

to the high point of rock, Chiefly composed of granite and basalt.

The river which we crossed was broken in places from one to three feet
On August 26th, we passed through a dense forest of pines, firs, and spruce. The area was densely populated with wildlife, including deer, elk, and various species of birds. After a few hours of walking, we came upon a small stream that provided a much-needed respite. The water was cold and clear, and we took a moment to rest and refresh ourselves.

As we continued our journey, we encountered a series of rocky outcrops that made progress difficult. We had to navigate around them, using the natural contours of the ground to our advantage. Despite the challenges, we eventually reached a clearing where we set up camp for the night. The sky was clear, and we took advantage of the stars to orient ourselves.

On August 27th, we set off early in the morning to explore the area further. We encountered a group of indigenous people who were gathered around a campfire. They welcomed us with open arms and shared their knowledge of the local flora and fauna. We spent the day observing and interacting with them, learning about their way of life.

As the day wore on, we encountered a series of steep hills that made progress difficult. We had to use our strength and determination to make our way up. We reached the summit just as the sun was setting, and we were rewarded with a breathtaking view of the surrounding mountains. The sky was filled with stars, and we spent the evening stargazing, marveling at the beauty of the night sky.
After gaining the Torrent we unloaded our animals and pushed them on to the snow on the other side which covered them till they went further. We then followed down to a worse snow but were arrested by a smooth iced plateau which was crossed by a smooth frozen river. We then traversed the second snow down by cords and put our umbrellas and blankets together on the snow. As we started, low clouds at first but then viscosity became evident until we broke up tumbling hills overhead on a grassy bank in a more moderate climate. Now we were down, but white caps could still out as a question yet to be solved. Remembering mountains of rocks surrounded us expecting on the other side of a small stream from the snow into a depression chasm below. But for my part, I was quite contented when any eye could see the last in any direction around the snow or below without being the first to gazing at us with enthusiasm curiosity or angrily finding among the rocks and rocky pathway. The brush which we encamped contained about 30 acres of spruce and pine. We stood at this place as our commandant had suggested before the day before. Some went up down the stream to hunt a pining while others went to hunt the sheep. Being in camp about 10.30 I heard the faint report of shot from our head. I looked up and saw a sheep running down the rocky part which stopped close to where I stood. But the man who shot it had to travel 3 or 4 miles before he could decide whether it was to be taken as the sheep were all very fat. As they this would be called we threw them high down a job of regard to the difficulty and rock provisions. So I followed down the stream there was difficult and dangerous noise as about 10 only when we crossed another branch on the left.
32. This line ascended the North about 8 Ms, and then on another from that near the brow at the head of the fall 15th ascended the mountain at the head of the branch which ran in a North direction about 8 Ms, and ascended in the women's gage. 19th descended about 18 Ms down Stream and encamped in the edge of a plain. 25th descended due to the two forks of the Drum about 8 Ms, and following the right, then some of the Indians knew the country. The Drum is called Difficulty river a branch of the Rights and above that river which after running about 40 Ms is the big plain enters the above river about 15 Ms. and the lower Bighorn Mountain. It takes its name from being about 5 miles below the forks producing a picturesque trunk which is often carried by the wind for a distance of 50 to 60 Ms. There are also large groves of aspen which are almost unattainable by the finest quality and a few spherical trees which are often carried by the wind for a distance of 50 to 60 Ms. There are also large groves of aspen which are almost unattainable by the finest quality and also appeared of least with large thick beds of forest and uttermost cold. We stopped at this place and rest our animals until the 25th. By this time our wounded comrade had recovered and so to be able to hobble about on crutches. 24th left the look of the right hand fork of a NW direction about 15 Ms unless of a deep dent in the mountain. 25th descended about 18 Ms in the same direction. While following the Drum stream we ran very rapids down then the dense files of mountains are formed of Granite State and shrouded in cold with pines, where there is sufficient soil to support them. 26th followed the Drum almost due North about 8 Ms and encamped where we spent the next day.
28th. I crossed the mountain in a west direction.

In the thick stores and yellow timber about 12 miles, and
in a small stream about a mile in circumference.

I noticed a small stream in a north direction which
seemed to be a branch of the Yellowstone.

I crossed the stream about 15 miles from the dense forest and at
this point came to a beautiful valley about 8 miles long and
forty wide surrounded by dark and lofty mountains.

The stream after running
Beneath the earth in a westerly direction rushed down a tremendous
trench of basaltic rock apparently just as we are about to
its waters. The banks of the stream in the valley were covered
with trees and bushes in many places with beautiful Cottonwood
and poplar. We passed a few large Indians camping with some women
and children, who were the only inhabitants of this valley and included
of both. They were all naked and dressed in deer hide and
their children were the best quality and seemed to be perfectly contented and happy.

They were rather apprehensive at our appearance and retreated to the
fields where they might have a view of us without apprehending
any danger, but having observed three of our specific intentions
we asked them in getting them to encamp with us. They informed
us consisted of the old buffalo robe nearly worn to the bone, two old
woolen blankets which had long been discarded for want of ammunition.
A small bow and arrow about 20 feet, in which they com-
nised their affairs, clothing, provisions on their hunting expeditions
which were carried armed with bows and arrows, painted with ochre,
and three bows beautifully ornamented from deer, buffalo and elk.

Skins with deer and elk horns, and ornaments with turquoise
stones, in generally about 3 feet long, they obtained a long number
of them.
By the Deer and their skins from them of the finest fur, and were large and stong Panther skins in return for a few Kettles and tobacco. They could throw the skins at our feet and say "give as whenever you please for them and we are satisfied. We can get plenty of skins but it is not often for the Indians (or people of the town) They said they had been a great many beaver skins on the branches of their stream, but they had killed nearly all of them being ignorant of the value of furs had done it off with fellows in order to help the many men coming there. They had seen some white men from Pascal who had hunted there. The Valley left a horse there but the horse died during the First winter and a man was absent a little for which they purchased the fur of two pieces of wood which were put together with a check and sturdy knot. One of them drew a Map of the Country around us or a White Willow skin with a piece of Charcoal after which he explained the direction of the different paths, Streams to from three considerations that it was about one day travel in a W. S. W. direction to the west or northern extremity of the Yellowstone Lake but the route from home description being difficult and some conjecturing some outside gave the idea of going to it this season as our horses were much jaded and their feet badly worn. Their Geography also told us that this Stream united with the Yellowstone after leaving this Valley half a day travel in a west direction. The Description near a long distance there a tremendous Cut in the Mountain is the same direction and emerges into a large plain the upper of which was beyond his geographical knowledge or capacity. But the Indians at this place and for many years past their wishes. I could show the remainder of my day in a plan all like this when mopping and contentment seem to engage in writing.
prominent splendor surrounded by majestic billows, and their name to support the heavens and that vast host in -

We left the Valley and ascended the Sierra by a narrow -

difficult path winding among the huge fragments of broken rocks for -

bouts 12,000 when the trail came to an end and the town -

rocks turned to overhang the river on either side forbidding further -

themselves of an exit or least and obliged us to halt for the night -

Douglas dark some of our helpers came to camp and refect -

some of their Comrades to be lost or met with some living accident -

With the next day we concluded to stop at this place for the lost man -

or one of the men went in search of him and returned at -

towards without any tidings of him whatever it was then ague -

Death either his gun had burst and killed himself or his horse had -

to follow with him over some tremendous precipices. He was a man -

About 65 years of age and of 20 years experience as a furter. Our -

descender concluded that further search was useless in this rocky country as we forded the Yellowstone with -

some difficulty to the South Side. The river at this place is about 200 yards wide and nearly swimming to horses, a short distance below it -

weather down a chasm with a dreadful roar echoing around -

the Mountains. After crossing the top of a high and crowning -

a south direction and on joining the summit in about 800 -

miles from the country to open South and West of as into rolling prairie -

land, he descended the Mountain and encamped on a fertile -

stream running west. They found about 25 miles, nice level -

the route broken and uneven in the latter part of the day and -

time places thickly covered with pine, encamped at night in a -

valley called Lyman's Hole. This Valley is about 40 miles in width with -

Sierra exerts in the North and West by the high Mountains -

uncovered.
36 On the 25th is a high narrow range of Mountain, dividing the waters of the Yellow Ston from that of the Gallatin fork of the Missouri. On the 26th the party were continually employed in hunting and brought in a bear. We encamped on a small branch of the Gallatin, where the weather was cold. On the 27th we encamped in a small hollow, and killed a bear. Little more was done, as weSS were continually employed in hunting.

The junction of the parties was on the 28th, and we continued on the Missouri.

39 On the 29th we took up the stream of the Missouri, leading into the Yellowstone.

On the 30th the party were divided, and the two parties went on in different directions. The one followed the Yellowstone down to the place where we had struck it on the 28th, and the other went up the Yellow Ston and finding a branch of the Missouri.

On the 31st we followed the stream of the Missouri down to the place where we had struck it on the 28th, and encamped where we had last been.
This spot is formed by the minor range of hills or ranges on
and the two high ranges of mountains on either side of us which appear
inward toward each other and terminate in a low divide completely covered
in winter with sufficient snow. The streams running from them to
meet and trickly in the forest form immense sheets of
water.

We crossed the stream about 10 o'clock when we came
to the "band-hole" a prairie valley about 80 feet in our reconnaissance
surrounded by low hills of pebbles and mountains which are
occupied by sloughs of water. Here at fountains which our
party discovered 12 miles from the Madison fork. After 50 miles down the stream
and about 12 miles in we and encamped during a heavy snow storm.

The stream after leaving the valley enters a gorges in the mountains in a
south direction. 50 miles in the entrance of this gorges until the
we travelled down about 16 miles where the country opened into a
large plain when the stream turned in a southerly curve due
north of the firth. The valley is a great direction toward a
small valley branch and we encamped about 8 miles from the river in
a place where high bluffs on each side of us are had been
then encamped about an hour when fountain white horses
were seen as in full gallop they were of our Bridges party who
had been encamped at Henry's lake about 20 miles in a southeasterly
direction and expected to arrive at the Madison the next day.

Our party consisted of 60 white men and about 20 horses
and 24 castrates. The horses remained with us during the night. Letting
off the mountain horses and the horses from the east. Early next morning
of the 18th started down the stream to get horses on the railway
which returned in about an hour. Close pursued by about 80
black feet. The immediately became our hunting good.
previousy made for the purpose and we continued for battle. To the mountain the Indians had gained the bluffs and commenced shooting into the camp from both sides. The bluffs on East side were very high and rocky covered with tall pines. The fire approaching within 100 yards. On the East the bluffs were covered with thick trees of growing oaks; from these heights they poured a fire from balls without noise or even damage except killing one or two men at the rear of the camp, as they were exposed to their fire. In the meantime we concealed ourselves in the thickest around the Camp to await a nearer approach, but they were too much afraid of our rifle to come near enough for us to advantage. The lay almost directly about 3 hours when from the forest they could not come to action by their long shots. They commenced letting fire to the dry grass and rubbish which we were set on fire by the wind blowing back from the south-west a few miles. The fire was converted into one circle of flames and smoke which united over our heads. This was the most horrid picture I ever saw, in death became almost in evitable but with not despair but the hand began immediately to remove the flame from the encampment and letting fire to it to act among the flames that were pouring over our heads. This plan proved successful beyond our expectations. I came half an hour before when the fire had passed around us and driven our enemies the their position. At length there was an Indian whom we supposed the Chief standing on a high point of rocks and gave the signal for retiring which was done by taking hold of the opposite corners of his robe, lifting it up and tossing it over the ground. The cracking of guns then ceased and the fire went off in silence. My head killed 2 horses and one wounded the left and a man was badly wounded. It was about 10
The afternoon when the joining roared. We then saddled 39
horses / packer our remaining animals and started for Mr. Bridg's
Red Rock, which we found on the Madison at the place where ever
May 1st left us. Our party was now too disabled from the previous
condition of men and loss of animals that our Leader concludes
sent some with Mr. Bridg and we should arrive at the
mouth of Snake river where the latter intends to keep the winter.
near 11th myself with 5 others return'd to the cattle to join
the night camp which had been left for winter on the
Shoshone our encampment whilst the main camp was to trace
upstream the river about 5 miles, and stop the remainder of the day
to await our return. The next day for the troops and return to the
Camp about 12 O'clock P.M. 12th At distance an alarm of "Backward!
" announcing the camps. In a moment all men understood an emer-
gency, where on they heard was replied "In the hills to the west." A can-
non shot along the high range of hills which brought to bear theorem-
and mount and discover them. Standing on a line on a ridge on
Nathan's centre shot a small hole and from it waved an American flag
stirring a wish to come peace about 30 of us entered a parthen
broader 200 yards of their line when they made a decisive for us
to hot hill and two men to meet the same number of
rangers and treat for peace. Two of the whites who could speak
the Blackfeet language were appointed to negotiate with the
Blackfeet and after the ground to wait the council. After taking
positive smoking for half an hour the negotiators left and
were joined by their respective parties. They returned them to be at
the party of Pajans and small tribe of the Blackfeet who desire to
make peace with the whites and for that purpose had thrown the
flag to an American trading post on the Missouri they arrived 5. and
As the enemy came and equipped, we gave them a general intimation to our Camp which they accepted with a great deal of reluctance where they even refused of the bottle on the 10th of the 12th but coming at the Camp and receiving friendly treatment they soon submitted. After smoking several rounds of the big pipe the Chief began to relate his adventures. He said the death was in several battles with the whites and boasted that the post was at the battle in "Perry's Hole" on the 28th of December in which there was 4 Indians killed on the spot and 8 died of their wounds on the way to the village but he denied knowing anything of the late battle but said there was no captivity of the Blood Indians looking about the mountains around. They stopped with us until near night and all left except an old man who concluded to remain. 13th. Left the Madison Fork withbridge Camp and encamped on a small branch in a west wind. After we had marched a Frenchman started down the mountain to kill his horses for bear and to get his revenge on the whites. Two of his comrades had gone but a few miles when the company was met by a party of Black feet killed and scalped 14th. Continued down the mountain about 4 miles the W. and encamped on a stream called "Looking Glass" which runs into the Jefferson fork of the N. Missouri. After we had encamped some troopers rounded the stream but were drawn back by the Black feet. Others went below and shot the horses from a distance but escaped to the Camp about 15th. Moved down the stream about 12 miles North. This post of the Country is comprised of high bald hills on either side of the stream which terminates in rough pine covered mountains. 16th. Followed the stream NE about 8 miles.
The Valley opened order as we descended into a large number of 47.

Buffalos were seen chasing over the plains and among the hills 175.

On oct 10th. Mr. Wm. the Mountain and the herd descended in
noticing their frequent movement to plains 18. We did not reach camp
about noon some flat head Indians arrived and told us
another village was on a branch of the Jefferson which consisted of 180 lodges of Hottentots and
about 200 miles in a east direction they met day we ent
this village which consisted of 180 lodges of Hottentots and
about 200 miles of hunting 19. Here we found a trading party
returning to the Hudson's Bay. They were under the direction of Mr.
and James Emmet who were endeavoring to trade away 180. their
deer last as they were taken from the water by the Indians. 20th. the
whole Cabella de Moore 21 arrived at the farm about 12 miles
and encamped with another Village of the Comanches
consisting of 180 lodges. From this place is a large plain the flat, on
the south, extending nearly to the junction of the forks of the Mississippi.

The Hottentots are a brave friendly generous and hospitable tribe.
They strictly honest accord with a mixture of pride which explains
their name for above the rude appellation of savages when contrasted
with other tribes around them. They boast of never injuring the
Hottentots and consider it a disgrace to their tribe if they are not
united like brothers whilst in company with them dancing,
entertainment and abetting in every possible. Their chief on
leaving with a revenue due to their station are about 23. the
left the village in company with Mr. Bridger and his party and
travelled SE across the plains about 24 miles to the foot of the
hills and encamped at a spring 24. Some about 18 miles SE
some high rolling hills beautifully clothed with cedar groves.
42 3/5 Sutlers in the same direction 12 Mls and encamped it in a smooth valley about 80 Yds in circumference from the river on the North & East by a side range of mountains at the W. End it is a moonly lake about 12 Yds in circumference from the lake flows the river at a town of the N. Fork of the Missouri which comes to the N. W. This valley and enters the low mountain near the west then a narrow cut still continues the course to the North & East about a large portion of country previous to its arrival at the junction of the N. Branch passing the valley about 16 Mls and encamped on the East side. This valley as a mountainous wood lay was full of buffalo when we entered it and large numbers of which were bred and a number of which were killed as the branches are located the same when we stopped at this place at first on north Buffalo by the Camp The mountain S.E. about 12 Mls and encamped on open terrain on the N.W. extremity of the great plain of Prairie River as the leader of our party desired me to go to Fort Hall and some houses to supply them to the Fort as we were dependent entirely on Bridger for supplies & more dates & 30th After getting the necessary new information from our leader I started contrary to the advice of the remonstrances of Mr. Bridger and his men rather than to inspect the condition of my horses & the health of the men by our外科医生 Dixon. I traversed a certain distance South until dusk and in thousands of buffalo the weather was very rocky and my horses felt the heat being high there seems to be nearly to the quick which caused them to bring up much of their travelling about 30 Mls & by dawn and half Round about the night, the next morning I crossed and passed into the mouth where the river is in the dry sandy plain from this point the river is about 9 o'clock I came to where I found a large canoe with a boat on the river about 12 A.M. I came to where I found a large canoe with a boat on the river about 12 A.M. I came to where I found a large canoe with a boat on the river about 12 A.M. I came to where I found a large canoe with a boat on the river about 12 A.M. I came to where I found
In this direction I travelled and set about two hours after
the last of my Boots had been previously wounded by a late in the
evening and the meat recovered before I started yet travelling
over the Rock and Grouse with tender foot and his wound
being yet further had nearly exhausted him. Thorne's lower
foot among the roots and wild life and laid myself down to
conclussion on the father of myself and others. In about two
hours felt able to dream of Cold Spring with posts and cool
shades. In the morning I arose and looked around over my
wounded was near by me picking the scanty thistles of branches
of sap which grew among the God. Arriving in the place of
Cold Spring I could go no further in a south or east direction
nor was there lay before me a range of broken butte like rock which
seemed to extend for 5 or 6 Miles on either hand and 5 to 6 Miles
on wide throw to other prominence in such a manner that it
can was inducible for a horse to cross them. The Butte stood to
the south about 10 Miles which I was informed was about
in half the distance from Cowas Lake to Little River. I now found
that either from ignorance or some other motive happen
Cowas Lake had given me directions bot to follow and some
was the conclusion to put me further confidence in what he
asked told me, but return to the lake I had left as it was
in the nearest water & know of this point being built to saddle
my horse and started on feet leading him by the side.
I began travelled all day in the direction of the lake over the hot
d Faster and grove. After dark it disappeared took a stand
at a low grade but it led me south of the lake where I
Self come on to several large bands of Buffalo who would not

that on my near approach and run in all directions.

It was near midnight when I laid down to rest, but had plenty of provisions and could not eat. Walen and

Butter were the object of my desire. Travelling for 3 days

in the hot burning sun without water is by no means a pleasant way of passing the time. I soon fell asleep

and dreamed again of bathing in the cool streams, shaded

from the snow topped mountains. About an hour later

I was awoken by the howling of wolves who had formed

a complete circle within 30 paces of me and my horse. But

the flashing of my pistol however they soon deserted. At night I discovered some willows about 3 miles distant

to the west when large numbers of Buffalo had gathered

therefor water. In two hours had despatched the

Buffs and lay by the water-side. After drinking and

bathing for half an hour I travelled up the stream about

a mile and lay down amongst some willows to sleep in the

shade whilst my horse was carelessly grazing amongst the

grasses. The next day being the 11th I lay all day and watched the

Buffalo which were feeding in dense flakes all day

about me. At 3 am in the morning at 12 o'clock all

looking to the 11th I discovered the dust rising in a

cloud which led them. The mountains about 5 miles

The Buffalo were carelessly feeding all over the plain

as far as the eye could reach. I watched the motion of

the dust for a few minutes when I salute both of them

on horse back pouring out of the vicinity amongst

Buffalo. In a few minutes the dust casual to the horizon.
The whole map of Buffalo became aglow and introducing a loud rumbling distant Thunder. At length suffering a Coco close to me running along side her the bit whip out arno and she fell. I immediately concluded him to be a Bruseucke with whom I was acquainted. On discovering myself he came to me and said take me in Snake which I answered in the same fashion. He told me the Villa would come and a camp from where I was. As meantime he pulled off some of his clothing and hung it on a stick as a signal for the Villa where his Squaw should put his lodge. He then said having killed 3 fat Cows but would kill one more and turn me to while his farming chores and the war party disappeared in the cloud of dust. As about an hour the Old Chief came up with the Villa and accompanied me to stop with him which I accepted. While the Squaws were putting up and hitching their lodges I walked out with the Chief on to make hillock to view the field of battle. The cloud of dust had spread far the snakes were covered with the slain head of the old Thunder Cows were killed without becoming one the in vision of gun powder. The Villa consisted of 332 lodges each averaged by persons young and old to each lodge. The men just returned from the Salmon fishing to feast on fat Buffalo. After the lodges were pitched I returned to the village. This Chief is called Wilson chief, he is the brother of the Chief executed from Chief who was killed in a battle with the Blackfoot.
Some years ago, and it is related by the Bonnards, in the last example that he was killed by a piece of artillery of the only manner in which he could when at his post. I was present by a supernatural power from all other homes. My own heart was too large to make my sentinel as cunning as his circumstances would permit. The next morning I was a week than the village, and found there was fifteen logs of stumps with which I had formed an acquaintance the year before. On my first entering the village I was shown that two white fellows belonged to Mr. Mytry's party had been lately killed by the Bonnards in the lower country and that the two Indians who had killed or caused them to be done even then in the village. The old chief had pointed them out to me as we walked this village and asked what the white men would do about it. I told him they would hang them if they caught them at the first. He answered it was just that they deserved death for killing the Indians, they knew murder was worse than murder. They refused to turn them over to us, and when we asked what the white men would do about it, they said we must not be under any apprehension, it was all in gambling, for what a little sum is often flies away and does the same amount but that you must not be under any apprehension. It was the last day of the week, and we were at the village. The squaw was a fine employer, cutting and drying meat for two days at the end of which the ground on which the village stood was covered with green leaves and leaves beneath them which had fallen of the buffalo. We went to the horse being somewhat tired, and recruits. I left the village with a good supply of buffalo tongues and a supply of buffalo tongues. I and lady, and the many on elevations and precautions from the old chief. I would...
To arrive last about 2 3/4 hrs, which ent. me to the forks, 47
miles of the River when approaching to the waters I dis-
covered some fresh human foot prints. I immediately halted
and my horse rode out from the river about a quarter
off a mile intending to travel parallel with the river
in order to avoid any struggling scanty of Black foot which
I might be assigned in the timber growing along the banks
of the river. I had not gone far when I discovered three Indians on
horseback running a little towards me. I jumped my
horse into a ravine out of their and crawled up the
side high up to watch their movements as they approached
back to me. I saw they were Indians and showed my-
self to them. They left the horse and poisoned up to me,
where the usual salutation I followed them to their house
which was on the East bank of the river. The Villagers, 15
lodge under the direction of a chief called "Chief Comer-
" by the Indians and by the whites the "Lane Chief." He welcomed
me to their lodge in the utmost friend and pleasant manner.
I had never experienced among Indians and white people
a conversation with the Indian language to repay his jokes
in his own white without hesitation. I passed the time
away pleasantly for 6 4 days among these Indians but well fed and
welcomed among savages. On the 17th learning that Bridge-
driver approaching the forks and the port of Kintlers to which
I had belong and had passed down the river towards the Fort
which mounted my horn, started down the river and
arrived at the Fort next day about noon the Indians living
about 60 Mls. I was. When I arrived the party had given up
all hopes of ever seeing me again and had already paced my family
18 July lying on the plains after having been late
by the Lava. As the time for which myself and all of
Mr. Mythus men were engaged had nearly expired
so that now I was independent of that world and
no longer to be termed a Green Horn. At least I did the
not so be sinned as to bind myself to an arbitrary
Mountain Chief to be kicked after hill and dander
at his pleasure (Nov. 18th) said they arrived at the
Columbia with supplies for the Fort. On the Mountain
The men about the Fort were doing nothing and I was neither
than a hand until Mr. Mythus should arrive and join
us our discharge. Dec. 25th Mr. Mythus arrived how he
had a desire to the Columbia River fishing and trade. They
and started in company with 15 of my old friends for
half the winter at a place called "Mutton Hill" on the
River about 40 miles of the Fort. There was a fort established
by about 15 men. Dec. 25th I joined Mr. Mythus company who
were passing the winter on Black foot creek about
15 miles from the Fort. When we arrived until the end
of March. Mr. Mythus men loved camped
and it was their own fault for the salt was crooked
for Cows when they arrived us 300. But instead of plan-
ing and killing their steer for winter they began to plan
by running on horse back which had driven the Buffalo
all over the Mountain to the head of the Missouri and the Sioux
fellers deep they could not return during the winter.
They killed plenty of Buffs and they were so poor that their meat was perfectly blue yet this was their only article of food as bread or vegetables were out of the question as the Rocky Mountains except a few kinds of root of chamois on which the Indians dig and prepare for food. It would be desirable for me to detail the sufferings we endured during the winter of 1835-6 but you know how the Camp at any time in the day heaps of ashes one has become with the fire burning on the open mountain and an independent looking individual who is torn hanging around with a two-year-old child in his hand and a big pile of ashes and the ashes with his club in the roses and a ponderous mass of Buff beef and yelling at a dog with his club it would go 5 or 6 feet from the ground like a horse tail of small elastic this elevation frequently repeated itself of the ashes adhering to the club and requires it for burring the then broke it club and diced his pocket-knife calling to his comrades "come Major Judge Judge what an gun take a bunch of lemon?" each of whom acts according to the dictates of his appetite in obeying or refusing the invitation. Please after sometime when the blackened and independent Signor's clothes wore a bearskin coat from a pile of ashes and consequently sometimes and by jacking the tough thorns from the lean neck that this was tougher when there was once and another comforted with a promise to make the fate of sure but before the gun rolled round the camp remained on Black foot until the following March when the Winter broke up and we commenced hunting
and hunting Beaver. We left winter quarters on the 18th and traveled along the foot of the mountains in a northwesterly direction to Upper Fork and advanced it SE to the mouth of Chee Creek, where we arrived on the 7th of April. Here, Capt. Emery, ordered a party of 12 Potters to march off to the right and hunt the head waters of Grays and Blackfoot Creeks. I was included in the number and felt anxious to try my skill in trap-jumping. After 10th we set off leaving the main camp to proceed directly to Salt Creek Valley and from there to the mouth of Thomas's Fork of Bear River, where we were instructed to meet them. On ascended another mountain, crossed the mountain on to Grays Creek, then ascended the bearing down very fast and the streams to meet. We then proceeded to cross the Salt Creek and travel at night to Grays Creek, where we were to wait until the 25th of April, when we left the camp of Grays Creek and traveled about 10 miles, in a NE direction from where we had crossed it, crossed a low mountain, then 8 miles and fell on to Blackfoot. This we ascended today and hunted until the 5th of May, when three of our party went away and six upon a party of Blackfoot. Before setting the stream then a hangar one of them was shot, wounded in the face by a stray bullet and all escaped to the Camp and advised the Generals to be about 25 in number. On the 5th of May, we left Blackfoot and crossed the Mountains at a place, with the river and traveled about 25 miles down the Snake River, the average of the river for 3 miles. We then met the main Camp about 15 miles from this place, consisting of about 60 white men and about 400 lodges of Blackfeet.
and the bridges of our peers and flatheads. We arrived at
northern ice on the beautiful Platte on Bear River above the mouth
of the Green. A party of Indians and whites
of Bear River and travelled to Arrows fork expediency. Mr. Smith
found a female party who went north to Black fork of Green river
and put some guns and other articles deposited under in the ground.
After reaching Arrows fork the Indians concluded to disperse in
to different directions as we were in too large a body and had too many
destinies to thrive how together. They were instructed to aim at the
mouth of home creek on Green River above the 30th of July, as
some expect supplies from the US about that time. The boats
that about one the branches of Green river until the 28th of July.
The party we arrived at the distanced place of Rendezvous at the
mouth of the Columbia.
Mr. Bayly arrived from the mouth of the Columbia
to the US with a small party of men. The part
of boat arrived from St. Louis consisting of 40 men having 20 hours
in the boat, drawn by Mr. Bayly, loaded with supplies for the ensuing year
and accompanied by Dr. Marcus Whitman and Lady Mrs. A.
Mary Stoddard and Lady Bond Mrs. A. Stocker. They
arrived this way to the Columbia to establish a Mission among the 20
Indians in that quarter. The two ladies were gazed upon with wonder
and astonishment by the natives and the only two white
of missionaries ever seen by those Indians and the first that had ever
penetrated into those wild and rocky regions. The remain-
ning party of the Rendezvous until the 16th July and then began to branch off
to Rendezvous for the fork fork in different directions. Mr. Bridges
party were destined as usual for the Black fork Company it contained
and most of the American Buffalo and Animals to be seen a
party of 16 rifles and 2 Camp Ridges.
Ordered by Mr. Bridges to proceed to the Yellow Stone and join with the remainder of the party. Left camp and traveled up Green River 25 miles in a North direction. Left Green River 15 miles in the same direction, then left it to our right and took up a small branch which led to the East, and then to a high, craggy mountain covered with dense forest. This mountain is a part of the Rocky Mountains and is commonly called the Grand Water Mountain. The river heads in the Southern Mountains.

After leaving the river we traveled about 4 miles to the head of the branch, where we camped in a beautiful group of trees on the divide between Green and Snake River, which is about 200 paces of each other at this point.

Traveled to the about 15 miles, descending a bench into a rough, mountainous country bordered on the North by a dense forest and on the West by a dense grove of large trees. Followed the river about 5 miles, where we camped for the night.

The next day we followed the river, which is a piece of rough, rocky country, and came to a point where it joined a larger river. The water of this river is about 25 feet long and 3 feet deep, with mud and gravel on the East, by some small sandbars and marshes extending from 20 to 30 feet from the shore to the small point of land. This point is about 2 miles from the lake and is above the Clarks. Lots of sand and gravel in the water.
whilst the water rushes in torrents down the awful
-2. Precipices from the ascent by which they are consumed
from the lofty range of mountains on the east after leaving the
steep ascent slope gradually to the 6th and spread into low lying
Osprey mountains. This valley like all other marshes and sloughs among
the mountains, is infested with innumerable numbers of lake fleas
and mosquitoes to the great annoyance of man and beast during
the day but the cold air descending from the mountains at night
soon cools them to look shelter among the leaves and rest at an
early hour, game is plenty and the river and lake abound with
fish. After leaving the streams and marshes about this lake we
left it on the 7th of August and traveled down some fork about
4 miles to the head stream running into it on the east side below
the lake. This we crossed and about 12 o'clock East and encamped
on the river close to where it emerged from a deep canyon in the mountain
range. We took across a high spur thirty covered with pine trees for
with brush and fallen timber in a WNE direction for about 1/2 mile
a creek one fork into a small creek on a left hand branch of the
Boltsman we had left 9th. We took up this branch due North about
10 miles, when turning short to the right we are left to and about
and across Glenn Baying a little course sometimes travelling Third
watersheds and then despairing during about that there which
up little streams were running from the remaining banks of

Lynn and on the banks in the shade of the country
for about 1/2 mile where we came to a broad lake
about 2. Only long and half mile wide lying east and west
covered by pines. On the head side about midway of
the prairie stands a high lonely peak from whence issues a
On the 5th the stream of water which after entering the plain in a southerly direction flowed equally one half running N. and S. and the other E. and W. until it reached the Canyons of the Mountains in safety. The latter branch of the waters and from climbing up the side of the mountains and from the junction of the latter branch of the waters with the junction of the stream, I believe remains unseen as yet by all except the Indians. The 6th the troop was under the shade of a spreading pine where it rested during the beating time of the sun. This beat and whilst encamped on the plains, the 7th, 8th, and 9th, the 10th the stream came from a deep gap in the water into a valley lying W. & N. almost 150 yards, long and about 100 yards wide, where it went out with a rush. The 11th and 12th horse and cattle were seen moving towards the Assiniboine Lake. The 13th the stream of the waters is not thick and the clothing with which we had to travel was a grate. The 14th the lake to the west of the south extremity of 15th the ridge came up with the remainders of the party on the whole Camp moved down to the south shore of the lake. The 16th, thick furred and of a very fine quality, about 18 miles, and we encamped in a small prairie 19th. The 20th, about 20 miles.

The outlet from the Assiniboine Peak extends along the eastern ridge.
The lake is situated with scattered groups of trees, tall pines forming shady retreats for the numerous elk and deer during the heat of the day. The lake is about 3 miles in circumference bordered on the east by high ranges of mountains, whose peaks terminate at the shore and rise in the west by a low bed of pine mountains. Its surface is about 10 miles in an oblong form, bounded towards the north-east by the shores of a crescent, near where it encloses a beautiful small lake, springing from a deep cavern below the surface, and running into the Yellowstone river some distance below the lake. The lake is about 300 feet in diameter and contains a vast extent of water. We crossed the lake, and after resting our horses about an hour, we rode on horseback through the forest, up a bold and precipitous island of country which gradually increased to be all in fine at some distance below the surface. The ascent was difficult to get around the place, and we concluded to follow an elk trail for about half a mile, the sides of which were covered with a blanket of soft green moss. On reaching the summit of this island, we found ourselves in an immense cavern in the earth, whilst the bottom of the island showed an immense cavity in the earth. Whilst the bottom was covered with moss and leaves, the sides were bare and heavy round as in all directions. As we were walking and leading our horses across...
To this place the boat that was before me went there, the
water being fast and the blue snow rushing fast
from the side. The whole scene was crowned with a
cloud of golden mist, a transparent form of the
water in the center. Shortly after leaving the
center of the informal region we landed a large boat, and
as we stepped ashore we saw a large body of
ridges scattered by a small stream which came
through the gorge behind us. As we had passed the informal
region we thought as a matter of course this must be
the commencement of the Kajeian fields and accordingly
we were preparing a feast. A large fire was soon blazing
underneath the ridge, and one of our boat
stopped on the shore where the great fire in
The sunset was over the jouin tale goes round the arch
front, and finally breaks where the shadow of the mountain
which, after being committed in the dark, forms a delightful
view in the solitude. Every tale puts an accent on the
various forms, a poetic charm, a dream of the
unknown, and furnishes more comfort for good place
and evil sayings such as a swift stream, a dream of
them. This evening filled with eating, drinking, and
sleeping, while the horses, until a clock strikes mid-nights
being covered in their blankets, lie quiet. The form of
falling to sleep one by one until the last one is awarded
the honor of the army audience. They are seated in the
front, with their heads off the shoulder, and with their blankets
clung about their bodies, the morning begins with

The lights of the fire were eluded by the rays of the moon just rising from behind the Cotton Mountain. A duller gleam, a last over the remaining fragments of the first, and all is silent except the occasional boating of the distant wolf on the neighboring mountain whom Kansas an attraction, the flavor of the mountain air not being to approach nearer the hills, when a look back reveals the backwaters in shadowy-scenes which are restless among the mountains. Aug 27th. Look over a high, rugged mountain about 12 miles W E and fell into the secluded valley of which I have described in my last-gained journal. Here were found some of these independent and happy nations of whom I have a description in a book. Some Beaver and I kept them from them and I hunted the beaver running into the valley for the entire day. There is something in the wild romantic scene of this valley which I cannot nor will I attempt to describe. I felt the impression made upon me mind while gazing from a high eminence on the surrounding lands. The sun was setting with the sun was gently gliding under the mountain mountain toward casting its sunset guard over the world. The time was not far from my memory. That is not fair. Part of fancy or romance entirely I must content myself with what I am. I am a humble journalist and live this beautiful world in reflective mood until visited by some more helpful admirer of the beauties of creation who may chance to stroll this way at some future time.

"Left the Valley and travelled down to the Yellow Stone to visit it at the foot. Found the mountains in W and S and fell on a garden of flowers myself and another part some troops and horses for the night whilst the remainder of the party..."
in different directions to hunt, getting my horse from
Mountain to Garden hole when we found the stream
Camp 2-1/2 Camp left Garden hole and travelled North
to the Yellow Stone about 20 Mils. 29th. We then parted
the next out of the Mountain to the great Yellowstone
plains distance about 12 Mils. The horse then loaded
in two parties of from 250 Mils. upwards, having
to travel with 2 Camp Horses to travel slowly down the
river myself and another traveller down the river about
July 28th. to a branch called 25 yard river. We then
about 25 Mils. in a north direction where we remained
the evening. General sly the country lying on the river
field is greatly composed of high rolling ridges, clothing
with grass and meadow and crossed with innumerable
of streams, streams fed with bands of antelope. Of
the return to the bank which we found at the mouth
this stream, where we found also 10 Selkow Indians
who had joined the Camp in order to hunt Beaver with
great success. We travelled down the Yellow Stone
about 20 Mils. This is a beautiful country the large
plains lying extended on either side of the river denoted
with streams and occasional large trees of mountain
while thousands of Buffalo may be seen in almost
direction and Deer Elk and Big Horn bear an abundant
loiter and more numerous than in any other part of the
contains a coming to the vast quantities of cherries, pears and
other wild fruits which the climate of country afforded.
Be going to visit my tribe, a distance of 30 Mils.
in the morning I have frequently seen 7 or 8 Cherry bushes

Cherry bushes on their hinder legs gathering cherries with
bushes. After a few minutes they jumped to the men's order
and trotted back. As the parties approached, the men started
their horses into motion, and one of the horses, noticing
the men's presence, suddenly broke into a run. The men
then left their horses and started across a

low and somewhat broken tract of country in a S. E. and

W. N. E. direction, accompanied by another

party of 20. The party came to rest on the road and

the next day started on in the same direction, while

myself and Garza de Harpeo, behind, to trap a wolf. We overtook

the camp on a stream called Rocky fork. On the banks of

Clark's fort of the Yellowstone, where I arrived about

we were told the sad news of the death of a French trapper

named Bodale, who had been waylaid and killed by a party

of Black feet while returning from a group of Black

feet that had been looting about the country. He had

been in camp, but a few moments after two trappers

were shot by the rifle of one of the assassins,

when some blood was discovered which had apparently been running
down his horse's neck and dried on the hooves. The warriors

immediately asked where he had been and what was the cause of death,

and I have been one and done our best to lay our

traps and found Old Boy Johnson's boys there; just as I was

tying the fur robe a little and turned over a conscience.

Two
So that my horse "Tom the Bit" in the mouth and bent me our head in a file together—but we raised around.

Got to know when I'd been the flat bluffs going. Yes, replied Bridger, there after you go on the hills on the ground.

And for there is swampy lot others for about 3 miles along the Creek up to when a little right hand bank there puts in with lots and Swinger of trees trees about the mountain.

I did come on the same place at the mouth on the Creek. Well here once went up them and let get down. May, I set 2 traps right below the mouth of that little flat and in them all down and I saw that his down the same advice, be after we had got our traps but we run around and sent planes a while the best planes I saw here.

Then the trees are loaded and breaking down to the ground with the forest trees as large as pleasant eggs and down as we just almost melt in my mouth now come them tree. Sometime I always like that place so well. We had after we had get what planes we wanted me and fell took down the Creek and I am all right on a little lane in the hills and this morning boarded to our traps and came up to Lance's trap; and in the first there was for 2 young old "Shade" the must was false light went to the place and it had cut a foot and some of the best historic love up to come to the mouth of the branch. I rode out to look ahead of arrow and just as I got opposite the first tree I heard a rustling in the brush and within almost of 8 steps one or 2响ed and 2 shot pop out the gun and come with smoke to close that I could see the branches and coming out of the brush, Chaff sir, I wheeled and a ball...
Struck from the bed for the neck and just touch'd the bone and we pulled his feet over head but Doctor the last time running did I on his back and the drummer just agitated said gallopin' at one last I raised a flag for above half a mile at over ten slave.  The foregoing story was remembered by Doctor of a rough looking man who had come to the Rocky Mountains with you.  About some 15 years ago and remained ever since, an excellent hunter and a good trader.  The next day we moved down the stream to its junction with Clark's fork within about 3 miles of the Yellowstone.  On the following morning two men went to the top to see a party of 120 Blackfoot warriors then below them into the river and shot after them as they came down; some of them were one by the name of Howell was shot by two arrows balls thus, the chest the others wounded.  Howell rode within half a mile of camp fell and was taken in one of the head about 20 hours and expired in the greatest agony in world about an hour after he was brought on the White and Delano went to see the mouth of the river and at the Black feet saw the chief with and then they drove him on to an Indian and fought them late that night.  The whole our side two of the better men were good Indian killed and one White slightly wounded in the shoulder.  The Black feet who were fortified on the island drove off in the night becuse their dead and taken off then wounded. The next day our Indians the remains of poor Howell at the foot of a large Cottonwood tree and called the place Howell's encampment as a compliment to his memory and the traveller on to Pior fork and struck it when the Major's
62 traks were 6888 distance 2 5 cards. Comme. SE. On the 12th. Stopped at this place and gathered plans 13th. Boarded and East 12 and to the left hand fork of Pio. 14th. The snow fell all day and on the 15th. It was 15 inches deep. 16th. The return to the west fork of Pio. and stopped the next day. 18th. We with snow being few we returned to Clark's for 19th. Down for as left the camp and traveled to east fork near the mountains. Distance about 35 miles. Course NW. The cold snow to 3 miles down. Wet our tracks on the fork near the mountain. 20th. Went about 3 days when a party of Crow Indians came to us. Consisting of 49 warriors. They were on their way to the Blackfeet. Camp to steal horses. They stand with us two nights, and then returned to the camp which had come up to the stream about 1 1/2 miles below us. 28th. Another party of Croes came to us. List of 110 warriors. The went with them to the camp where we form about 13 miles below. They remained with them until he town. The went and then left for the Black foot village which as to they had seen at the term fork of the Missouri. 30th. The went with the camp went on to the Roan and Oct 1st. The troopers began to act in every direction to hunt Beavers on the bank of the "Roan" and continued to the 10th. when we followed the camp down the Yellowstone where Mr. Bridges had heard Cumberland was up to join the winter. The Yellow Stream being full of water my. Troopings was suspended and all collected to winter quarters. where are thousands of Gs. Buffalo feeding in the plains and we had nothing to do but stay and eat. Oct 25th. The weather is becoming fine and warm. Some of the troubles. Started back again to hunt Beavers. Myself and another started to Priddle and set our traps on the East branch. When we fixed 18 traps...
The map showed a broken piece of country about 12 miles NE. We had collected some buffalo flesh and traps, and were to go. This description of country is very uneven and broken. We found the buffalo, elk, deer, and bear. Among other provisions, we took some deer heads and beef. As the country was poor, we took some beef and venison. The abundance and of a superior quality. Thousands of acres along the stream branches, the trees and shrubbery are thickly wooded. The streams flow over again, and we planted for a camp which, was free of charge for a boat. Some of the strange people came in this morning. The breakfast at this house was nice. We went down about 4 miles onto the high road again. The grass along the stream was short and the berries were very good. We were in the Buffalo area and continued hunting. The packhorses were used to carry the meat and other supplies. We had many lodges made of buffalo hide. There were some lodges in the center of which we built a fire and generally composted about. We had a lodge, and the long winter evenings were passed away by collecting in some of the most spacious lodges and tolerating into debates, arguments, or spinning long yarns until midnight in perfect good humour. This was our view of the camp.
The Rocky Mountain College, and 1 doubted not but some of my Comrades who considered them as flocks of sheep, and I knew the flock of 1265 of my own, and 12 others, concluded to take care of it 1/28 days after, we set out. The snow was about 4 inches deep, and the weather cold. We took 70 animals to make the 12 and 14 miles of the journey. The next morning we started west towards Rocky Ford and had gone about 3 miles, over the smooth plan, gradually ascending, a range of hills which divide, Clark's fork from the next. We were riding carefully along, with our Reflex propped up, if ever we on our saddles, when we came to a deep narrow gulch made by the water running from the hills in the spring season when we had. There seemed to be a shower of balls, and a cloud of smoke. We made war parties: A ball broke the right arm of one man and he dropped his rifle, which is a long barrel one got up and shot after us, but he was sent away out of the reach of their guns. There was about 600 who had stayed themselves, until we rode another mile or two, and they shot away out of the reach of their guns. There was about 600 who had lived themselves, until we rode another mile or two, and they shot away out of the reach of their guns.
as by the 2 or 3 last Horniche, we had fell in with

A few days afterwards a party of 20 were discovered going to the river about 5 or 6, as 20 men named
costly mounted and set off and arrived at the place

field as they had entered the timber they rendezvous some 5

other Indian forts some of large poles in a Conical shape.

set cavity, immediately surrounded and opened fire a few times. After which was lifted up until dark and night. and the severity of the cold

compelled these to return we had one man wounded.

Thus, the last and one Glaceno was that by a peron fall in the log which lodged under the canoe at the time

day and Friday D. on examining the bottom next day we found that both at least had been killed and part went to the two in the river Later on he had been badly wounded

which they dragged away on traces to their village. We found that the Old forts were not bullet proof in any

were any rifle balls had wounded two or three men, shot and blood and brains by bullets about in

ike on the Shanties of prafant of Rotten wood had 1/2

July 22 Mr. Bridge, according to his usual custom, mounted a

on a bluff near the encampment to look out for Indians or

summoned to the time of about one o'clock PM he returned appearing some

fort alarmed and went looking for the Canoe. He said

left current below was alone with some 50 who were con

on the hill to the timber about 10 or 12 below, and so, from

the place the river from is a N.E direction bearing E. On the

40th and West Side is a plain from 6 to 10 Ml. wide

bordered by rough Creek Hills and Clay cliffs on the place
of the river wind along the foot of a large declivity of a cliff, interrupted by deep ravines and gulches. The river is large bottoms covered with large cottonwood, willow, and elm, and clear of underbrush. All round commences fort to build a breastwork around the camp, which was constructed of log and brush piled horizontally, 15 feet high around the camp enclosures, about 250 feet deep. This being completed at dark a double guard was mounted and all remained quiet but it was a冷 night. At midnight from 9 till 12 O'Clock the wind was from the after shore with a steady west wind and the trees cracked like pistoles about 10 O'Clock the thunder roll rapidly commenced. Thundering, with darting, flashing, lightning, and fork like the movement of an army at by lancing and flashing died away and gradually turned into a red glowing mass one half of the sky. This all awful and sublime phenomenon (if I may be allowed to use such terms) lasted over two hours then gradually disappeared and was relieved by the morning grand. I went to bed and slept sweetly till sunrise. The next day, we were engaged in taking down the fortifications, reducing from 12 to 18 inches in the wall. Standing them inside on the 3 leaning them on the breastwork close to them. This was completed about noon. About 9 O'Clock Mr. Bridger and Mr. Wooton arrived and I went to the reunion of the encampment. About 9 I returned below on the river and there was a multitude of wildfowl and a herd of deer. The night passed without any disturbance, and no one was over to fear we should not have a quiet night.
After all our trouble. About Sunrise one party led by 
Mr. Barlow went west to the line and that about 2 o'clock 
Mr. Bridg's came as he was gathering wood outside the 
fort they stampeded off without doing any damage 
A Spanish crew ordered on to the bluff to look out 
and found an Indian in the observatory built on the top 
who waited until the Spaniards approached the Indian 
then raised and the Spaniards cleared an hatch to his 
right the Indian shot and the hatch cleared and 
while the smoke was clearing they threw a rope down the bluff 
and down the smoke to the bottom. In about 
half an hour the smoke was cleared and they were coming 
ung the sun and presenting they appeared coming round o 
the head of the river in close columns within about 200 
yards. They then turned off to the right into the plain and 
traveled a while. The chief with a white blanket came 
upward and gave the sign that he 
ought not fight but return to his village. The men 
returned and took a W. N. Course across the Plain 
and towards the South of the Upland. the came to a conglom 
a and numerous conjectures that the wonderful appearance 
for the horses, a fine night's prairie, connected with our 
[Journal] p. 67
Their side of the heavens was bloody whilst ours was clear and serene. 28th. 80° west we left our winter quarters in the Yellowstone and started for the Big Horn the snow being 2 inches deep on an average we had some hard work and reached it in 8 days at the mouth of the fork about 10 miles below the lower Big Horn mouth and then beg one to stay and eat but we stayed much faster than we could that our meat began to rot under the weight of fat Buffalo meat.

We remained there amusing ourselves with playing ball hoping to receive a mail brought by a boat. The 15th of March when we discovered the Crow village moving down the Big Horn toward us immediately all sorts were said down报告 had to meet them. 10 others to fortify camp ready for battle. These should be a misunderstanding between the Century Village party from returned with some of the chief's companions who were Americans who are trading with them in the agency.

The American Fur Company. The Chiefs after purchasing their lucking about some time returned to their village which was located about 3 miles above on the river. The next morning they came and encamped as there 300 people with their village contained 200 lodges and about 2000 souls.

The Crow are a proud people rebellious to whom their party is the strongest but if the car is reversed they can easily overrun them. This village is called the hair's bank after their chief whose hair is clean and very long and lies under the neck hanging down to his back he is absolute...
80 years of age and seems to be afflicted with the Dropsy.

The only case of the kind I have ever known among the
Mountain Indians. The village stood with us until the 23d
of March and then moved down the river about 60 mi.

The left the Post from on the 12th of April and started on the
March sent for the 3d and 4th of July at White
Lake. The 12 Black feet killed one on the 19th and wounded
several more. The Black feet then went to their homes
leaving the Mountain Indians without hope except for one who
was highly wounded in the neck. 10th We arrived at home
accommodation at the mouth of Roche for. The whole country
was filled with Buffalo driven the way by the Cow
Men. 11th We raised a Crock with some Spanish traders in the
Plains in Pocahontas. 14th A party of 12 traders and 22 Arabs
started to trap the Muscle Shell River which runs in the
mountain near 25 2d river and runs into the Mississippi
at the South end above the mouth of the Yellowstone.

Myself and 3 others travelled up Rocky fork about 20 miles
but found too much snow and ice that we could not
get near traps for Bears. We found a large cave on
the S E side of a perpendicular rock in this we en-
countered 6 days during which we made great head
among the Buffalo. On the 23d we camped up to
our Camp and the next day I went up the Platte about
60 miles and set my traps and saw signs of several more
clusters of Black feet in our hunting grounds this County 26th.
70. I was traveling with another Trapper then the Trapper and I went to where we had set our trap. We came upon one in the camp which we knew was drifted up. I was with the Trapper and saw the smoke ascending from the tent, so we ran up and found the Indian trim. We knew that the smoke was from the Power house having been drifted up. The quarter horse, the Long horn, the short horn, and the other horses, we left. We went to the fort in the morning and crossed the fort in the morning and encamped a few miles west of the fort. The Black foot still continued slogging as usual.

Day the Black foot still continued slogging as usual until to that night and there a horse which might get back in the fort. There is a possibility that it is better to mount ride than track. It is better to mount ride than track, etc. until you can cross more

This track after an Indian has stolen, 1 or 2, and

Clarks fork 12 only, SE and the Chew to retardation
1/5 only south 12 only. They travelled to a small branch river below

Looking river, South direction 15 only. 6th hour

South river, about 15 and below. About 12 only. Course, SE. They travelled from the river or

About 20 only, in a South direction and encamped at a

being 81/2 to the "Gray Wolf fork" of the Big fork. 7th the river Medicine lodge fork. 12 only, South. 10th to the North fork of the Medicine lodge fork, 8 only. 11th to the South fork. 8 only. 12th to the South fork. 8 only. South. Here we camped 2 days. After we travelled 19 to a small spring, at the foot of the Upper Big fork.
The 45 travelled to the top of Big 71. From here, the party encountered various mountainous terrain and deep valleys. The trails were often marked by the remains of old encampments and signs of former human activity. The party followed the course of the streams, particularly one that flowed down the mountain on the south side, and camped on a rocky outcrop. After a march of ten miles, the party crossed the mountainous terrain, which was covered with snow. The party arrived at an open, flat area after a march of 13 miles. The party camped for several days and attempted to build a round observation tower near the entrance of the river. The party continued west about 25 miles, until they reached the "red rock" where a chief of one of the tribes was killed. The party camped for the night and continued on the next day. When the party reached the river, they found a large branch, about 18 feet long, and the party continued west. The party then ascended the river and continued on the first branch they came upon. The party continued to travel until they reached our camp. The party was then divided into two branches. The party continued west until they reached a large branch, about 18 feet long, and the party continued west.
72 From 8 to 12, distant 2 4/5 to the Ain Hope.

On the south fork of "Pepo-airum," this opening produces
about one gallon per hour of pure oil of coal, which
at the coal for the bent of which is often carried on
a win. At 6 or 6 o'clock the oil comes from the ground and
in 5, 6, or 6 o'clock. The oil comes from the ground and
30 feet of the stream and runs off slowly into the cale.
Camp stopped here 8 days; we set fire to the springs when
the oil runs quire and clear but produces a dense color
of thick black smoke. The oil along the ground being consumed
the oil from the cale.

This is a low flat country with thickly clothed with soft
leaves everywhere with flowers of red and

On the west rises the West River Range of low,
abruptly from the smooth rolling hills until becoming
stronger and higher. The trees are abundant. Birds of

The West River is a winding and Tesmates a lowland
of Mountains rising between Wind and Powder Rivers.

Buffalo Elk on the left are abundant. Birds of and

East and West are found here in this part of the country.

5th. The left the Ain Hope and took over a point of about
15 miles and encamped on a small stream. Branch 6th. Crossed the stream of Bentons the least 12 miles

and encamped on a branch of sweet water.

Travelled west about 15 miles and encamped on the North a

branch of the Ain Hope and encamped on the North about 18 miles.

Now look at the Ain Hope when we Obaid. 4th day.

5th. Crossed the Pine River about 15 miles below the mouth of

River

10th. Crossed the Ain Hope to the main river and encamped on the

River and encamped on the river about 12 miles below the outlet of

River.
Here come from the hunting parties all assembled to

What the arrival of supplies from the State.

The whites were chiefly Americans and Canadian French with

Some Indians, Scotch, Irish, English, half breed and full blood,

Indians of nearly every tribe in the Rocky Mountains. Some

were hunting at Camp at home playing the Indian game of

hunting, others horse racing while here and there could be seen

small groups collected under shady trees taking the events

of the last year all in good spirits and hunting for bucking

a stranger. Some were met with in their religious work.

The Buffalo and Bear skins mostly supplied the Mountain men

with clothing, bedding, and lodges while the most of the same

animals supplied them with food. They wore coat the Mountain

men got any of the companies from the civilized world but one

year and then in each decade quantities that they last

but a few days. The had not remained in this quiet manner

for some time we were for our amusement. The Mountain

men had fore a year lived with the whites but

strongly dislike the greatly altering horses and cattle, and in one

instance killed two white horses. They had taken some horses

and traps from a part of Indian men from some hunting

trail in April and was not the most of them

and encamp within 3 miles

out in order to trade with the whites, as usual, these

were the Indians plenty in their posts, and regularly

to give it up. But the 1st of June for 6 weeks, we two men

giving Indians went to their village and took some flax.
74 horses, whilst the men were on hunting, and returned with them to our camp. About 2 p.m. of the same day 30 Bonnett's came riding full gallop up to the camp armed with their every weapon. They rode into the midst and demanded 72 horses, which they perceived he'd taken, saying the rules not wish to fight with the whites. But the Cheyennes could only say in number from the lodges to the whites for protection which we were loath to do as the camp was manned across our traders, and off or from another own tribe. Some of the Bonnetts, on being stopped, started to leave the camp one of them as he said, he could not believe that he did not come to fight whites but another a fierce looking young who still hold his sword called out to the others, Laying we come to get hold of blood and let us do it. He was standing one with the others, and understood what he said. I remained from the whites (nor wanting to be in readiness for an attack) nearly all the men in camp were under one side. Mr. Bridger was holding one of the Stonewhores, by theads when one of the Bonnett's reached them, the must be that the bridle and continued to drag it from the horse by force without raising the cocked rifle that lay on him any more than if they had been some trees in a sound of children. He saw a brave Indian cast his bow to him, to him, for the moment he drew the rifle, the bridle was shot. Two rifle balls whirled through the body, the other shot to near but 12 of them were after from their horses before they came out of the reach of rifle. He then mounted his horse.
And pursued them destroy'd and plunder'd 75 in their stockades and follow'd and from the 3rd day when they begg'd me to let them go and promise to be good Indians in future, the greatest then was guest and maintained at our camp so that the last way was agreeable for little disturbance with hostile Indians is with the rifle for that is the only fear they can write a treaty which they will not forget. Two days after we left them when whites met them ignorant of what had taken place went into their stockade and were treated in the most friendly manner. In the Indians day however they had been fighting with the Blackfoot 1st July 500 longhorns from the States arrived. The emigrant train consisted of 150 men and this large train by miles under the direction of Mr. Thomas with 500 fowls accompanied by Capt. Mr.整顿 on another brother the Rocky Mountains. By now became in every mountain man some received letters from their friends and some received the public papers and news of the day others considered themselves with the idea of getting a cotton shirt or a few points of coffee and sugar to exchange or it just by way of a great gift that is to stay by paying 2000 per cent on the first cost by way of accommodation for instance say an off 1st coffee at Lane Market 25c each 80 lbs. each 25c per pound alcohol 15c per pint and Common cotton shirts 5c each. And rice 5 cents per pound for reasons. In a few days only the distance began to diminish, the sun was downening the checks ready for transportation to the states and poster
76 were formed for hunting. One containing 30 men were destined for the Blackfoot Country, under the direction of Mr. Fontanelle as commander and James Bridge as deputy.

I started with 5 others to hunt near the northern end of the Yellowstone River on the above part of the country. A small party of 20 men joined us on our return. We arrived at the rendezvous and together we proceeded to Lewiston to meet 10 others, left the rendezvous and travelled up the Green River to a distance of 10 miles. 24th we travelled up green River till we came to a large and dense forest. We crossed the large river and travelled up the Green River till it became too deep for navigation. We then decided to take a side branch which crossed our trail. There were some Indians ahead leading the party while I discovered them. We went ahead and one of my companions was killed. Allan began to arrange the load on his pack and I

Mean time I started my horse to the left and rode after a large buffalo near by, and casting a glance toward the hills which were almost 600 ft. distant. I saw 3 guns pointed at me, but instantly wheeled my horse back to the tree line where there were about 100 more buffalo. I then turned back and rode back to the camp.
array toward the Rendezvous where we arrived 26th. 25th. The Parties started and were formed under Mr. Fontana.

The party left from Rendezvous intending to keep in their company 5 or 6 days and then branch off to our first intended route. 26th. We reached the mouth of the river N 1/2 W as end a low range of hills and encamped in a

sally lying on a branch of Lewis' fork called 'Jackson's Whistle'.

July 28th We left Rendezvous this morning. 18 Oct. NW This stream runs around a tremendous mountain in a deep narrow Kanaw Fork.

The trail runs along the cliffs from 50 to 200 feet above it.

And is so narrow in many places that only one horse can

be passed at a time for several hundred yards and one

side. This would prevent him into the sloughs to which one

would be driven into the into the bushes below after leaving

of the Kanaw Fork encamped as a March. Having in Jacksons

by a point near the Southern Extency 28th. Traveled up the

River North 15 only encountered killed 5 or 6 Buffaloes and killed

a number of elk.

Sept. 30th. I left the Camp in company with 2 travellers

and the Camp Keeper to receive instructions from Mr. C[

])

and meet the Cante at the mouth of Clark fork of the Yellow

out of the 15th of the 16th I saw a boat where the residents

told the Colonists that her land if she should conclude

to change his winter quarters for would cause a tree to be made

with fiend's grave and bury a blanket in the ground at the foot of

it Containing directions for landing the Camp here in the

As the Camp we traveled North the next day and encamped about 40 miles from the Main party 31st

We traveled to the fork N Mills fork to Jacksons fork

and extended it in the same direction I had done the jour
78 before and accompanied about 15 Mi from the lake. 11th. we reached the divide, spent about 1 hour in & went on through Lake, and stopped for the night. 12th. we camped about the lake of the Yellow Stone lake, 13th. travelled down the South East shore of the lake and stopped for the night near the outlet at the stream April 14th. we took our course to ENE and after travelling all day over large mountains we crossed a thick forest with trees and undergrowth we arrived at night about 10 O'clock of the cleared valley on the southern stream which runs there & after we had encamped we killed a deer which came as good timer as we had expected. The best of our provisions was the right provision of the cooking the lake and the deer and berries were the best our day. The wind blowing to think that the 16th went well, a wind coming from the valley about 2 mile in accordance with the valley. 17th. we travelled up a led fire branch from the stream 15 miles, then the stream comes in on the right yard near the head where we encamped on a level of the valley about 2 mile in accordance with the valley. 18th. we travelled up the stream in a level, the stream was clear with trees and undergrowth where small rivulets were limestone channels from the stream and ending in the forest. A jump made for a first stream we had ascended. We concluded to go to the mouth of the stream at this place as there were no fish or quadrupeds for the warm and account in this day the mighty wind was so cold for them to swim. The next day after having a good breakfast of roasted hunting I shoulders my rifle and 40 pounds of powder and death of 4 pounds of flour in about an hour and a half, leading my horse another payment of granite and coming by the shores of the lake.
The writer's hand is a bit smudgy, making some parts of the text hard to read. However, it appears to be a journal entry discussing a visit to a place called 'The Bluffs', where the writer observed the unique features of the landscape and the behavior of animals. The entry mentions the presence of flowers and the writer's observations of the flora and fauna. It also includes a note about the writer's original intention to visit another location, but due to circumstances, they decided to stay. The entry concludes with a mention of the writer's companions and their activities, including the preparation of meals and the discussions held during the journey.
of an Englishman I often expressed it. Lotlik of a fair
Country said he and beautiful places in these countries.

"If you want to see a beautiful place," said he to the
and the Lord Duke of Rutland's Castle Cope, says a long
man who had opposite with an old stick in one hand.

A butcher knife in the other, while the time of Music
from his face mingled in the chandeliers of pleasant
room from the corners of his mouth. "One ear is enough

in a fancy place you to Old England and take in
in Lord Cromwell's domain that is the pleasure, not for
an "Ugly" cock or a "Turnip" that some game. The other
day I felt my body and good old Irish Church. Yes, Dan, the old

back came to Martin on my left, as he cast away his hat and
smooth down his long auburn hair with his grey

hand, "Yes, your English and Irish are always talking about
your four countries but if they are to come by hard work
with an Irish" why do some of you run off and be
there and come to America to get a living" from the side

the conversation turned to an argument in which he

the control came off crocheting and his appearance
from the field. 7 of May. We travelled in the mounted car
in a South direction and fell into a terrible gray
valley about 200 feet wide which had two, two, two, two

hearts of rock. In this place were fallen with a considerable
of a Rock filled two lines which the last mentioned 010

rocks and proceeded down the side which led to the
on to the broad area of the Stanley River about 1 8 miles
from when it enters the plain. The travel down this huge
about 100 feet thick and covered with sandstone where one can

see the 010s of Black Indians who inhabit these woods. When

kept on by rain and were about to break and wait in church

with 010s.
Our horses which had been turned loose to feed away the night had found all but 3 and after meeting down stream to discover a trail made in the dew on the grass where an Indian had been crawling on his belly and soon found where he had lain for the horses. We followed the mounted miles and followed the trail in a west direction of a steep rising mountain until 10 A.M. When we lost the trail among the rocks and over obeyes to give up the present, we then returned to camp. We then crossed over remaining stream and travelled down the Sun River about 10 miles. By this time we left the main stream and descended some small branch in a S.W. direction about 5 miles of a steep grade and came in a dense thicket where we crossed to climb the steep side and hunt Brown. The next morning a few of the mountain Indians came to our camp consisting of 2 men and 5 or 6 women and children of their fathers. We knew the Indians who had stolen our horses either they lived in the mountains between hunting Brown and Clark's fort and said that they would go and try to get them, after trading some brass and trade skins from them they went off making a round of horses. I mounted my horse with brass and a rifle and one of my Comrades and the women and native started to hunt Brown. We left the camp in a N. direction and travelled about 8 miles over a high grassy mountain and then descent into a dense circular Valley about 3 miles in circumference which was completed covered with logs shelled of sap and limbs of trees and blankets of 1 foot. These had been torn and split in dozens broken off within 1/2 of the ground and dried thin into pieces small enough for a kitchen fire place.
82. This in all probability was the effect of an avalanche about 2 years previous on the south face. Had our party seen it, for the space of 100 yrs wide and more than 2 miles up the slope, I doubt if the mountain would have been found. We perceive here that Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Sturgis, who was in charge, had prepared an elegant dish of greasy bear meat and Tawhito nicely smoked and seasoned with pepper and salt which as the mountain was personally good, is not bad to take upon an empty stomach after a hard day's riding and climbing over mountain rocks. An 11th we returned to the river and travelled as usual a little west and upwards. 12th, we left it and travelled off a branch in a due north direction about 6 miles. Called a couple of got Doe and killed them in our camp. 13th, myself and Allen (whose was the name of our Tawhito vessel) started to hunt the small streams in the mountain to the west of us leaving the Englishman (who was the other day at our camp) to hunt妇科 and about the camp we hunted the small tributaries of the stream. Then crossed the divide to the waters of the Snowy. On the way the whole country becomes with Elk and bear, a good harvest of his relics which obliged us to take to our canoes. On the 15th and next day, went about 8 miles, where we first struck a large water named and known all day and camped in camp. 16th, with a M.E. we noticed until the mountain and reached the divide about one and a half hours on the east and encamped in a valley on the head of the river.
This Valley is a prairie about 8 or 10 mi. in diameter. It is completely surrounded by steep mountains. The leaves of the maples, oaks, and other trees are just visible above the prairie. The stream we followed is about 8 mi. west of the road. We camped near the mouth of the valley. We moved up the stream to the head of the valley and encamped. Here the stream is formed of two forks, the south one the larger. The north fork falls into the left fork after a descent of about 700 ft. The stream then proceeds north. We camped near the mouth of the stream.

The stream is now in a valley which leads to the entrance of the Yellowstone in about 3 mi. We camped near the mouth of the stream. We continued to follow the stream.

The stream is now in a valley which leads to the entrance of the Yellowstone in about 3 mi. We camped near the mouth of the stream. We continued to follow the stream.
8th... 12 Bals. in the same direction. 15. We crossed the divide of the main range North toward the Big Plains. We found the snow only deep to our horses after leaving the snow ice-traveled about 8 and a half miles to the head branch of Coppers Creek, from which point we went North into the Yellowstone about 120 miles below the Mouth of 25. Yes! Never here a serious storm occurred which could furnish the subject for a year! This morning we green Irish confidence. The Expressman had stopped for the night on the mountain. We made a little way down the mountain and encamped. We were all determined to the storm and encamped in a prairie about 2 miles in circumference. It was the commencement of the setting season with the Elk when the Beeches frequently alight a land. It was a sight well worth especially when they were anything of a strange character. We had made our bed at night on a little bed made between two men for the gallery. The weather was clear and serene from shortly about 10 o'clock when I left my canoe. I was first attacked by an Elk which blew his trumpets while the canoe was next attacked by two of us. I took my gun and fired several times into the Elk and drove toward the place when down the road but I was not found. He was frightened by the horses and swung up the mountain. On turning back I meet all Elk who hearing the Elk had started to get a shot at him in the mountain. I had done without shooting a word. We went back and found out our Expressman was somewhere to be formed. The leader, The brushes light and low, even and even sitting for Elk, but Mr. Conn and men at the Allen standing thus... brush tumble over a pile of ruble the when he! Town was thousand things frightened out of his wits. brook en is. The Allen had been terribly ill, if an ounce of powder had not helped the whole world was full of the Odysseys of this and where am the gun?—It was near an hour before we had to satisfy him of this mistake and Thursday his ammunition was by now means lost or found during the remainder of the night.
16th The Englishman arrived and we travelled down
This stream about 60 miles when we crossed the Mountain as it
was known very broad 18 fathoms deep about 80 miles and on the 19th
Came to the Plains in about 10 miles. Here we encamped
There we found the country filled with buffalo as usual, 28
in one place. Our course was E. and cosine 2 about 25 miles and
Upon the shores of the Mountain fell on to the 30th fork of the Potomac and
We crossed the next day as it came to 22. We travelled south along the foot
of the Mountain E. with difficulty among the low hills which project
up the plains in order to prevent being discovered by any rejoinder
motion of Black foot which might chance to be lurking about the
Country. The plains below us were crowded with Buffaloes which
made us careful not to detour for fear of being discovered. We
hastened and set our tents on the South branch of the Potomac at
about the 16th of October. Then travelled to Rocky fork and
walked up into the Mountain and encamped. On the 13th I myself and
Allen started to hunt Mr. Fontenelle's party having our provisions in
the Mountain to assure our return. We travelled down Rocky fork
and the river crowded with Buffaloes and came after dark near
the mouth. The next morning we went to headquarters on command
and from me two minutes when the earth was disturbed
when we had crossed it after the remains of the unfortunate Howells
now but down and commanded upon the last course of February
As winter was approaching we could not think of moving in this
of Black foot of which the county had some danger at all lesses of the year. After
the final moments deliberation we came to the conclusion and
I spoke of it as the best course of action
As I conclude it in a Buffalo horn and there mounted the tree
despite my knowledge this being close we mounted our Indians on horse
86. Back to the mountain. We hunted about 1 mile this way and killed a cow. As we were lying within about 200 yards of the bank which contained about 300 cases, Allen made an observation which I shall never forget. Don’t be I have been running in those cases sometime and I can see one that is funny, it is the “F” for “fad.” It is a chance to kill one of those big game in a cover, and then our horses being on the prairie, and not two miles away. We rode a horse for about two years and not an inch of fat on the horse. After cooking and eating, we proceeded on our journey until nine o’clock dark when we found ourselves on a prairie, and an immense herd of buffalo, and gathering the scent of one, and a pretty shelter around us in every direction reaching to and from the wind, the waves of the ocean, approaching sometimes within 100 yards, for an hour, and then we advanced until this storm of bullets took a general direction and pulled away, with a noise like distant thunder, and then we became on this. After dark, a few hours, when we found a bunch of willows where we could stand, the wind for a night rather than rest our heads, and further north such whirlwind of buffalo. We reached the camp about 3:00 a.m. The claim on Rocky fork and its branches until nine until the 2:00 a.m. when we concluded to go to Budden fork running into the main river on the east side above the falls. By noon mountain and there is the winter, and of without the river from the ocean. About 5:00 p.m. we travelled to Clark’s fork and the next day to the Bigfork river and travelled 20 miles. On the 26th, we reached the river, and travelled a broken course about 35 miles whilst the rain poured all day in torrents. We
the sun on board ship we stopped and the weather cleared up.

We proceeded to the mouth of a small stream where we found water standing in a pond, but the wood was a large

row of Cottonwood trees which had supported a Bald Eagle nest

probably more than half a century. If the birds were gone

or similar to that of the day, before the war, our course was

around until bright moon. After darkening about 10 o'clock were

reached the Big Horn river and stopped and commenced to set

in traps. The river on this place is broader with heavy cotton

groves and timber with little or no cedar brush hinhere. Toward

night a party of Crow Indians came to us on foot being as

we were going to wear after smoking and dancing they told us they were

on their way to the Shoshone and Blackfeet and intended to stay

all night with us and leave the next morning. They told

us we had the village to which they belonged was nearly a days travel

down on the river and that long horns Village was on this river

above the mountain, but could give us no information of

Mr. Bent or his party. They were very interesting and long

telling that we had been with them country and intimate

very much every thing from us if they would. The next

morning after eating breakfast, the band of Crow would join

us and go down to our camp. We would learn us to our

continued our little stock with them. They then proceeded in bow

shell and cloaks and refused telling them we would not allow

one of them dogs to the boat which continued it the while

Another grabbed the Englishman’s rifle we immediately watched

it them out of their hands and told them if they got once they should

look for it. During the skirmish they had all protected their

arms, but when we gained possession of the rifle and the band

was
8 & they first warm their arms and told us with an equal
Savour & that they were only joking but we soon saw
acquainted with the Cowan to relax. Such affairs as these just
and wished to get our of their power. The hottest day of the
little back their Wives and send their women to the
about 6 o’clock an encamp at the same time the horses
were mounted on our first horses and riding accordingly
us and the remainder on foot excepted return to town
the Village. After we had stopped they made a sort
quietly and then they put their Blankets in the village
of their Blankets as it looked likely for rain and at night ordered
us to go into it and sleep but we bluntly refused and sent
our bag up about 3 o’clock from them. To which
of us as much or one of them had taken the only Blanket. Wherefore
or any riding saddle and put an old worn out Camlet
of the men with a coat that of the 1st was not better
They laid down in their blankets and continued to be in blankets
and one with a coat long until near the 11th night when
the event and all became quiet. The Major was directed
with a Blanket. Rain was by without arising any disturbance
but the 1st when we began to look around but could
find over the Indians or horses from the town. We were going
down the river on the last about learning our ball
off and cocking our Blunder in the ground intending after to
make a fine deposit and turn fire to shoulder our rifles
and travel to Fort William at the mouth of some forks
of the Platte River. Stops we were ordered to encamp
consider when we saw 5 or 6 Indians on horse back coming
towards us at full gallop and presently 15 or 20 men after them.
followed them. They rode up a pile from 8
the horses and asked for horses to mount on. From there on they formed a circle and sat down. I was not
acquainted with any of them, except the chief who was
called "Little Soldier." He spoke to me in the first lan-
guage and said he wished me to discourse with them but
in the manner in which they had formed the ring and
removed their weapons of attack. I declined to do so
immediately, as he said, and with the Crow traders
along, he said he knew that winning and treating even
one of the greatest enemies, the action could lead to ap-
pology, we quickly resolved to leave them at that point
as we increased our rifle and their arms had been
brought into an arm. The Indians looked at us with
indignation and asked what
this was. The matter, Allen told them that he was aware that
they wanted to rebel and came along a place to do it with
but they were ourselves, but said the if you follow or
stand and we will descend near the ground. With blood and guts
of Crow Indians and do not refer to one more blood
trick for I decline the actions of your motion
As laying the white around and can reach away in
the south direction to the mountain. He stood and gave
an explanation of them. Some of the men were halted and
continued around when one of the men stopped within 100 yards of us
while the other (who was the chief) advanced slowly and
then he came up to the address me in the Indian language for
learning the explanation of Allen he did not wish to fight with him.
Our life so much as to begin a conversation with me in his own language taking me by the hand and saying, 'I hope you will be my friend, you are very kind, you must not know how hard my heart feels to think you have been robbed by men belonging to any Village but they are not worse than we are. We are the men they are. I who took your animals. The first I know of your being in this country about midnight, a young man came to the Village crying and told me of three of these red leisurely appeared to your adders and went to the west and no one stirred. I immediately mounted my horse and hastened to your assistance, but came too late, but if you will come with me I will get your animals and you will see how to saddle, and to pack, and if you can carry them with me until the Blanket Chief comes the same time, then give me Bragg's! I encountered what they knew to be my enemies, but they said till tomorrow we will not go to the crowd. We will not trust our lives among them. When I told him that he replied, 'I am sorry, what shall I do to the Blanket Chief, how can I hold up my head when I shall meet him and what shall I do with the things you have left with me? I told him to give them to me, they gave them to the Blanket Chief. He then turned and left as slowly and steadily but gradually until I was aware that a townsman Indian came expectant, was faint, and for me at the time we were laying a plan to rob them or steal my life. After the head left us, I went further out of town the Mountain about 10 miles, stopped still with cows and let supper and then traveled until about the midnight when it being dark and clouds we stopped your husband away with sage and wind, which we put upon.
And set down to wait for daylight. Step was for 6 a.m. from us our minds were in a train as the reflections on the part that far were the same that we had before us. The light at 6:30 after, we added it to our little fire to keep it from being extinguished. The day at 6:30 the air was cleared and our journey toward the mountain while it continued to grow as we began to see up the mountain the snow grew deeper and about midday over us to our knees. We travelled on until noon above where high and flatland at some distance. Cedar and Willows which grew around a shore. After descending away the thaws there built a fire broke some Cedar to ass MN them on the ground and laid down many and hungry but we had just enough with us for dinner. There of us Miss Allen and Greenbury had been more or less inclined to the hardships of a hunter life but after Cook finished the corn bread of New England with the manners in which we were to descend into a country that consisted to make its freedom and independence and often we had almost been left before. The snow was under the snow drifted along the sides of the mountain came as when we were in the morning our fire had produced the snow was 3 inches deep and over it. We killed a Blacktail Deer shown by and we concluded to stop all day at the place Nov 6 the air was clear and we started up the mountain to hike on the ridge where the wind had driven off the snow
and arrived at the lake about 10 o'clock a.m. From this elevation we could see the winding plains which were dry and dusty whilst we were in snow above middle the river Some ships which were in large numbers also came down the last much near a shore from which we had to walk and feared the mountain south and climb on the high ground that one might get an area and found ourselves much refreshed by our ascent east The mountains nearly and all had ascending a grower descent Some of country outside his town Wind and Powder seemed stopped at night on the division when we found the snow about 11 inches deep and hard and the wind cold and windy whilst out a sheet of water or a vast of water were to be found within 10 miles of us. The form of a place was not by the water in the evening of the year as the only shelter we could from the wind and digging down the dry earth to within some 20 feet in order to heat in and melt snow in any heat like I considered it The branches of trees when it is not too low. Others went in search of a rare in order to heat in and melt snow in any heat like I considered it The branches as auble to an end like little fire of sage and laboratory for this piece of cotton in one hand and a piece of brush in other. Others cut one or and drawn in this manner wind out one hand the fur and laid down to shake the branches and relight with the cubs to day light when one started to and could as fast as one the covered bounds could permit in the same direction we had travelled the day before descending a ground slope and the head of possible river until near midnight when finding some water belonging to until middle with large quantity of any sage about it we placed Mary near by taking the skin from bed and some of the best ones for blankets to find the night very comfortably. We were now in the rear of the lake.
The next morning we found the weather foggy with that and snow falling. I tried to prevent my commemorating it stark until it showed no clear way envisaging the probability of our being a wrong course as we could not be more than 200 hours but the clouds did come down by the wind and after making George objection, to travelling by such an uncertain guide to new places it gave us the opportunity and we decided and proceeded about S.E.S or S. for hours as we were only 200 miles off Cape Hatteras and thought that the wind might fail of fog which is still continues to draw a rain alternately and deck us with no ideas of the weather clearly on another day and went on the Cape Absolute when the sun coming out were found that instead of travelling S.E.S our course had been W. We entered the morning about 3 am from the plate as we were in the evening with the country around us very thin and intricate with steep ravines and piles and the lawn some Bull's 3 or 4 Miles ahead and马上 for them after the wind and let it cleared up and lay on to rain the wind The Bells about an hour after dark where crowded close to them that would kill 3 one took off the linen and some of the meat whilst enly that the others soon pulled around in the dark behind a great light of stage coach with a black bag hanging a piece of coal on it on a stick with one hand while the other was condition to be rising up the slope by the day it with and 20,000 acres until the grass was covered with, when it was covered with an other indication that Bulle meat was very dry letting when too much. After my grief of I may be allowed to disfigure the term by applying it to such a distance (North) and spread the Bell taken down in the opening in the largest place we called it spread and look down after it. Our fire was very nearly extinguished by the rain.
And all was Egyptian thinking. The hot temperature committed the skin, whilst the skin retained its animal warmth and remained about the surface, but the mind being left the weight of our bodies sunk into the sand below the water, which was as on the skin and our clothes. It was then back to the state and kept the water around that area where it was placed, for if we tried to get out in the cold water and if we demanded something else were immediately to find a corner instead of a little place, as it seemed there was not the least of it. At daylight we knew it's about to come in confinement lodging and left as just as our legs would carry us there the company got a meal and after traveling about 1/2 mile we came at a deserted place where as a ball and took breakfast. After eating we turned into the fort on the left. The weather was close and cold and some few of us had plenty of dry clothes to make a fire and dry wood for a bed. It was the grand was frequent in the morning and the wind blew cold from the north. We travelled the whole day with a boat of 6 men and in the middle of the day we killed two fat cows and took car of the oxen as we could. We arrived about 2 miles and about 3 miles at noon. We killed two fat cows and took car of the oxen as we could. We arrived about 2 miles and about 3 miles at noon. We killed two fat cows and took car of the oxen as we could.
the bidding on the plains in winter regions like many of my own. I
then without a friend to turn upon a tree upon them after a long journey
this past this year 1824. The same rains there and streams and my
considers much exposed by over growth mat the traveled down the same
valley 50 miles across it and stopped the remainder of the day
and had a fever attack of consumption in my knees and ankles but
some was a place to be sick be used journey along over the Black hills
living plenty of wood meadow and fresh Buffalo meat every night
until the 18th when we reached fort William. Then I entered the fort
which was built by some of my old Methodist who were ordered there
establishment. I now felt myself at home as Mrs. Fortinwell was one of
the chief proprietors of the establishment and who had been junto
and every day in the course of an unfortunate at major
not from but the pains in my leg and foot down there from one
the worst day I walked toward the fort as well as I could in order
the put my feet's button but on the 30th day after an arm twice I felt
to recover and at last felt I asked my wife mates when the
kneer was who had charge of the fort they replied in his house plenty
the horse. I inquired if I must look for a horse for I had not brought
but then I ride the course which I must go as far as I can see the horse on
is lying myself and allow shelter except the house and went
a short way from the house to his dwelling room. We then
Thursday morning which I early returned and was on the point of vanity
suddenly away when we told him we wouldn't like to put some horses for
the sherry in shirt or coat and some other military articles which
is for blankets shirts or coat I saw none and Mrs. Fortinwell
left no word when there will be any come up. If that is the case
will send you later is how long Buffalo robes and blankets
To try to persuade, I am here to show you from an fewer or more, these topics go up into further thought and show the more than Ephedra. That so I must put it then, some time ago, which I think there are there replaced. John but some all one and then there are none but all to pieces, oh, I keep your first done then that will do the replace going around on being in a key on his thumb and foreign, as the majestic, door,

...
On the 14th day after our arrival, a large crowd of Indians assembled around the fort. They had heard the firing and were curious to see what had caused the commotion. I was told to expect a delegation of Indians from the village, who wished to speak with me. I was dressed in a robe of deerskin and carried a pipe, which was used for smoking and communication.

I was greeted by the chief, who introduced me to the other Indians. They were friendly and spoke in their own language, using gestures and signs to communicate. We talked about their daily lives, their hunting, and their culture. They were fascinated by the firearms and the firearms, which they had never seen before.

After a while, we sat down to a hearty meal of buffalo meat and fruit. The Indians were very kind and hospitable, and we spent the evening in conversation and music. It was a unique experience, and I was grateful for the opportunity to learn more about their way of life.
for a proper white man or Indian to return any part of the first article in 1811 before him to eat: if there's anything they wish to eat at one time the sooner to avoid giving offense to the remainder with whom he comes the better. He is usually general custom to kill the animals their led off before and their to eat. On the 2nd, a small party arrived consisting of 8 or 10 men direct from Mr. Thomas King who intended to remain in the camping-grounds. From this time they were in constant attendance of the band. The article from? you think this? I don't think it's the time yet; let you go without intending harm of any of the band. Forever farewell! yes! I continue, and can answer most questions. The matter concluded by coming to this place and related what had happened between me and the Indian agent—Mr. Green—since I left. I had done that in

Mong one of them to go into the Blackfoot Country and nothing

not one which has not from one to three of few by standing with

such as they are you are welcome to them or anything found in the camp or to the half thousand of horses. Many of my body are from and left little coming for me. And I count this you the for best and last. So keeping he turned and walked, The restoration of his wisdom the picture, presently one of the most

distraction since can I told me that Mr. — wished us to come and get some things. The Chief Allen he has got things has he?
The Company is anxious for us money? We agreed
if they were out of employment by his superiors. He left the
and get some of his things and get some of his
independent. After getting, and they went to Mr. Bigg's and a
area. We left a little more independent. In observation
and I felt as tho, I had another walk them inside a
pony house. This section of country which is called the Black Hills
feeling always learned dedicated for the game with which it
at first which has always been my favorite spot. One day as myself
area one of my yellow reasons was travelling to the Black Hills
chasing an as at full speed. The stages and they jacked within 50
miles of us without making a halt. One that the change that occurred
in the others because one of 16 now even before they had all passed
as the bandits were going. I could see the prominent peaks
were a judge comes with know more than 3 miles distant
in proportion to the same rate they had passed by us. They made a total
about 3 miles circle and went in a compact a body as they could
my community. They consisted mostly of females. 20% Dear Mr. comforts
arrived at the Camp wrote 15 men bringing the fox he had collected
under the head to the pound of deposited them at the west. In informs
we had left the main party on various reason and he passed his arrows
over that the head there was the center of our activities. The head and when the
及び to meet at Black Fork and sent two men to the plan
to the 18th of April, who formed the main road left. But due
to the show court with their Village of Bruns and received all your
the writing that could be identified. I told them when I knew the Army
in advance that if they did not produce your funding for the Army
the would pay for it within 34 hours. On leaving that immediately.
100 men up as they repeatedly affirmed all except the four
receiving which they had traded to a Portage by the name
Antero's Montagnes who had heard come by Aubin on horse
men for the purpose of trading with the Bowmen. I commenced
Aubin, continued. We went to the mountains and asked Mr. Montagnes if
he had been told to trade these men from Aubins with whom
men names marked upon them knowing them to be Cherokees
or taken by force from the Whites? and asked them to deliver
them to one which we refused to do. I then ordered him
from one the key of his warehouse which he reluctantly did,
I then ordered my clerk to go in and take all the Bowmen
in company with your names marked upon them and
more than carried to my camp which was done without any
ceremony. Here there was the same and knowledge of the bow
traders by the Bow Chief whose feeling were the same but
I think that we were related by men or days belonging to himself.
yet I have no doubt if we had gone to the College with the bow
we would have received over there and found better than we did
in the Camp. we landed kept we were like all others of the
present day inhabitants of this country. On the 28th of August
party started of 50 men down with supplies for the Ocean
Camp leaving Mr. Frost and his wife at the Camp. The weather being clear
we were content to travel as fast as of the time. We
traveled from freezing. The bowmen was about 2 miles which
generally kept clear every much in one place. At the night
we reached the encampment all in good health fin' health
and with full stomachs. Here we found the Buffalo and the rest of the land. The bottoms along rivers were very covered and
with Buffalo so much that it was difficult to walk for
allowing the horses who would not when first Collatated but
as the Buffalo had continued every thing in the high of pop loafing.
In Judge's the remainder of the winter very anxiety

until 25th of March when the winter began to break the

Burgess to leave the stream and set down among the hills and the

Burgess to prepare for the Spring hunt. After making the usual

arrangement we were reached in the 24th down Powder river making

that marches as our animals were very poor On the 3rd of April

we left the river and traveled around the country which was greatly

in consequence of cutting, or being in a North direction until the 18th when

we reached the little horse river and to make a down to the folks

who river empties into the Big horn about 10 miles below the town

Mountains about 21st we left the hills and traveled thirty last

near a broken and broken country about 1/3 miles on a warm we

are in the midst of spring broke after we had enabled the Burgesses made

arrangement for the next day to travel. We were not

for nearly all the Burgesses in the sort of country this which are

in traveling a day or two more about 10 of us were armed equipped and

harnessed as circumstances require. A fife with equipments in such cases

in general one animal when which is more one or two fife

were fife to horse and called fise or one with an extra pair of shoes

the horse being an called fiske with a bell to which is attached a

piece with a loaded knife a loaded bow and arrows, some for present a

remain Implements for making fire with sometimes a hickey, a hand

The Company of his tools his personal tools, a hammer and a plow

then he is fortunate enough to obtain one of the present himself with

the division of horse and horse the fise. A pair of horned arrows with

a hat or other head Buffalo skin covering a coat made of

hat or Buffalo skin in a hat or Cape of Local Buffalo or other skin.
This page is filled with handwritten text in cursive script. The content appears to be a journal entry discussing a journey or expedition. The text is not clearly legible due to the handwriting style and the quality of the image. The entry seems to describe a detailed account of a journey, possibly involving travel by water, as indicated by phrases like "river," "boat," and "water." The context suggests a narrative that includes observations, events, and possibly reflections on the journey or the environment encountered. The handwriting is dense, with multiple overlapping lines and a style that is characteristic of personal journals or logs from the 19th century. The page number "[Journal] p. 102" indicates that this is from a larger collection, possibly a travel journal or diary.
And found we were all to gather our troops together and move on with them to the Upper Fork of Price River when we arrived on the 20th. The next morning we made another start as formerly. My intentions were to learn to look after rocks for where we reached about 3 o’clock. The enemy had diminished to those men beside myself in the encampment and began to hear and see enough to approach a band of Buffalos. As myself and one of my comrades were walking along half an hour some lancers darting arrows from the Buffalos had killed the Bear who probably had been courting one of his females. I saw a few of them as the Cani had been 6 to 7 feet before the bridge. The door was opened after the Bear and the other one came out from the left shoulder and him one side about 12 feet with little or nothing had happened. I called to the Commancho and told him that the first place of the Bear was the head nearest me. The Commancho and two or three of the others killed the Bear. He reached Rooby fork about sundown and going to the edge of the river saw another Bear going in a Buffalos Colf going between his forefeet which he had already killed and whilst the Commancho was standing about 6 feet distant he mounted Buffalo for the top of his giving the Bear a hearing as dropped and Rooby fork to his head into the breach. The canneghy were, the bear of Rooby fork told about 11 o’clock when I discovered there was another ahead of me. They all led my course leaving the stream or right angles in a leveling direction and traveled underrun the country parallel with the mountain in company with our Commancho for about 10 miles but they stopped on a stream called...
10th Called Bandairs for a name after a Commander who was killed by the Blackfoot in 1836. After following our trail up down the streams, encampment and before night our Party consisted of 15 men who had all their horses and come to this place to defend the right without any force from any volunteers. But an old trooper can from his idea when they approach with confirm the. They remained tell before their troops one rest. I stopped at this place until 6:15. Of the day when learning the Camp had arrived on Beach and below I left our horses bedding and went to see for a fresh horse on the 11th the Camp moved around when any blossoms set and the crowd day moved and the light came after Rosebud 4th I raised my lips and continued them at the junction of the 3 forks of Rosebud. The cupola I started with two men to trap the broad stream flowing from our canoes take the central fork to the mouth where we found layers of 2 or 3 trapping beds. Then I went and to follow a fresh horn to work in trapping the bear in another vein was profitable with such a number trapping on our Camp. We would on the 14th we started to the Camp which was found on the Yellowstone at the head of the Camp Creek. The next day the Camp moved the Yellowstone and crossed at the little divide to the mouth of 25 good eves. I started with the camp like the 19th when 3 men and 3 others travelled of 25 good eves about 20 miles in a north direction. Then left 2. and took a track back to the foot of Cottonwood in a west direction and fell on to a branch of the same river which flows southward from the mountains from whose first creek the river we found the rest of the country had been really suffered by the Blackfoot.
The next morning May 20th 2 of my companions return to the camp as it rains very hard. The other companions which away & was going & repaired to burnt houses and states off as I spoke for mounted bird guns and followed me without further Ceremony. We left the stream and went up the mountain in a SW direction after travelling about 6 miles, we fell into a delightful ravine which was the mountain on to Cherry River a branch of the Galatine. We travelled down this branch until noon might and as Campbell then day continued down the stream and reach to the plains about 3 PM. We were within about 120 miles of the junction of the 3 forks of the Yellowstone. We then left the stream and went down to a small hill on the mouth of the river East where we remained until the camp arrived on the 25th Day of May. With the camp to the junction for the next day we went over it with some difficulty but without any real expert help of Mr. Rogers the current can be swept that several boats lost their fastness and were washed down the stream until enabled to return to additional bushes and trees. And we managed to get to the 29th May to arrive at the stream to the mountain about 3 miles and 1/2 miles from it. This valley is the longest in the Rocky Mountains and more fertile. May 30th Tuesday up the Gallatin ford about 1 mile into the mountain and around a few miles travelled up the same branch in a north direction about 2 1/2 miles June 1st we crossed the mountain in the same direction and camped in the valley on the Madison fork which is about 2 miles from the cliffs. At night we have been captured by the plains below June 2nd crossed the forks and travelled up on the west bank about 1/4 mile
On a trail made by a village of Blackfoot, which had passed up Fort Dearborn, they went to an affray, occasionally dying of the Black-foot disease, the worst winter. To-day we had an Indian keep standing in the morn to see which contained 4 dead bodies. 3 are contained at the Council. We then move until 10 o'clock A.M., when Mr. Bridge having the charge of the Camp, tried to avoid them by turning into the mountains, but the Majority of the design were against it. To avoid a village of Blackfoot, which did not contain the arms, and some that we found, and some that the Indians have ears, and turned back toward the Madelion, and crossed a river to another one, and from here an easy large branch. This branch goes the opposite in a narrow valley. It is, a hundred feet perpendicular. But, I had about a quarter of a mile, from the road. Then arrived morning so we were ready to see the lovely scene. Then we discovered the Village about 3 miles above us on the river. We immediately drove into this valley. We crossed the Camp, prepared for battle. Our leader was in cavitation, command. Therefore we were given directions from the Company and started in order to command, a symmetrical. The Village was situated on the west bank of the river about 2 miles behind us, on a bank of land, 100 ft. high along the river and gradually ascending to the left, until it disappeared in a large range of mountains about 2 miles distant. While near some approach, the valley down, I took a little up, and ascended the highest point of rock above, overlooking the Camp to view the Manecoon. They rode within
In a short distance of the edge of the bank, they discovered a fire on the village which was set to the edge and ordered a fire on the village which was the first the Indians knew of our being in the country. They fired 200 rounds each before the Indians had time to mount their guns, and about the bluff one hundred and fifty feet above the water. Then mounted their horses and started toward the camp before about 5 o'clock. Their Indians being in a running fire was fought up on both sides until our men reached the camp where the Indians to the possession of an elevated point. From thence they fired about two places directly on the south side of the creek from which they kept shooting as long as for about three minutes doing any damage when one of them called to us in the style of a Spanish priest and said that we were not men but women. We had better come down as such for we had devoured them and then split and them enfiled into the woods like women. One old Spaniard, who had been an experienced warrior trained on the ships, and the Mexican understanding this, borrowed a gun and made a shot in imperfect English nearly a foot in front of you and said, 'Don't run away,' he said, 'let's talk.' We two talk good, he talk them, and the day you come all come in our square, but me, I want to get you. Don't do me this. You go in and make them no talk. I am Major of this. Get yourself dressed in your best, then shear off your rifles, then take your rifles, and in your hands, and throw them production off, then throw them over his right. Find them and throw them your rifles in your hands. I am Major of it. And within the house was an old Spaniard which had been the chief warrioir of that many years. The banner we followed was under the old French war. The banner and were followed amid a shower of balls. The distance or place where we was about 200 yards, up a summit and gradual ascent to the top where the blaitful
had centered themselves to the number of 157. The object of our leader was to make an open charge and draw from their position which we effectually with drawn an incident storm of musketry. When we reached to the rock we stopped to breathe about half a minute and then, as yet discharging a single gun, the two columns over the files of granite and attacked them corps. At the 7 or 8 times our number they returned from rock to rock like leaketed rats among the ruins of an old building. While our followers close at their heels loading and shooting until we drove them entirely into the plain beneath them over. They carried off their dead with the exception of two and threw them into the river they then drove them across the river and started slowly toward their village with a magnificent cry. We then packed our camping articles and gave them with the camp within a quarter of a mile of the village where we stopped for the night. During the night they moved the village up about 2 miles further. Next morning we ascended the creek intending to pass with the camp. The village we soon found however, that they had gone a long time of winter warriors from the river to the plains which grew on the mountain about 30 days. Concluded to try the ground of those warriors on the plains leaving the remainder of the camp to lay up the rear and go into the thicket under some of the Sugar and out of the sight and come into a deep draw which led upwards an another 20 or 30 yards of their line. They in the meantime were waiting the motions of the camp intending to attack it while crossing this river. We approached near to that of the Indians where we concluded to rest our horses and then change their line in front near the left wing and close enough to hear the talking as they formed three files on the line above us after tightening our galls and lowering
Our arms were put each of us 2 or 3 lodges in our months and confever with those of Paes - Our leader (the same old Brogues) led us forth with a loud call as I ne followed the Indians were as much surprised with such a sudden attack then they made no resistance whatever but whilst I was too to work the will up as fast as their horses could carry them whilst we pursued Close at their heels and within about 300 yards of their lodges when we made a halt and stepped with the Camp load before them and quietly moved to our own post. After leaving the men boiled of the Madison about 8 only had 2 or 3 near the place where we had fuget the Black foot in 1835. The Indians after leaving the mountain reconquiring to this place and going to the north and leaving east of the north in which direction it comes to the junction of the three forks. The next day (June 11) we left the Madison and travelled in a southerly direction off from except on the E side where there is a small prairie about one mile wide and two long terminating almost to a point to the two estimations. Here we discovered another village of Black foot of about 15 lodges who were encamped on our route at the SE side of the lake. The men among the men decline I to move south to the village and some in the north and some to the other side of the lake but within about 2 miles of the village we met 5 of them coming to us unarmed who invited us in the most humble and submissive manner to their village to smoke and trade. This proceeding conquered the breast in our camp for we were afraid to think of fighting a few
From Indians nearly debarred to relations by the ruin of their camp and approaching as without arms. They were met and treated with them for sometime and then their enemys joining in carrying as night in the edge of the forest. On June 8th the command made camp. The pioneers by the lower track which runs South nearly parallell and the party of Army folk also by the 11th one emerged from the forest was 3 into the plains of dense forest where we stoped and taking until the 14th from thence we went to remount when we found a part of 100 Indians who had left the camp at the mouth of Salt River 2 days before they had been defeated by the Blackfoot last month and their horses and one man was captured in the fight by a surprise. From 18th we left their trail back in 2 parties the mountain to commence the trip. The next day myself and another 2 parties left the camp and started for the fork and travelled down the valley to the South and the next day we travelled in a SSW direction over hills and an area of 300 to 400 acres of mountains and we camped on a small stream running into Gray's River which empties into the Salt River fork above the mouth of Salt River 21st Salt River and Gray's River and hill tribes we remain uniting the smaller streams which run into this river until they make a large bend of Gershom. Called Lebours for the day. We travelled from this stream to the plains and from our course it led toward those hills where we expected to find the rendezvous. The ascent is so rapid at the place but instead of finding the Army we found a large band of Buffalos near the selected place of
The route we took was up an old log cabin which was formerly used as a store house, and in the rear left, where I discovered a piece of paper fastened to the line which informed me that we should find the whites at the fork of Wind River. This was renewed and occurs as our ancestors were very much pushed. The temperature was then down from very warm and encamped for the night.

The next day we traveled to little lake. 35 days we camped on the point of the mountain on a branch of Sweetwater. We encamped at the Big Spring one day again and the next day we arrived at Camp. Here we found Mr. Wright with 20 horse tents loaded with supplies and Wall and...
112. Down the Griswold for N. Cut off myself and another. Explored the mountain in a NW direction till on to a stream running into Lewis fort about 10 miles below Jacksons Falls then we stood and ranged until the 19th. Then started back to the Griswold fort where we joined the Camp consisting of about 60 men under the direction of Mr. Griggs Lewis Bridge Bridge.

The next day the Camp followed down the Griswold fork to Portage Hole on the mountain myself and Comrade returned to our camp which we reached at night after the mountain in a NW direction and over the Camp on Lewis fort. The whole company were then fortunatly. I had killed a Deer in crossing the mountain which I made dinner for the whole camp and after we crossed Lewis fort and encamped was the next day.

On Camp explored the mountain to Portage hole and the next day following started with my former Comrade to hunt the deer on the streams which run from the Skow, about the middle of the afternoon as we were moving down a little meadow which overlooks a precipice of rock nearly 300 feet high. On the next day made another hunt with my fellow comrade. After leaving Camp we traveled in a NW direction across the really then took over low hills covered with trees until late in the afternoon when we stopped and set down to rest. On the 20th we travelled down the Great about 3 miles and then ascended a left hand branch on the 21st direction after travelling about 15 miles came to a...
Valley surrounded by steep mountains except on the S. W. Side. This valley is about half long, one acre or so whilst the upper side of rocks reaching above the farm lands seemed almost to over hang the plane on the North or East side. The Stipple 2, 3 and the 9th we recrossed on the 10th returned to about 2 weeks hence the valley where the farm lands seemed almost to over hang the plane on the North or East side. The Stipple 2, 3 and the 9th we recrossed on the 10th returned to about 2 weeks hence the valley where the farm lands seemed almost to over hang the plane on the North or East side.

The Stipple 7 we discovered that evening went to a point about 4 miles when we then went to the town of the Camp 7th, and the 10th we followed the track which pointed us there the trail about 12 miles when we came to a point about 5 miles in an westerly direction in which the Camp had started to the right direction.

The Stipple 8 we next met with on our return to our junction on the North, winding about among the fallen trees and rocks. About here we fell on to the saddle branch of the North fork which is called by the Indians the "The falling fork" from the numerous the water it forms whilst running down this, the first junction and 7th, we entered the main river at the place where we had followed the North fork in one of the most beautiful Cascades. Down here, the Stipple is about 60 ft wide and falls over the rocks in a straight line about 30 ft perpendicular. It is very deep and stiles above where it breaks and gradually thins to the depth of 3 ft on the north, it is also very deep below and almost dead except for with near banks. by the western falling into the dark pond like channel leading from the bottom roll off into smooth piles and flow away into a clear smooth surface. The ascended this stream helping us on a beautiful cascade for about 4 miles when the total led us into a plain down to 8 miles in circumference which we found the Camp just as the sun was setting.
The next morning, Apr. 11th, we land ed ashore to the compass
headed on the back track to look for stream on the left
The day promised the promise there was a crossing route and reached the little valley where we stand until the 23rd. This day we had a tremendous Mountain storm which broke in force against the towering rocks above as with dark brooding clouds. That it had
as if the clouds were to sustain from their foundations and buried
into the valle when our heads. Such storms are very frequent around many
mountains and often last over without rain 27th we left
the Valley and reached the mountain and travelled about 15 only to a branch of Harry's fork. Here we stand until the 15th
of lift, and then started down Harry's fork 29th. After travelling about 12 only we left the pack and travelled on the
stream over rolling hedges and on a hilly ground until
June 1st. We arrived at the city of the Plains 30th
(21st) at which about 4 a.m., here we discovered a trail made by a long line
party of Blackfoot under the Quiet forenoon. We then
take a South draw and trail our horses in a trail collation and
encamped an hour after dark on Lewis fork about 15 only above the junction. The quiet day we travel to Blackfoot
fork creek and the day following to first fork we remained at the fork until the 23rd and then started down Buffalo
trading with a party of 10 Been before amounting 125 the
rounded at a stream called Copper or Hoff River. This we assembled to
and continued until the 5 of Peter then the 18th of October we
continue for the country. And here we camped for the night and the
28th of October we
the

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When we returned with our horses loaded with grass we started towards the 12th of May 1839. We
were to begin to be tired of these mount was concluded to start
on the 12th of June. We found the mountain and there the
rest of the mountain. As we entered the mountains we
were often in conflict, and started on the 13th traveling
up the snow as deep as the snow, and we crossed the snow
and arrived at the same place on the 20th of May. We were followed by a large
number of Buffalos. We found the Buffalos about the first
of the mountain, where a large herd of Buffalos was
met with. We crossed the snow, and went to hunt Elk after
a day or night of rest. We left the snow and took off the snow on the
mountain. We crossed the snow about 30 miles and
measured distance about 40 miles further and
implemented for the night. This was a snowy night, but I
could not comfortably sit down with one blanket and two blankets
in a tent and plenty of my food to make fire. When I arose in the
morning I discovered a band of Elk about half a mile off the
mountain. I took my rifle and went to approach them. The
Elk knew 3 to 5 miles and when within about 250 yards of them
approached the wind of one and ran off leaving me to return to
my camp. The Elk had been away on that morning. When I
found my camp I found a plenty of fresh Buffalo meat hanging on the
rocks and when I had slept. I immediately began to roast
and eat as 24 hour fasting would naturally dictate. Presently a
116. The Indian arrived to whom the gold belonged. Soon after he arrived, two of his companions came to meet him. They had then a large canoe, which was about 200 feet long and six feet wide. The canoe was divided into three compartments, each of which was about 50 feet long and six feet wide. The Indian and his companions lived in the canoe, and they had built a small house on the shore of the lake.
rock, facing the South near the river.

He could see them moving among the living beings. A large tree stood near the river, and the sun shone brightly upon it. The leaves rustled in the wind. The birds sang their songs, and the insects buzzed around. It was a beautiful scene.

The people lived in small huts made of sticks and mud. They wore simple clothing and worked hard to survive. They had a close relationship with nature and relied on it for their livelihood.

One day, a man named John decided to travel to the other side of the river. He was curious about what lay beyond the trees. He packed his belongings and set out on a clear cold morning. His horse was well-fed and eager to begin the journey.

They traveled through the woods, crossing streams and climbing over rocks. The path was uneven, and John had to be careful not to trip.

As they continued their journey, John noticed something strange. The river seemed to flow in a different direction than usual. He followed it for a while, but it eventually ended in a small pond. He was confused but decided to follow the pond to see if it led anywhere.

They eventually reached a clearing where there was a small village. The people were friendly and readily welcomed John and his horse. They shared food and stories, and John learned a lot about the culture of the area.

John decided to stay for a few days, enjoying the peace and tranquility of the village. He spent his time exploring the surroundings and making new friends. When it was time to leave, he thanked the people and promised to return someday.

John's journey had been an adventure, and he knew that he would always remember the beauty and kindness he had encountered along the way.
on to the head waters of Grey’s Creek. Here two of our
men (who were Canadians) left us and struck off farther. I
was left with my own self and my old Canadian. Each
day I say all Canadians be armed and well armed together.
But one was a young man, from Grey’s Town and being one of
the crew he was not much of a lumberman, woodsman or hunter.
But a great love good natured fellow standing 5 feet 10 and
weighing 200 lbs. On the 20th of April we struck a high ridge
in a north direction and encamped on a stream that leads to
the main stream after leaving the mountain. Here we let our
tents for Beaver but their dams were nearly all down with ice
excepting some few holes which they had made for fish.

On of certain fresh provisions we stepped on this stream
the 25th of April and then travelled and by the evening which
was very hot we came 2 6/10 miles travelled in a south direction about 25 miles.
Camping above the head waters of Grey’s Creek. On the 26th of
May we travelled about 10 miles East North and the next day
we went to the head of Grey’s Marsh about 25 miles South South West.
Then we defeated the rains we had taken and the next day we left for Salt Lake to gather stuff of salt we took an easterly
direction about 6 miles and fell on 3 or 4 more pools which we
were dependent to the valley and on the 28th arrived at the Salt Lake
Spring on Scotty fork of Salt River. There we found 12 of the
old Canadians who had come here to gather salt in the
brack line and put together at this place when myself and the
Elmridge to the head of them and returned to Grey’s Marsh from the
Stone we went to wonder fort hole travelling one day and boy
by 5 or 6 to fell our horses and arrived at the fort on the 31st
of June. This last belongs to the British North West Co.
On the 30th we arrived at the confluence from Oquirrh in the year 1837. We shipped at the Fort until the 26th of June, then made a port of 44 for the junction of the Truckee River and the Yellowstone River. We arrived at the river mouth on the 28th of July. We crossed the valley N.E. Then left it ascending a steep grade in an easterly direction across a ridge into a narrow valley which we crossed and killed a sheep. By the 4th of August the soldiers of the steamboat were engaged in a small valley and killed a bull and cow. The next day we encamped in the north end of Great Salt Lake on July 24th. We encamped there on the 28th. On the 30th we encamped at Great Salt Lake. We encamped on the 1st of August at the outlet. By the 5th of July we had arrived at the outlet of the lake. We left the lake and journeyed up the Truckee River in a southeast direction for about 8 miles in a WSW direction and encamped for the night. The day following we traveled about 5 miles when we arrived at the junction of two large forks, one named after the first brand on the east side of the lake and in many cases known as yellow timber that was frequently lined with great clusters of a want of a mile to join a forest which, besides the general course of the river, is about 15 miles in that direction. In the fork we encamped near a lake about 15 miles in circumference. The next morning we left the lake and encamped on another.
12.0 Lake about the same size. This has a small passage in
the last side also whilst the other is completely surrounded
by thick trees. The west end is bordered along the entire
length of the lake by a line of evergreen trees. This lake
was about 500 yards from the hotter water. We stopped
for about an hour and ate lunch here. It was a pleasant
afternoon.

During our visit, there was about 1 foot of water which
we could walk with ease towards the boiling lake. Some
nameless force seems to be forcing all the hot water down
at about 5 or 6 feet high, about 20 or 30 feet from these along
the side of a small ridge. The hot steam rises forth from
holes in the ground, with a hissing noise audible for
many miles around. On a closer approach in among
the evergreen trees, under ground some distance from
the surface, the sound of our footsteps over the place
was like thudding over a hollowed-out pot of cooked
meat. In many places were holes from 2 to 3 feet high from
the surface, which contained the boiling water which tended
to have a brownish tint. The water which could be perfectly
seen and smell, a flesh-flavored taste. After leaving this
place, it was difficult to come to the surface. We were
surprised to see the water boiling at that time. The first
thing that attracted the attention is a hole about 1.5 meters
in diameter in which the water is boiling, about 1 meter
below the surface at the lake. It begins to boil and bubble
up. The water becomes white and boiling.

Then the column rises to the height of 14 feet, from where it falls
to the ground in flashes in a circle of about 30 feet in
diameter, perfectly cold when it strikes the ground. The
boiling water is now in the center of the lake or underneath.
And then points led to the former state of 121.

Slowly walking for an hour and then threats for the sober.

My Comrade said he had not waited the motions of this

place for one hundred and part of the night the year previous.

The sun and moon are always thus in the ascent over

and west, not being in the path of the Jefferson branch of the

Chippewa. The whole country is thickly covered with weeds

and grass in three or four years. We encamped and set some

books as far as Bronson and Clear Lake. As this place there is also

large number of flat, shallow lakes, none of which have formed

some of limestone. 2 ft. height of a clear covering,

clay makes a splendid appearance standing among the timber

from 3 ft. above the lower mark, are very common in

the timber in furnishing his dinner when hungry for his cattle.

The water is always clear and boiling. There is a great depth

of the water by the river, is soon prepared for his use without

formation. Some of these springs are 25 ft. in diameter

of the base and must more than 12 inches on the top of the

while being covered with the lichen in a circular edge

about the edge of the spring forms having the appearance of

spring in lichen colonies forming to present the water running

over for joy in summer. I should think their place to be the

past less 200 of a stream than the spring can fill on the mountain

next spring of Black Bear, over one found in the spring of

The spring and seem to lie along with others under

.
12th. Steam. The water of which seems not to denote the
variable, for a proud may be for a century boiling, when the
main could not have reach'd a 24 or 25 leagues in elevation. Standing
when an immense and superficial river, this water, now
one is half inclined to believe, in the neighborhood of the
ruins of some ancient city, whose temples had been
constituted
of the hottest marble. July 15 we travelled down the
stream about 12 miles, the scenery on our route large
numbers of flat islands with their numerous mountains, districts
among the ruins of cities. At about 12 miles distance, we
brought in diameter forming nearly a complete circle, we
approached on the south side. The stream entered the
river from it was of those distinct colors from the north side, in
the改良 its color, in the middle of the
river, the remaining was on the east, like the bland.
Whether it was something peculiar in the state of the
atmosphere, the day being cloudy, or whether it was the
chemical properties of the water which produced
this phenomenon, I am unable to say, and shall leave it
to explanation to some scientific person. Who may have the
curiosity to visit the place at a future period. The
water had its usual color when leaving like an
Atlantic stream, near the white rocks which had formed
on the edge to the height of 4 or 5 feet, from the surface of the
water, gradually for 6 or 7 feet. What a field of discovery
was presented for chemists and geologists. The
hymenomery of
an island the stream bounded down the east side of
about 5 miles, then ascending another fork in an east
north
about 12 miles and compass. Even when one left the
island.
The river runs in a NW direction about 20 miles before 123
at 936, reached the Burnt River July 17 and continued to the head
of the branch about 20 miles East direction 18th August
The main direction about 6 miles once a low hill of sand
then came into a large plain on the Yellowstone River about
about 28 miles below the lake. We followed up the Yellowstone to the
the base of the lake and encamped and left our boats
We started from there until the 18th, and
from there we traveled to the "Deer Creek Valley" where we
spent one day. From there we traveled East to the Head
of Clarks Fork where we stopped and hunted the buffalo,
approximately until the 20th, then we returned to the
Deer Creek Valley on the 22nd. We left the Valley and traveled to
the plains and encamped on the mountain and fell on to a eastern mountain
We climbed the Yellowstone Valley where we arrived until the 16th
and then crossed the mountain in a NW direction over the
We then fell on to a stream running into the Yellowstone
railroad and continued our march about 10 miles after the buffalo
After 2.5 miles we arrived. We descended the mountain with
about a mile of the plains and left our horses. The next day
we continued north for the plains to reach some Buffalo. We saw
Some of the animals had a few buffalo going to the plains and started
the buffalo in a NW direction about a day and a half of the plains, where we
reached a large of fast river and continued our trip to the buffalo off
the Yellowstone and returned to the place with the animals ahead.
When we arrived, they told us they had been a village
of 3 or 4 miles of Black foot had left the Yellowstone in a NW
direction about 3 weeks. They were left the Plains
and traveled along the foot of the mountain at the edge.
12th of the plain about 10 o’clock we pass a creek and encamped at a spring. The next day we camped on the Yellowstone river and traveled up it on the south side to the mouth of Gardners fork where we stood the next day 25 the travelers to Gardeners hole then followed any course and SE across the eastern point of the valley encamping and crossing twenty yards the river D E M encamp now on the Yellowstone in the big plain below the lake the next day our went to the lake on the east and west shores on a curve crossing into it near the outlet on the NE side 28 1/2 after recording any corps I returned to the camp station after setting about an hour or two I took my rifle and remained down the shore of the Lake among the falls 200 feet of feet from the outlet line of cutting along the day being very warm I took a bath in the lake and the half an hour and returned to camp about 6 o’clock the main of my corps was observed let us take a walk across the plains and hit an ECR 1 and start off with out the rest was lying asleep. Sometimes after they were gone I went to a bank of three inches which had been formed in the lake 3 or 4 feet from the place where we slept and pulled off my smoking pipe and called for the fish to be thrown in a good brush my butcher knife and the pan to cut the fish and cooked about a half a mile from the lake on a stream running into it in a W direction there was a plain bottom about a quarter of a mile with the end of this valley down a trench of land about 20 feet high running parallel with the stream and curves with it on this land we were encamped on the SE side of the river the fish immediately taking up my nets and cutting was kept up all day and father and after dinner a few minutes I was not how to fish pulled my tobacco pipe and sat down to smoke
My comrade whose name was White was still
shooting, presently I cast my eyes towards the house which
was facing on the valley and observed the head of a
man who was standing around under the awning. I was
shooting to my rifle and around White and looking towards
my powder horn and bullets which were already in the hands of
an Indian and was more completely surrounded. The look of
our rifles and the way they went into the ground, which
were kept to be completely filled with Black powder, the
Indian with his arrows on his quiver was in the same place,
which are played about the ground. There were
jumps about 20 ft. outside there which were played about the
ground, one arrow struck White on the right knee and I hastily
told him to pull it out and as I spoke another arrow struck
him in the same place but they did not extend our players
as long as another arrow struck there, my right hand was
the arrow broken on the chest, so that I fell with my breast
down a log. The Indian who shot me was within 8 ft. and
made a spring toward me with his whole 30 lb. battle axe.
I made a leaped and entrusted the blow and kept holding
my legs to lay them a shower of arrows which flew around
as large hailstones, lodging in the pines and logs. After we had
rushed them about 15 ft., we wheeled about and took aim
at them. They then began to dodge behind the trees and I knew
that they were there and stopped about 50 yards further in the
log and branches and made a stand. It was my fault from the
back of the log and I was kept down among the logs determined
to kill the two foremost when they came up and then decided
that we must our rifle, reach a log White among the

To the forest and myself for the second I wished to be there. That when they turned their eyes towards us to call supper. I got about 20 or them prepared by as another 15 feet without crossing a piece towards us another one came round on the far side with 20 or 30 poles closing with the front a few rods beyond us and all turning to the right the next moment into warm and fast water among the brush. They came all afraid, armed with poles, bow, arrows, dogs, but still came until the water among the brush had quite a way, then turned and after looking carefully around ast White asked in a whisper, how far it was to the lake I replied pointing to the S to about one quarter of a mile. I was nearly fainting from the loss of blood and the vast of water we had to cross along 1 or 2 rods and I was obliged to sit down as my influence on another 1 or 2 rods away, two dozen 10 minutes then galleries left 2 rods away and I saw the sun rise in the morning, the sun rising on the last of the lake and the craft uppermost was to arrive and come off the bridge of the lake. The crew of the ship was very tight and high. White had seen perfectly a lake and deliberate water from this moment he came with remorse and despairing the others, I cannot go down to the water for I wear the 2d all over, I accompany to the cover for I can wander all over now. I shall die! I told him to sit down while I crossed down. I bought from my hat this affected with a great deal of difficulty, the then struck along the border of the lake and the water was half and a half mile when in great darkness we stopped, the lookout at the head of the Savages saw them land the4. The shifted over a long way from near the lake and I told White I could go on the lake. He said the lake as go up into the place and find a shelter. There comes no spring in a lake of this article, it knows at a fact. White should be if you could know of the...
To the while make a five crease as much as you please.

I replied any thing that is a poor thin crease and the

The more on my hands and one knee and returned in some

him on his chest close in my kit. While I was at this, he had

and took a draught of water from the

The more I drank a little fire and turned a hoop of water from the

The Master on the mountains, Miss saw I, I will, my head in my

hills upon my heart and one knee and killed 2 or 3 Ekw

and made a shelter of the skins by the meadow

if we get able to travel. In this manner I proceeded

Now there we were near half the lead in situation, as we could

were near half he had a situation as I expected

I wound on examining I found only a slight wound from a musket

from his ship loose but he was not so much to blame as he

was a young man who had been lost in the snow. The ship

if there any boy or had never done or learned much of anything

near the edge of the ships and grabbed whilst under the care of his parent. By

When it can be called. I pulled off an old piece of a boat

The ships of Blunder I saw the vessel laying without clothes and the hands

of and think but myself in a having position against the wind can

he under getting these hands and substitute as I could not continue

built attaining the position of my lead to kind and a little fire in the mean

I am ordinarily I shall the neglect. The next morning I left. I would

of being without assistance. Where were gathered me a couple

stick for animals by the help of which I had to to a kind

I was with some about 100 yards distant. He had been with

The more when we rounded a big bucking and Indians singing.
And talking—The Camp commenced to be approached by some of the canoes coming in the lake toward us. They raised them to the shore and attempted to shoot them, and when they succeeded they gathered the canoes about us, and were packed in small bundles on their backs, and travelled up along the rocks, where about a mile and a half from where they left us, having drawn up into the thick forest, they got distant and started in the direction of our encampment. In the hope of finding our encampment, my dog was very much bundle and one person had managed to get along slowly on very uncertainly by the trees. Carrying my rifle, when we came across another band of the encampment we discovered the Canadian forts among the trees as the he was looking for a trail and approached him within 300 feet. Before the know we and he was as smooth as you could get, he knew not whether to climb or stand there. He was then asked if where Clancy was, the men they came to the Camp the night before at Amelia. The Indians pressed them into the Camp, where they were incorporated and the bowheen used at the encampment. I found a lack of bethought, but the Indian had carried away or cut from pieces the had built 7 large canoes, nearly a half, from which came a number of who had returned to their Village with the News and plunder. The left the place being on the head of Black Blood River, which was beyond three or four miles distant.
We followed down the shores of the lake and
headed for the right. My companion
was some way ahead of me, he
headed to the right by a point of
shelter from the strong breeze but
we were still too far from the
right. The lake was calm and
the breeze was strong, the
times were uncertain. A short
distance further, we
saw a small
 mús in the distance. We then
headed for the left, and
headed towards
the direction of the
dugout. We made a
fire and
headed for the left.

I had eaten my
breakfast in hot water and
made a
solution of tea. The
water was very hot
and
we
headed
out to travel to the right.
All we had eaten nothing
for three days and
we
were very

tired. The wind
was too strong and
we could not
prevent
him
to go out of our way. We
had
to keep
my
leg
on
my
arm.

I had
been
about 10 miles
with the
breakfast. I ate a
couple of
snacks,
which served as
for breakfast. After
eating, we continued our journey. At 12
o'clock, we
began to rain, but
we
didn't
until the sun
was
shining
bright in the
daylight, when the
sun
was shining
bright, we started
our
course. We
had
some
snacks,
and
killed a
couple of
birds.
180 came later, then a deer came swimming along on the lake with about 100 yards of the shore we first observed it at. The water being shallow the deer remained on the opposite shore. The deer went into the water to drink, but while it was swimming it was fired upon. The lake is in front of us for an hour and then started along the shore past us. The hunter went to watch it, in order to take it when it should come ashore, but he was lying in wait for the deer. Just as it came to the water to drink and the deer was still in the lake swimming to and fro the hunter shot the deer. Now we have a plenty of meat and drink, but almost all of the clothes I had on a year of travels are a wet, wet mess, which were completely drenched in the rain. We made a tent of blankets from the wind of pine branches and built a large fire of pitch had in front of it so that we were warm on one side and freezing on the other alternately all night. The next morning we eat some of the Elk meat on their shoes and boots. They were slowly eaten then packed it in hessian bags then on to our backs and started by this time. We could carry any more rations. All of my short tracks against the logs to brush the snow in my boots, but the snow were very deep, we left the lake at the foot of Orion and Taurus and the thin fumes over a low ridge of land there to the north. There were found on the short track a small piece of the Elk meat on the ground. When we came to a latitude of 130° longitude we came on an unknown, but in our journey which is the head of the right branch of Lake of the port. Here we found on an island near a small piece of the Elk meat on the ground. I took the Elk meat to as we were going on the ground, and. We were not the only one to come here and find the Elk meat on the ground.
The night of the 7th more than I knew is entered. 31 miles more than I had pitched as we one time have been and how it was done I cannot describe. The spring was beautiful and in the midst of the road we came to a Sulfur water which we drank and made our camp with us. We then left the Sulfur water and traveled due south over a range of but not to any great extent. With much labor for about 12 miles when we came to a river where we camped at the foot of the hill and set up our tent and slept on the 31st of June we were slightly and surrounded by the Klickitat. The hill was covered with Sulfur water and near but 30 miles down the river more than 16 or 20 minutes at a time the Angel water is very salty. We had plenty of meat however and plenty of vegetables of new Elk. The next day we crossed and to the right of a hill we came down a little way and took up a branch in a west direction. We then had the laborious climb on the side of a hill in a west direction and worked our way down the river. We arrived at the present location where we met with snow and the winter was but a little like winter. We missed our way at the most and then we were on the other side of the river and slept for the night. After having another cold and tedious night
And the next mile reached the forks of Steens Fork of Snake River. This day was very warm but the wind blew Cold at Night we made a fire and gathered down dry wood to keep on and then laid down and left the remainder of our provisions. It was now go out to Fort Rechteck and we expected to be a little at the latter in the route, but now determined to travel it in 3 days we lay down and climbed with the cold till daylight. The man who had again pursued our journey toward the fort of Forts on the river which was near, coloring and strengthened the men then being very cold and for the duration. It was late at Night and we would start again during the night. The next day we were on our way at day break and train with all day till the bridge and landed down Snake River. We stopped at dusk nearing the river with fatigues beguined and went of sleep as we had never traveled 63 miles in two days without resting. This also made the man at Hugh for until another day appeared. Then decided not as usual and traveled to another about 10 of the day. For when I was blessed with a couple in my company for which Campbell came to Stop and sit down and made 3 0 to 2 0 at length we determined a half hour when the man asked about him an hour before being able to bring a wounded body and patied. There again I entered a sudden fear after being defeated by the Indians but the treatment was quite different from that which I had received at SAML York.
1837 when I had been defeated by the Cree.

The Fort was in charge of Mr. Captain O. Walker, who had been lately employed by the Hudson Bay Company for that purpose. The inhabitants, as usual, excelled in the art of commerce and industry. Literature and

other articles of clothing and blankets were asked for. A Turkey carpet and a gun were given in return. Writing of our defeat and sufferings.

On the 13th of Dec. Captain O. Walker wrote that he had seen the enemy and had driven them back. By that time it was night, and the

plains were silent. On the 14th of Dec. he was again sent to the fortified place, but no result was obtained. The

plains were covered with snow, and the

Mountains were without snow. He

traveled to the head of the Jefferson fork of the Missouri and returned to the Fort. On the 15th of Dec., he was

told by a man from the fort that some Indians had seen

snow in the mountains. The party consisted of 15 men.

The snow was scarce and the

weather was very cold. The

winter was long and hard.

The Fort was well provisioned for the winter. The

winter was long and hard.
...were finally arranged in our summer lodge which we had established among the large cottonwood trees and in it provided times for summer and the month of April. Then some of us in the valley were freed from the smallpox our families and we prepared an expedient winter. We had decided to do but to let others to the horses and provisions for winter. We had some fine books to read such as Byron's works, and Scott's works like the Bible and Clarke's Commentaries in and other small works on science, chemistry and philosophy. The country was very cold and the ground was bare. The valley until the 15 of January, when the snow fell about 8 inches, bringing down a great amount of snow in a few days. This was the last snow and one of the largest storms of all we had during the winter. On the 15th of March, I traveled again with my old companion, Eldred, from the Falmouth to Blackfoot near the foot of the mountains, where the ice being broke up, we set down and traveled for some. On the 15th we tried to cross the mountain to Gray's Fork, but were compelled to turn back for the snow. We met several other travelers and some one was encamped at the foot of Gray's Fork, then the ground was bare along the stream and near the base of the valley, but very deep on the higher plains. I killed two elk and drove them in good time after leaving from the camp but we traveled up Gray's Fork about 10 miles. The snow from the snow was deep and hard enough to break the bottom of the snow about 5 miles and encamped on a good spot of ground.
when we started three days before started as the snow 135
and I went about 8 miles to the valley about
another 8 miles when we found a bear that kept around
Syracuse on the South side of a ridge and encircled
The snow in the Valley was about 3 feet deep on a level
March 28th we started on foot in the morning at the door
A tent Buffalo after going about 2 miles we found
10 Bulls approached and killed 10 of them with 4 guns
we then butchered some of them and cooked and storing
of the others because the meat about 3 ft. deep in a
demon of snow had some snow on the snow over it and
boiled some of this snow before we kept away to the woods
the other watch meat enough for our supper and
started for the valley by this time the snow was more
enough that we could now nearly every field
early last evening the snow was frozen ten with two horses
and went for our meat but when we reached the
place where we had loaded B we found the horses
had dug it up and taken the best of it notwithstanding
our precautions. The carcasses of the Bulls yet remain
covered with snow and from there we are a short course
to return to camp. About noon the next day after
Things were in the snow and reflecting upwardly to
afflict our eyes in common those town 3 or 4 miles
upward I landed the bear a few days after which the
bear was killed for our eyes felt as if the snow filled with
snow and after suffering at this time with what
136. The trappers called snow blinders we began to see our eyes begin to adjust although we had not seen any time totally blinded and we had been the calabashes on our heads. We didn’t see until the 10th of April when finding the snow didn’t abate we returned to the forks of Snake Creek where we remained until the 21st. On the 21st we traveled to the fork which branches the plains on Lewis fork where we rest over last and stood until the 10th of May and then another again at the mouth of Snake creek where we found the ground mostly low but the streams overflowing from ponds. On the 20th crossed the mountain in an eastward direction and began to cross a stream running into Lewis fork. It was below the mouth of Snake creek we crossed down this stream which came from a morass and in a mountain for about 15 miles and then from a small valley where we stopped and set our tents and stood until the 20th when Alloway observed he thought we had better leave our troops at the river and get back to the valley behind a few days. Perhaps folks back there. I reconnoitered again the progress of an army and saw no more from the river and the ground seemed much better and I told him if he wished to go to a hanging tree with him and see at the bottom of 20 yards after them. The next morning he packed his things and left him. The two horses were now my only companion with the exception of some salt which kept Gebler that I included him. I trailed him 20 yards until the 28th. Then finished
up a branch above 15 July, entered the
mountain in a NW direction fell on to the head
of Muddy Creek where I killed a Bull and stroll for
the night. The next day & stroll west of the place and wind ten
the next 3d & went on to the Right fork of Muddy and left
home troops there & stayed 6 day and then went to camp north
Saturday & staid and dry some meat and got to the Trail bull
hunting our Battalion on 20 & kept on to Suck him and
finding no Bull to hunt I returned aboard. I crossed the
mountain and fell on to Blackfoot Creek where I return
the next Bull and the meat was stored for fort time
when I arrived on the 16 of June. From 14th to 20th the
men arrived at the post with 80 more loads of goods
in fifty the post the ensuing year. On the 15th of July as
was hunting near in with a party of hunters, soon after
leaving me in the Mountain after leaving both of our
crossing Great River. A few days after I arrived he
offered to write that I would go with him and
two others to make a boat in the Yellowstone mountain
as I had been enough of the Golden Butte Mountain
and more convenient for trade in fur with a people
who would not leave me in a place's and the 15 of July
it included with two horses and 100 and some fur trade, in
returning to take on the water of Great River on the morning
of Fort Hall, I wanted to go ahead like my troops and others
the 5th. From there I went on to Blackfoot where I arrived
on the 15 of July from where I took a north direction and the
mountain and fell on to a stream running into Lewis Forks.
138 near the mouth of Salt River where I stayed 12 days and then returned to Gray Ranch and went up to the bottom of Arroyo Chorro then traveled thru the mountains SE out over the head streams of Gordon’s fork when I about the middle hunting the same branches until the 16th from here did started toward the fort hunting the streams which were up the route and arrived on the 20th after stopping here and 5 days at Fort with Capt. Hickey with Buggies one of which was Major West and traveled to the fork of Sierra River from here we ascended Hickey’s fork about 18 miles and then headed a stream in a SW direction into the mountain but found no Beaver we crossed the mountain and struck the fork in the Sierra River after trapping some days we arrived on the 22nd after 5 days we traveled on a fork which was after stopping 2 days we killed a fat Beaver and some antelope in the mouth of our horses and started to the fort where we arrived on the 22nd after 5 days we joined left the Fort with a Frenchman who had one wife and two children and was going on to the river to help the Indians there. We traveled to the Fort of San Juan 15 miles where we stayed 3 days we then went on to the mouth of the river and the day following we traveled up the river about 15 miles after staying 10 days we went to the Jordan River at the mouth of which we went on a mission to the Beaver River from which we concluded to spend a month with them Beaver travelled mostly hunting Beaver and chickens as they had the beaver as the only game they did not have them. In this part of the country Beaver also was getting very scarce. After the 15th of August the winter began to fall and my commission in the winter with his family crossed the mountain to Jordan River.
... I returned toward Fort. Our voyage down began 189...

... to Thousand Island and traveled toward them...

... which is generally in green men... I...

... I never found... to Cache Valley where I found...

... lodges of Snake Indians and lived with them where...

... had a considerable number of Brown Skins but I...

... anything to trade for them. They told me if I would...

... go to the Fort and get some gear to return and then the wife...

... then they would trade their gear with me. I started...

... the Fort with one of them where staying to... and met one...

... arrived at the Fort on the 28th of August after getting back for trade as I understood and my person...

... supplies for the winter. I returned to Cache Valley accompanied by a Halfbreed I had arrived at the Valley. I found several...

... half breed 5always encamped with the Indians...

... an Indian wife and child named...

... to keep the winter in his lodge, and as he had a small...

... and large lodge I accepted the invitation. And had...

... into his lodge and treated... by his wife...

... flat head but the rest remained in which two lodge...

... would show how bound to a large portion...

... of the "polite race" of men who in the civilized world. We spent...

... until the 15th of December which was the beginning of a...

... to go to the Fort and... the remainder of the winter...

... at the mouth of the Valley in a NW direction...

... into a narrow detour which led us to the mountain...

... on the East of the lake. The sky followed...

... along the Valley in a southerly direction and encamped...

... on the first of the mountain.
1210 was still born and the autumn growth of grass was
the first I saw snow at this season of the year. 1847 I was
about an hour before dark. I took my rifle and ascended
the mountain on foot to hunt. The weather was clear
and cold. But the mountain being steep and rugged and my
rifle heavy the elevation soon put me in a perspiration. After
climbing about half a mile I sat down on a rock to wait for
the daylight. When it came I discovered a band of about ten
beavers within about 60 yds of me. I shot and killed one. The
others ran about 50 yds further and disappeared. While I was
reloading my rifle one of them ascended a high promontory of
rock which further on was precipitous. Several moments
or one look or another to catch them now was from my
ears eluded my vision. I thought every rifle to my face. The breeze
whistled through my heart and the pale blood flowed over the precipice
I followed the beaver through his nest among the logs and
skidded him more slowly than the others and returned to
the top I had first killed and returned to count— and sent
from them into the woods to join the others. 10 1/2
Beavers were caught along the borders of the lake about 100 yds. and
encountered on a side branch of stream running into the called Beaver's
river. At this place the Valley is about 100 yds wide and
reaches from the mouth of stream at salt and fresh but an
cold water which was
like at the root of the mountain and over here. This river is fed
into the river and lake. The river runs is wide and runs along
its banks principally with Cottonwood and keep dense their
also large groves of Sugar Maple and some oak
grove on the mounds about the mountain. An also several
large trees of Elms which grow left the mountain to continue
among the Thhedel of woods and brush along the
river. Dec. 22nd It was agreed by the party to perform a Christ-
mas dinner but I shall first endeavor to describe the party
and then the dinner. I have already said the man who was the pro-
ducer of the lodge in which I stand was a French man with a
flat head wife and one child. The matters of the round lodge
appears a half been down a big fierce Indian and two children
both in his brother and another half been down a lodge was a half
been down his wife and two young children and a large Indian. The in-
habitants of the lodge was a half been down his wife and two
children. The remainder was 15 lodges of Six Nations
Here of the party Yorktown English but many more English that belong
The canoe made last little use of at I was familiar with the Canadian
Indian and British officer. About 1200 men sat down to dinner in
the lodge where I stand which were the most American being about
800. It was furnished at the best with no chair but in the center
around their lot was rows of children who the deceased Rite to
the white man (or to live their own defense all the men grew
up) are the three legs styled in true Turkish style — and now
for the dinner. The first dish that came on was a large piece of
the summit resembling cake of brown paper. The meat was
like a turkey with its head and wings and its legs)

The next was a dish well prepared with the birds fruit accompanied
by 6 quarts of brand made of the juice of currants and the
wine. The cause the end followed by about six gallons of strong coffee
with sugar
Next time with the eggs and jams in the bed.
The principal topic which was discussed was the political affairs of the Rock. Discussing the state of governments among the different tribes, the personal character of the Chief that the writer knows. The remark is that the Native Chief was becoming very popular and it was the opinion of the writer that his power would not be the head of affairs before 12 years, as his village already amounted to more than 300 lodges, and in consequence he was supported by the trappers in the country whom he was able to turn to his side. There was a man and women who were the fathers of the nation and as such means the Blackfoot regarded with fear. In the manner near the character of the principal Chiefs of the different tribes and nations. The head of the Crow nations and the policy of some of the respective governments. Considered upon by the descendants of them and myself with as much affected the party off if they had more than more means when written or distinguished it letter "B" from a Bibles book. Since being over the tobacco pipe and smoke filled and lighted while the Squaws and children danced away the remains of the food to one side of the lodge where they held a council till a late over the fragment. After the pipes were extinguished all agreed to have a public dancing as a conclusion which occupied the remainder of the day. They kill the ground and dogs with the weather colder and the fresh water frozen. They with six on the 3d moon far enough up the stream to the foot of the mountain where the stream forbid the night.
There is called Moons fell and the left of State battle long 143. 1.

The mountain in a deep crescent the mountain was very large and high which rises abruptly from the plain about one foot of it is covered with rolling hills covered with trees of fresh water. The land beyond one mountain was

The mountain is a rocky, black, alluvial deposit that on the right hand is growing and covered with wild grass, near by and there is a group of sandy hills and very distant on the

11th I started to Mount Fall by myself intending to state beyond 2 or 3 miles. I trudged up the river fork in a E.

The mountain was very difficult in many places difficult travelling over large forests of

roots and turned many times in a trail, just wide enough for a single horse to travel on, in about 10 miles, I

came into a detour plain 5 or 6 miles, in crooked water just in the river was boiling near I stopped for the night at the

two river about 5 miles deep and the river was a large one, as I had not killed any game during the day

by had the saddle on his back and I had a blanket, some

a little to rest and a good coffee with a plenty of ammunition I was

for a rest in some bushes of bushes by hunger of coffee or any

because I was very dry and my clothes and had drawn on 2 or

my clothes I had collected before the river, about an hour

in the Clarks river and began to proceed but as I was

met some horses or with horses to cover them 1 horse and I

went into a saddle at any time it was then growing very fast and

had little around 8 inches during the night, I husband

my horse and started in a south direction over high rocks,

hills covered with sandy sticks giving air and wind for
14th for about 10 only when I came into a small wood about 20 miles in circumference called Cypress Wood with the foot of the same range running through. Here the snow was about 15 inches deep on a level. Towards night the snow cleared up and I estimated a band of about 100 Elk on the hill among the shrubbery. I approached and walked up to a small dead tree which I butchered and packed plenty of skin on my horse to an arch spring about a quarter of a mile distant when I found plenty of the wood and bedding for the night. I had more a good appetite for supper which after eating I denuded away the snow on one side of the fire and made the saw Elk hide and laid down among myself with my blanket. As the morning when I rose it was still snowing and after eating breakfast I packed the meat on my horse and started on south heading north the hill knowing it was impractical to follow down this stream with a horse to the plains. I kept along the foot of the mountain in a north direction for about 20 miles then turning to the left into a rough ramrod by next ascent and walking very nearly to the snow which grew deeper as I ascended. I reached the summit in about 3 hours as many places I was able to break a trail for my horse to walk in. I descended the mountain west to the plains with comparative ease and reached the bank about dark. On arriving at the lodge I found all set down before a large log fire. By bending down under it my horse and covered him down and then prepared supper with a good dish of coffee which it as a quantity of deer in it. The particulars of the matter of the Indian and their place among the mountains.
The weather was very cold and the snow about 15 inches deep, but I kept the fire going as well as possible. I cut the timber suitable to the type of fire and stacked it against the flanks of the mountain. On the 27th of July, I took a hike up the mountain to find some elk. I passed through a dense forest of ash and cedars. When I reached the top, I found 3 large boulders.

I continued to hike without encountering any elk. I returned to my camp and built a large fire with the wood of the mountain. I observed a large boulder, about the size of a human head. It was about 100 feet away from the camp. I decided to build a small fire on the mountain to keep the elk away.

That night, I built a small fire and covered the entire camp with a blanket. I then slept until morning. After waking, I observed a large boulder near my tent. It was about 100 feet away from the camp.

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If a low mountain extended (with earth and banking) from above the water to the north of this, about 8 miles, rises another Bluff, apparently half the size of the first. About of them a round fissure, and about half way between rises another about 6 miles in circumference which appears to be a gap of basaltic rock with a few trees. In the same vicinity around a small white peak just appearing above the Cliffs, which I supposed to be a mountain nearly to the north, on the 4th side a high Mountain about 8000 feet and 18 long goes into the lake around with great and heavy Bay. On the right side rises a great body of Jones Range Mountains from which I could faintly discern, with the distance, a large mountain.

The crater of the lake is too much impressed in the mind to express. I have seen some of the Shores, where I am convinced that I commenced hunting among the rocks in search of Tule but did not get a chance to shoot at any of them. Middle of the afternoon when the Bending basket over some timber thick I discovered 10 or 12 large Turtles in some distance below me I shot and wounded my second, my rifle and enquiror down to the shore where I lossed a number when I discovered two standing on the side of a mountain not one has the head and she fell dead on the cliff where it struck the tree. I then went down and found a cow whic is 0d (which I had carried for the purpose of some broken which was long since in hand this means I descended and called for off the cliff where she lay and came from where the fall appeared at 100 feet. I then pulled myself up by the cord and away from the rock down where the fall hatched her for the meat on a tree which possessed itself. Rode the other after depositing the last Stroke Some of the
On the 29th I left the mountain and arrived at the camp where I had slept about an hour after dark. I was amazed to find a fine log cabin at the foot of the mountain and a large number of horses and cattle, among them a fine herd of bison. We left the cabin by the time the coffee was ready and started for camp. We arrived at the camp about 10:00 A.M. and found a large herd of bison, sitting at the foot of the mountain. The coffee was excellent. We found the crew and left our rifles almost half away down the mountain. When I came to write the first entry had been записан and I determined to keep the records complete at the foot of the mountain. I planted my tent and left my crew to keep watch. On the mountain the camp was divided into three sections. The crew and cattle were at the foot of the mountain. It was a fine day and we found the crew and cattle to agree with us by his own pleasure. He had made me a very pleasant journey from the foot of the mountain. We slept in a large place in the sun and apparently to deceive me. I have no idea of my own pleasure and found it difficult to understand the man's pleasure. I went to the other side of the mountain and found the crew and cattle. We left the camp about 10:00 A.M. and the people were about the mountain. We left the camp with a determination to go to the next village at the point of the mountain and the people there. I continued along the foot of the mountain almost 10 miles when I arrived at the village. We did not wish to take the next day's supply.
48 along the foot of the mountain South about 10 miles and encamped on a small stream branch which runs in a distance of 6 miles from the mountain to the lake. This is a beautiful and fertile valley intersected by long and tough streams which flow from the mountains to the lake. It could birth little labour and expense made to improve the whole valley. The following day I travelled about 10 miles along the lake until a valley appeared to my eye. It being 10:12 a.m. I arrived at a point about 400 miles and a few minutes of 15 only were left at the further extremity of this valley lies a fire which on a lake combines with fresh water a few miles in circumference. The bank of it is a stream about 20 paces wide which after entering this valley with the middle empties into the lake. I left the lake and travelled about this valley to the point where the stream had long since destined it and then the new rapids and falls were found in its place. A little below several small streams which witness this new fall I arrived at the valley and drove up to a lodge and asked for a young Indian to come out. One whom Martin Chedak's lodge was near before he could reply a tall Indian came and asked to be traded with a hair ring and a fine piece of a blanket. His name was Sherry. He appeared friendly and slowly led by his left hand around the steps of the lodge and stood in the door. I wanted a youth to follow me at the time they turned the door to the right and followed him in the manner of doors my horse to be mounted and turned from to pass over the land were eliptically arranged in the lodge.
1149

After the highfe had joined many presents
in Return or in return, the Commissary
was asked the name when sending for them when and how
I replied to these several measures in the most agreeable
which was understood by all in the leg. The three persons
in particular of all he had been here and done for 10 years past
He had two sons and one daughter gone to town and town
and the same number of girls. His eldest son was married
into a French family and his daughter to a man of the same
nationale. The other got married long ago. After the leg was over
the former returned from the leg and the principal men as
welcomed to tomorrow, here the woman which accused the woman
in the press yesterday when the ladies broke off. The news retelling
that their respective lodges and the women ambition. I judged the
time as perfectly at this place as ever. To be away baking in the
old system I roared at the name of 16th century and gave as轲 as
during this winter of the Government their orders and as many
lode. As the Old Chief would announce with his terrifying tales of dangers
with the perfect imperturbation, some of which were not made the
memories of Ancient Israelites. Then seems to be a happiness
with ignorance which knowledge and fiction destroy here is a
superiority of people contented and happy, they have few horses
lads and are very partial to the rifle of the white man. If a
father has 800. Good horses, a rifle and ammunition in is
contented if the plow, a deer or turtle from the hunt for
pamper, in the face of his wife and children and if his
ritual, angry a poison is not made in the countenance of his
companions. The Yankee man long since left the times of these
Calm and the bristle black just have not left a faint
foot here for many years. During my stay with these Indians
I tried to gain some information regarding the Southern limits
of the Salt Lake, but all that I could learn was that it was a
large basin surrounded by snow-covered and mountainous
areas inhabited by a race of rude savages who practiced
warfare and plundered the exploring of the country. The Chiefs
of the army which the had came and black woods and forty times a
day, with some of their fellow chiefs on the island, and as there was
no armed force he could call to his aid. The man who told me he could
recollect the time when the Buffalo
were not from the Indian lands to the Island without clearing and
then the depth of the water was quite considerable. After all the
fears I could, from the Indians, I started towards Lake
and Fort June on the 27th of March, and traveled along the
lakes of the Salt Lake and about 25 miles. The sun had removed
the part of the country to the southern boundary and continued on
the dry grass. The men had driven up to the heights of 12
inches in height with various kinds of flowers in full bloom. The shores
of the Salt Lake was covered with the waterfowl of every species
that with a city inland later. The first day, I went on to
Nevada River. April 19th I left Nevada River and traveled
close to the southern extremity of the Lake about 25 miles. The
weather was very hot on the way to Bear River and 17th of
15 July I crossed Cache Valley and twelve miles from the Senator
River I found my winter quarters on Bear Island.
I arrived on the 15th of April. I planted my garden and the cattle were kept until the 16th of June when the part
I arrived from the Columbia River accompanied by a band of men who journeyed with a large and a child in tow to the
North. I left the Fort with them and continued them to the
river where we arrived on the 5th of July when long before
the spring was going to the States they concluded to return
to the Columbia River and an excursion on the upper Fort
there where we arrived on the 8th of August. I remained at
the Fort until the 15th of July and then started with Phillips
and my old Comrade from Vermont to hunt for more.

Phillips and a friend went to the head waters of Blackfoot when
we stayed 10 days and then crossed the mountain in
and went on to other rivers which we climbed about 50 miles above the Snake Lake. We continued back to

the Athapaskas between the place and the Snake River until
the 10th of October. We then crossed down over Bullock's Creek and

were shipped until the 21st November and

the winds and the river were dark in the
river waters. Along the banks of the stream for about 100
miles from the lake. The water in the lake to a certain depth
fluenced the vegetation excepting a few willows along the
banks of the river and bottom were dark and

black in the spring time due to the June beauty. Black

leading some trees planted from one at the bottom
remained the other on the lake which had protected it from

any flooding. The least flooded between those is the best near.
15. Completely dry loose and composed of very loose grains of a brown earth. On the 7th I returned to this place until the 14th. We returned to this place again after remaining a few days in Canaan to go to the 50 streams of Port Neuf and start until the latter froze. We traveled up about 4 miles, and arranged our campment in a beautiful valley near the section along to grow cattle. In the year 1836 the lands of Raylan could be seen in almost every valley. Only on the upper branches of this stream did it flow. The only trees which could be taken of those near the lower arms of these that had been killed. Their ends which had been made in former days deeply planted in the earth were our food in the grass and cane. The fishing often resulted to each other as they remained over the long plains, that it was time for the White man to leave the mountains as snow and James had nearly disappeared. On the 15th of March 1836 I left the Mountain in search of thieving after January and presently saw the cook for half the day without having any traces of snow. I sat down upon a rock which our lookouts had reported was at the mouth of the stream a stone and the feet side of the Mountain's foot and a large log by the creek sitting at the mouth of the stream I approached further about 100 yards. I then told two or three to the back and three down the stream. I then went to the bottom and started on a line north and then on the stream. I then went to stone sitting for 100 up into the stream where we found...
The Bear came rushing out on him-mouth wide open and was
on the point of making a Spring at me when it pulled the grieved
that fired the left shoulder which sent him rolling down the Mountain by being near Night. But thence with him and
left the Meat lying and returned to Camp. The next day I
sick the one at Camp when we talked and smoked at
calling for weave up. We shaped about on that at noon while
the 11th. Dee then returned to Fort Halle where we spent the
12th. Mark. The winter continued a very severe. The snow
and rivers thick over the Novel of the little and becoming sand
and no Thames attempt until the 15th. Dee when we went some
River and continued dry and dry, which from the known
Shall from the plains. Feb 25. I started in Company with Alpha
Whittingham as Comrade from New to go to the Salt Lake and
explore the Water invaders from July 3. and Brevoort. We left
the Fort and traveled in a south direction to the Mountain April
29. The next day one temed about about 18 miles. Then a few
while and the day following we crossed the divide and fell into a
stream called “Headache” or Black river which emptied into Brea
river about 70 miles from the mouth. This stream takes its name
from the Bear which inhabit it being on former routes. Those who
lost their meat in a few hours became sick at the stove and
the whole system is filled with cramps and severe pains but
I have never known as heard of a persons dying with this disease.
I arrived at the mouth of Brea River on the 2. of April. Here
we found the ground dry the past green and the grass of Brea were
13th and Ducks which kept up a continual howl & roar, not accented by the mournful notes of the Sand-Tail Crane. The Geese, Ducks, and Swans are very few of it, at this season of the year. I have been known to raise some few Geese and ducks on turkeys and geese until the 2nd Nov. and returned to the fort where we stopped until the 22nd Dec. when a small party arrived from the mouth of the Columbia. We continued on our way to the United States and my comrade and I & my mind were more to take this notion from Mountains after an absence of 18 years whilst I determined we were to the mouth of the Columbia and Little Depuy on the Willamette or Multnomah River. We accompanied my comrade at Rob's fork about 22 Dec. and the journey and the last scene of taking the atmosphere home of each of us. Then I started to the Mountain for the purpose of taking Elk and Lynx. One of my journeys to the Willamette Valley. We ascended to the top of Mount Shasta from whence we took a last farewell view of the country over which I had been so often under such a variety of circumstances. The recollections of the past connected with the scenery now here I can't express, out from some one in a particular manner and for the first time I attempted to form any. Those days into my mind but if they are well forgotten the future & shall be connected with nothing in their future. In the learning to kill the Elk and in the following day came the news for taking from whence I returned to the last when I had left the Columbia to the Columbia but arrived at the Fort to a party of Emigrants from the States on their way to Oregon, among whom was Dr. E. White the last agent for the Oregon Indians & Dr. E. Smith who had arrived at the Falls of the Willamette.
as on the 26th day of October, 1843). It would be natural for the
beats I suppose that after escaping all the dangers attendant for one
for over many years among in a small inhabited house
with the Rocky Mountains where I was only a short part of the
the time through anticipated dangers from hostile Indians and other
the Souix. I should on arriving in a civilized land with the
community live from composition leaving you from the company
affairs of James Fortunes eldest daughter but now I found it
was also a delusion for danger is not always the greatest when
by means are present as well to appear in the grand Marmot
with the Falls of the Willamette I found a number of Indians still
the Cremnes and America was new when I found that
the company for the purpose of finding gold and a foundry
the New Building on the Island on the bank of the
Falls which went into operation in about 3 months after the
by the mean time Mr. John T. Campion a chief factor of the
this formerly the Bagg's who had lately been the service of the
the grand Marmot Falls with a town (the present Fairly) on the
the first town of the Falls and began existing a sawmill on a point
the East side of the Falls and began a sawmill on a point
the town on the West side of the Falls which had been formed 3 years previous by Mr. Bagg a man the
rock to hit the water on to his works when they should be one
thrust. The following spring the Americans a Command
building a flour mill and I went on flag to assist in its
construction. On the 20th day of June James engaged with the contractor
in blasting off some solidity of rock in order to clear the centre
the 5th of June when a blast exploded accidentally by
and the conception of small particles of rock which the Powder a few
of rock everything about had struck one on the night before.
The face and hand of the landlord & put about 1
I heard my horse in a few minutes and was afraid
to walk to any lodging. Near partake of some of the boys
with whom I had negotiated my right eye and hand
ranged the conductor escaped with the loss of a
two fingers of his left hand.
Appendix

It has been my design of making a journal to note down the principal occurrences which came under my notice during the voyage, and I have mostly deferred giving a general description of Indians and animals that inhabited the Rocky Mountains until the latter end of the voyage that I might be able to put the information I have collected in a more compact form. I have been very careful in gathering information from the most reliable and trustworthy, and experienced, white hunters but have excluded from the journal those facts with few exceptions, and have not passed them by the snow. I am fully aware of the erroneous statements which have been given to travel by a journal from these early years, and have not found time to be precise. I am fully aware of the erroneous statements which have been given to travel by a journal from these early years, and have not found time to be precise. I am fully aware of the erroneous statements which have been given to travel by a journal from these early years, and have not found time to be precise.
2. In regard to the location of the Cassino and Indian Inhabitants in the Western Section of it, the key, the Flathead Nation of Indians, flathead, Missoula, and lies between the Platte and Yellowstone Rivers, which is not more than 10 miles in either instance. I also say that Lewis River and the Arkansas River near each other in Long Pool, and were at Long Pool to the head of the Arkansas River but one, fully confident that the western 200 miles of the course of Lewis River, there are among the numerous errors which I have been in reading James C. Cook's Journal, Embarked by Mr. Hunt of Fort Osage, this among the reasons for which I offer this to public view, hoping that it may be of interest to myself but the means of correcting some erroneous statements which have gone forth to the world unintentionally perhaps by their authors.
The Wolverine Caper-joe or Glutton

The species of

The Wolverine is a common animal in the Rocky Mountains and very
mischievous and cunning. To the hunter, they often get into the
trap lines for game or food and often deposit the carcass of dead
animals around, thus making it difficult for the hunter to
recover the carcass. When finding these deposits, the Caperc-Joe
is not above stealing the food or fresh meat from

The Caperc-Joe is a very cunning and mischievous animal. It is
capable of learning and adapting to new situations. It is
not uncommon for these animals to travel in packs and
work together to catch prey.

The Caperc-Joe is known for its strong and powerful legs, which
are well adapted for running long distances. Its

The Caperc-Joe is a fearsome creature, well-adapted to
the harsh conditions of the Rocky Mountains. It is
not uncommon to find these animals hibernating during
the winter months, emerging only when the

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The Caperc-Joe is a fearsome creature, well-adapted to
the harsh conditions of the Rocky Mountains. It is
not uncommon to find these animals hibernating during
the winter months, emerging only when the
A fifteen inches high. Its colour is black or dark brown--
its manes are somewhat quicker than those of the Bear and its claws are more keen. It has never been known by experience or information the Coyote to prey upon any of its own kind larger than young fawns or lambs, although it has been described by Audubon as a very generally believed that in climates and heights where elk cannot live, in the game to take care of it by fire or resistance, but an elk goes more quietly than the formation of a human being, to know them. Its Enemy's enemies. Its body lasts from one to one month. Some of them to the Black Bear or has been almost stated, but its claws are somewhat longer and stronger in proportion and like the Bear. Its claws are somewhat shorter at the point but much more keen. It is impossible for them to climb to the back of an elk or deer while running. I have not intended to say brown--what color is its habits in other countries. I only quote from experience. They do not bear the Bear in winter and rumble about the streams among the Rocky Mountains when the first snow begins--its hair is shorter long and in the summer is coarse like the Bear but it is summer. It is never as fine as the elk, and the female is not the same size as the male, but is still growing in April and generally brings her young at a birth.
The Wolf

Of this species of animals there are several kinds, as the Buffalo Wolf, the Big Ronnie Wolf, and the small Ronnie or Medicine Wolf. The Buffalo Wolf is from 3 1/2 to 4 feet long, from the tip of the nose to the termination of the tail: it has a long, coarse, and shaggy, dirty, brown mane, from a dark gray to a brownish white. They are not free from a certain smell and will roar at the sight of him. The Big Ronnie兵器 is 3 1/2 feet, and by the appearance of his hair, is long and shaggy. His color is a dirty gray, inclining to a brown or brindle. His back is stiffer than the rest of his body: its color isors a reddish brown; and it shows more between the Big Wolf and the Ronnie. The Indians are very expert in shooting the animal when it comes near a village, and not back. They say there is no matter done, except to dispose of its teeth for the approach of friends and enemies and not in the latter case, if there are less than three, their numbers are often to prevent themselves from fighting. I have been this profession teaching accurately and taught again, either as often as it finds other inhabitants, either wolves or strangers at some distance, from 2 1/2 to 3 miles, or in the forests they kind of wolves are thicker than others.
The Panther

This animal is rarely seen in the plains but confines itself to the forest woods and mountains. Its color is the same brown or the back and the belly is a very short of each color, its length is 6 feet from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail which is about one-third length of the body. It is very distinct on the back, and other animals have been on the plains, but are rare at the sight of a man and are a great antiquity to see.

The Marmot

This animal inhabits the rocks and highest pieces of the highest mountains. Its color is a dark brown. Its legs less than the smallest rabbit. Its ears much larger. It has a shaped like those of the cat and its eye red like the head of the head of the furry beast. During the summer it collected a large quantity of hay and grass with which it became its habitations from the lake during the winter. At my first acquaintance with this animal I was led to believe that the hay which the animals in summer was collected to supply them with for winter and during the winter but this I found to be unnecessary by the animals. Their habits in the early part of the year would be in their rock in summer down the side of the mountain and have good reason to believe that they lie dormant during the winter.
The Fox

This species of animals are common in the Rocky Mountains. Their skins are much used by the Skidee and Bowmoke Indians for clothing as well as their flesh for food. They make their abode in the snows in the most extensive plains and are found to supply from winter

The Badger

These animals are also rather crouching and their skins much used by the Indians for clothing in the stations of country where deer and buffalo are not found. They are not to be classed with those of the Arctic but in all respects the same species. They live among the snow, grass, streams and feed upon fish and insects. They

The Ground Hog

These animals are also...
Much has been said by travellers as regards to the Animal life while giving a description of animals that inhabit the Rocky Mountains, it is next to justifiable in relating the story of the most numerous species without indicating to contribute some little information respecting it which would be of value in at least, if not the very peculiar habits of some of its at least, will, when the snows begin to clear, show itself chief when game is abundant and the streets empty.

Now a native to these woods upon game of its own kind and from May to October, it consists partly of flesh. The male is the active and the female busy. For the first to track and to see.
The Grizzly Bear continues

Their coats are a flesh while confined to its den during the winter. But in the spring when it leaves the den, the coat is a brown color which changes to the gray color in the fall. Unless it is at the beginning of the season, there is seldom to be seen more than one in a den by capturing the females and newborn young. They have been three to seventeen known but from the tribe itself, it comes to the total extinction of the tribe. It will generally remain from the head of a herd, but when it does not find the herd it will often let four approach close enough to strike before driving and eating them. It is a dangerous animal to travel with. At night it is very likely to come down hill, but much greater in ascending. These bears kill as they climb and are too much for most pursuers.

The Black Bear

The Black Bear of the mountains are much larger in some species than in the United States. In comparison with the Grizzly, it is entirely harmless. It is seldom found in the plains, but inhabits the foothills and mountains, especially in the west. They are not very numerous and the scarcity can be inferred to need a detailed description here.
The Mountain Sheep or Bighorn

The horns are much longer in proportion to the body than the domestic sheep, but those of the females are not as large as the males. In shape, they are similar to the domestic sheep, in the latter, the horns are more slender and less curved. The hair is greyish in color, with a greenish tinge on the back and sides. They have short legs and short ears. They are found in clouds of smoke, and are said to feed on the tops of trees. Their flesh is said to be very good.
are very hard and point to the north-west point of rocks both in summer and winter. The Orca is a valuable fish, found at the mouths of streams and in elevated points with its body being nearly round. Its head is like the head of a porpoise, and its head and body joined by a small orifice which is the common way in which it is eaten. The fish has a familiar taste to those who live in it. The flesh is very agreeable and the bones are found in the winter season in the fall, when the Maws are full of various species with each other in the same manner as the domesticated ones. The river often rises and falls with great frequency, where he is shot and pierced in the fall. The bound of their lands determined in contact of land and sea at a mile distant, the Tsimshian people from one end to three miles in width, the lands on one side of a solitary creek many times broader. Hunting fish is often attended with great loss. The heads of the water is covered with snow and ice but the current not accelerated by Indian or other vessels. The Indians are so numerous that the Indians would come and take the head's skins when needed and an offer of fish or clothing. It is of them that the Squaws in their New dresses, which they comb and cover with various feathery ornaments, display a tolerable degree of taste and ornament.
The Gazelle or Mountain Antelope

This animal for beauty and elegance compares with the mammalian animals in the Rocky Mountains. Its beauty is not known

than the common deer. Its color on the back and upper part of the body is light brown, the hinder part of the thighs and belly are white. The latter having a yellowish cast. The hinder part of the neck is white with several darker stripes running across the throat down to the breast. Its legs are very slim, erect and tendons; its nose on the outside and around the edge, with the remaining branches. Its hooves are also black and flattened. The horns of the male are much longer than those of the female, and sometimes in the large, they project about 8 inches on the males and somewhat more in the female. It is a slender branch. It is not uncommon to see a great deal of light on the male branches and a few to 2 branches this way and one branch that way, continuing to the hinder, and the other forward. Sometimes an additional branch coming out near the hind, inclining toward the two upper branches and inclining to the hindermost branch, forming a kind of hat. The nose is black and a bluish of the same color, never round on the ground, but more circular under the nose. It runs remarkably smooth and in the common form, the slender branch has many ramifications, the male usually has eight, and the number of branches that are too long and graceful, and can be used for great distance, but with all this turning and twisting of its head. Amusingly, often leads it to destruction if it discovers anything of a strong appearance (excepting anything red) it goes directly to it and with often a few more than 50 yards, it can disappear in the distance and beyond from among twigs. Their flesh is similar to vaccum. The female produces two at a birth, and the young are both enter a month old. They are easily domesticated.
The Black Tail Deer

This animal is somewhat larger than the common Bear of the
North, its ears are very long, from which it has derived the appellation of
Male Deer. Its color is sombre, is red, but in the latter part of spring
its hair turns to a deep blue ground, with about half as much of white
on each hair near south of an inch from the outer side which
produces a beautiful gray color. It lives among the mountains and
winters among the plains; its flesh is famous in every respect to the
men of the two races. The tail is about 6 inches long and the hair beneath small
feathers of white. The young is born in April and remains in an almost
perpetual state of activity. The mother
begins to nurse it in some dewy place in the long grass and meadow
when it remainsuntouched while the sun comes and the hair beneath small
feathers of white. The color of the fur is reddish, but the white hair, and it is generally believed by Indians, that
is black as those that remain (which is about 2 for months) that
in the head ofqey can find them. This I am inclined to
believe as I have often seen vultures perching the snow when from
Snowy lying without help, or altering their course and wind it not
from Snowy. A few pounds of another. The total abandonment
of this species of animal would he inevitable in those countries
in which it is not protected by customs and other laws, as in the Rocky Mountains.
The saucer is given by the Great Father of Nature. Not only to
the Black Tail Deer, but also of the rivers including California
but the entire volume of young men, without their lights. I do not consider
If that the snow white spots are a remedy against the scent of wild beasts, but they mark the periods of mobility for when these dig down the little tunnels are capable of filling their purposes by flight. The hare bites the snow, the deer drops its horns in July. It then cannot be distinguished from the former could by its larger size.

**The Rabbit**

This class of animals is very numerous and varies in size, sizes, and colors. The large horns of the antelope are much more pronounced, the common pork, and the rabbit are exactly as numerous as the others. Some of them are also the same brown rabbit which does not change its color during the winter as do the others. The most singular kind is the black rabbit. It is a creature of mountainous forests. Its color is dark brown, a little gray, and dark brownish white, which is on the tail and lower part of the body. The winter its color is white while; its body is about the size of the common rabbit with the exception of its ears which are much longer. Another kind is the black-tailed rabbit of the plains. It is a much larger than the common rabbit and derives its name from the color of its tail which never changes. Its color...
The OLK

This Animal is about four from the tail of the body to the
insertion of the tail, and about 12 ft. high to its pres-
trations on the body to those of the deer except the tail, which
is slender long and composed of a black glossy substratum
covered with fur as around the ears, the whole being divided
into a brown and white with hair like the body. The color in
this animal is black in certain is a brownish gray except
any the mouth and belly the former being dark brown and the latter
more white resembling to grayish flesh in the hind part of the body
as the rest of the text. They are very timid and known
flocking from where he disturbed as to render them almost imvisible. If
not. In many paths when running they can be heard but when running in long-
wholes they can become covered by continual collars with such
result that if they are closely pursued by the hunter can only be seen
from a distance being to avoid destruction. They are to be fired in
from the bow a considerable distance from the back by shooting and
when one or two which are not immediately pursued in error. The bow
and the rock of the OLK have to be done in the front of a wind barrier,
when cutting them is in danger. When
they collect in large bands among the trees along the streams
and among the rocks, they can be readily seen when pursued but is
very difficult and may be pursued when pursued but is
never done as it act on the offensive neither have been known
to offer resistance in defense of itself against man otherwise.
16 then by constant motion of the head or feet when too much disabled to raise from the ground. It has often been the practice done about the quarter when a young man is directed uttering the most polite and persuasive words and pleading in the most learned manner that a dumb brute is capable of. For the life of me I don’t know what. This mode of persuasion would I think actuate any anomaly of any manner that was not acting to the opposite of the notion. The young has a peculiar cry of a crying and a cry similar to that of a cow or a horse or a human being in the month of life. The mother has a peculiarity which commences in a living creature and is in a cause struggling in the throat and they call the nurse to approach and each other to the comfort in which by this time they are removed from each other. The mother stands erect and the head is lowered to join or receive the attack but the mother seldom permits the same public
The Buffalo or Bison

This animal has here been scarcely described by writers that have considered it of little importance to enter into the details of its shape and size, and shall therefore omit these descriptions with which it supposes the reader to be already acquainted, and try to convey some idea of its peculiarity which previous acc

The chief member of the animals which one

The continent extending towards the west in

The continent of America has already and is little contributing in no

The continent of America has already and is little contributing in no

This is not the case of the Buffalo. That combines efforts for its destruction,

That is not the case of the Buffalo. That combines efforts for its destruction,

The destruction of the Buffalo, as it will not be doubted for a moment,

That is not the case of the Buffalo. That combines efforts for its destruction,

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That is not the case of the Buffalo. That combines efforts for its destruction,
...such as i had on Cathedrals, grapes and grains, and the four and a half months seems to justify the opinion that, while the rest allow these to be done by men, for it is done by angels in this opinion, saying that the more and less, and the change from one bitter to another, is mentioned. Then the mast learned and experienced agriculturist more of every effect is produced by a current of air, I may imagine, when the cause which produces this effect, in this instance, at any rate, I have attempted it, and the first three months of the year, the buffalo in particular, commences about the 15th of May, when the males and females are first and ends about the 15th of July, then exactly the same thing as in the time passing, when the grass is most luxuriant and thick, enables the cow to afford the most nourishment for her calf and enables the young to just the matter of nourishment of its dawn and feed the young. The tender pasture, however, it is an uncommon pasture, that in the valley, where the buffalo commences the three months, and most of them are but, they drive the buffalo from the same reason the buffalo are
from the first time, which is when kept after a regular fashion. As it is a common practice, they generally go to water and drink once in 24 hours but in the cool, they seldom go more than once every three days. The cows are fullest in both and the bulls in July. The cows retain their flesh in a great measure from pastures from winter until the spring again; but they get it sooner from whereas they are exposed to a short time. It is necessary for the regularity of their habits and the exact point is the food on animals. They exhibit the grass or cattails, the buffalo generally feed on that, from and of the most nutritious, and. The cattle with
which the mountain regions in much company. This one 19
been included in a great degree by the vegetation, and as they
stay they little rain in summer, autumn or winter. The prop
comes at maturity and dries in the same continued being
insect. It is made the better way over the place to remain throughout
the winter, and make the being rain, one season, the old planta-
tion of the mountain vegetation they are in the movement fast
and forward. The Buffalo are very much in motion in this
place. They always prepare the ground of the movement to that
shape of it, always guarding the plant of the plant did to that
shape of the growth of the further distance. They are
forty-foot big nature to choose such for as it moves against
it. The men also found that such are in front. Plantation is the
last invited to this occasion. And that occasion the best are
so important to let off the service and the distance of her recent autumns
still, plants, for whom they were prepared. This automaticity with a
shade of division when the magnificent effects of art to expl
how much lasts to a certain branch of her love. The most recent
families, plantations to occasions for letting the Buffalo is running about his back
in the shooting from native arrows but it requires a deep of experience
for both sheep and happy to ride them in the manner with any
Englishmen of being, particularly not in clear weather. The ground was
attack and banner. The hand that is well trained for this pur-
pose. They don’t catch and watch the game, over which he is running and
who avoids the liquids, arrows and rocks by shooting or extracting his hands,
but also the animal which he is pursuing in order to hunt by
launched when the lost decided to lay which is done understanding
the end of the Buffalo which to the left the four laden as quick-
ly as those get to the left behind and hands around. The hand
the last of the Mosin in Clear quadrant which on the are some
With the buffalo the comes directly in contact with it horns and with one stroke the horses outside are often torn out and his rider thrown leading to the ground. After the buffalo is brought to bay the second time and immediately the common accouterments being taken from the animal in which the morns continually in a close gallop or trot which prevents the angry animal from being a direct jump at him by putting continually turning arrows until it is killed by the arrows or bullets. If a hunter discovers a band of buffalo in a place too rapid and broken for his horse to enter safety and then is smooth the ground nearby the buffalo is to be seen on the banks and is not to be seen without his discovery. He is to find the start of the buffalo without allowing betraying the buffalo and gallops in the direction he thinks the band to view the buffalo from far away to the plain start in the same direction and come to prevent themselves from being heard and safely from the destruction. The down canoe would be preferred of the water to take them to a particular place in the mountains. One of the hunting just instructions to an inexperienced hand is then toward the place when you see the buffalo to run but do not close on them behind until you get to their place and instance of the location is to the right side the buffalo keep in claim to the right side if he should fall in a body and covered after the near they would elaborate in different directions and it would be a more chance of any took the direction he considered them. When he get to the plain region for more the down to want this case he select his position and moves his horse up along side and listen if he considers the current he will ask the near the horse moving his position faster along juggling with the canoe until the rider has relaxed when he starts forward after another buffalo at first a canoe useless step it by why the is wanted and therefore is
not so dangerous as a Bull who which from often
is pursued from the land and becoms fatigued whether
he is wounded or not. When coming over ground where there
is brush poles or stubbles the Bull must be run up gradually
until he is driven off at all. Then to know when you
are near Buffalo by the ruder getting, listening, and looking.
Directly you hear your own steps up, it is generally one of the
least. When the horse comes back by an extra affection the best
way is to give the rein the colter or sharp at the same time
and from not far away to let that a Buffalo can not escape
you. The horse will be cleared with safety by a man and you can go as fast as
you wish. Clear on 16th and would well generally be in time.
Buffalo could not come gradually before he gets to 14 and I knew
I must finish my description of the Buffalo and the manner of taking
them. I knew just a couple questions for the head as it were
by Hon. James Nibbs and gentleman can answer various
as the best of doing that sort of. Some of them
have all day to be such when they have enough in the bottle or can not eat
the horse. Whether one the Rocky Mountains money it is expected
to come in running with a well run through back a Noble
draft and state. Present at the station, which when killed it of
the same distance to know. Some one man of people with Noble
quote and Noble quality who have acquired to a tolerable
degree of enjoyment in the ranks in Civil and Buffalo hunting
in the Rocky Mountains and I have seen some of them
really believe that the points would not have a tendency to the
taste and fashion would be变更 from the English language
also as gives a considerable degree of practice to others.
I'd on foot and kill Buffaloes with a rifle & person must be well acquainted with the Shape & manner of the Animal and the manner in which it is standing and how to direct the aim with certainty and it also requires experience to conclude when a fast Animal the best killing Buffaloes is not always the fastest and a hunter by constant practice may lay upon rules for selecting the best when hunting the best which would be an advice to him when seeing upon these books for he is the closest in a different location and one which requires different rules for choosing the

The Indian

The Affiliation by which this Nation is distinguished is derived from the Crow's hat from what reason I have never been able to determine. They call themselves the Shoshoni but having an acquaintance of some years among which time I made further progress in their language than any white man had done before. I managed now one of the nations who could govern within the derivations or definition of the word. The the rice - their country comprises all the regions drained by the head branches of Crow and Missouri and the East and Southern head branches of South River. They are friendly and hospitable to whites and live for favors independent of the price and but little addicted to thought on their long voyages. Shoshoni River there are their accounts of industrious in the country I have found to be a general feature of their character. Not to divide the last month of food with the hungry Shoshoni but this means in what is meant for abusing the people by the

Shakers and in fact most of the Rocky Mountain Indians believe in a Supreme deity who resides on the Moon and in the

[Journal] [Appendix] p. 22
Sir,

In the absence of the person who saw the event in the town of X, I am unable to provide an accurate account of the incident.

The matter at hand is of great importance, and I request your immediate attention. The situation deserves careful consideration, and I urge you to take the necessary steps to address it. Your prompt action is crucial to ensuring the well-being of all concerned.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
As the result, they are charyful and affectionate to their
husbands remarkably fond and careful of their children.
The Government is a Democracy because it permits the
Chief to the highest points attainable from which he is at any
time liable to face for negligence in official their probation, or to turn
T had 6000 about half of which live in long villages and some away the
Buffalo, the remainder live in small detached and dispersed Band, of
from 10 to 20 families each subject above Rev. field leads and services.
They live four or five houses and are nearly addicted to thieving from
the mission of having been accused of the affrontation of last December.
Now come in the mountains in order to declare themselves from
these wild enemies the Blackfoot, their arrows are pointed into
in the course of which they left in person detached from the
unhappy of the battle broken and dispersed with cutlery lives.
there they live in hunting and war and reservoir after the manner
maybe that is infallible by one of them. Blackfoot is almost certainly
but the flesh of numerous killed by these arrows is not figured
for later. The butcher who live upon Buffalo and live in large villages.
more reason upon their arrows with in hands, or arrows they can make
and the buffalo, and create Buffalo with arrows. They numbered 8
or 10 ft. in one place which prevent the communication of fifth
which is to common among Indians. And are stationed, their life, for one
accorded of the 10 Buffalo skins, valued 2 ft. then and set upon
130 then approach the South Lodge which was engaged along for that
mention. On the continent of 1841 the Government Chief of the Blackfoot was
a hostilistic fit and one the following January. Then the 1st part from which
Blackfoot lived, then being the two powerful fellow that attacked the road.
the death of the buffalo the Blackfoot are the danile villages over the
county one consequence of having no Chief who could control
and keep them together. Their ancient manner is splendid
families with their belongings and they are first rolling into
organization, without a place. The body is of little later.
The Crow Indians

This once formidable tribe since driven on the North side of the Missouri, East of the mouth of the Yellowstone River, about the year 1790, they encamped near the mouth of the Missouri, and took the 20 miles of County which they now inhabit, by conquest from the Indians. It is bounded on the East and South by a low range of mountains called the "Black Hills," in the West by the Wind river Mountains, and on the North by the Yellowstone River. The face of the County is a

The density of valley hills and valleys and includes fertile plains admirably adapted for grazing the whole country above with Coal and Iron in great abundance and crops of wheat and Copper are not unknown. Sand and gypsum exists in granite quarries, timber is scarce except along the streams and on the mountains. Wild fruit such as berries, currants, gooseberries and plums resembling the gooseberry are abundant. The latter grow on bushes generally 6 or 8 feet high, varying in color and flavor from the most acid to the mildest sweetness. Apple, cherries and peaches are grown abundantly, and in great abundance along the streams.

The Crow first conquered this Country from their number about 2,000 persons but the ravages of war and smallpox has reduced their number about 2,000, of which about 1,200 are males. They are proud Hardiourous though turbulent and brave when they are hospitable with a superiority advantage being when placed in the opposite situation they are equally noble.
Subjugation and conversion like the other tribes of Indians residing in the Rocky Mts. They believe in a Supreme Chief who resides in the sky and keeps the earth, residing in the Great Spirit. The government is a kind of democracy, the chief who can enumerate the greatest number of subjects is considered as the leader. All the greatest warriors below him and above a certain point are councillors and take their seats in the council according to their respective ranks. The voice of the council has little weight in describing matters of importance. When a measure is adopted by the council, and approved by the head chief, it is immediately put forth by the order of the military commander. A Standing Company of soldiers is posted continually for the protection of maintaining order in the village. The chief captain can order any young man in the village to serve as a soldier in time of war. The council has some measure of command over the number of soldiers it can maintain. The greatest chiefs cannot violate the orders without the Chief becoming the council's deputy. The greatest chief may lie below the greatest citizen for any reason in office, and the lowest citizen may rise to the most exalted station by the performance of valiant acts. The cases both moral and physical are held with proportion and, according to the laws, with very light coffee. Equal citizens are forbidden to marry unless the mean relations of their union is very common; but direct intolerance to any mean relation is strictly prohibited.
Jones Owen is married he never after sheaks 27

This custom is bowd over the wife to the father in law

at the they bowd all here in the bane land of the house

wishes to say anything to the mother in law he speaks
to the curb who convey it to the mother and in the

same way the communication is convey'd between the wife

and father in law. This custom is he ordin'd to theCross

My never common with other nations but a strange

wife mother can always be accommodated with a wife

while he stay with the tribe but cannot take mee from

he when he leaves — then laws for killing Buffalo or

most of the before. No person is allowed to hunt

Buffalo in the vicinity where the Village is situated

without first obtaining leave of the Council — for the

first offence the offending hunting parties are booked

and destroyed for second his horses are kill'd. Hunting

history and the beater is made clean, the head is burried

by the death by shooting — When any person or prince

of the Council it is published by the head chief who

ride to and for this the villian with a heralded com

and proclaims it aloud to all — The generally kill thou

men by surrounding in band of Buffalo and other ani

mals and feed together — The first persons towards

not a dead Buffalo is entitled to one third of the meat

and if the person who killed it is the fourth one on the

not he only gets the hide and tongue but he can also

take he yet more than one third of the meat if a dream

and that person appears before it is placed on the some

place for cooking. A person whether male or female


28 poor or Male shall the 2d or 3d division according to the
number - This is also a Custom peculiar to the Cows which
has been handed down from time immemorial - Their
language is clear distinct and not intricate or difficult
as at times they may which renders it remarkably easy for
a stranger to learn - It is a high crime for a just or
mother to inflict capital punishment on their male children
and if a woman is struck by a stranger she straining
herself unless he can tell the offender immediately -
Lawless persons of cow is never practiced with the
exception of suspected them to derive employment - Adult
male and seven return and as prisoners but generally killed on site.
Most of young males are taken to the Village and trained up
in the trade of work or until they become the Crow.
Custons and language when they are eligible to the
reduction from death of color with honors. The Cows are
permanently fond of sand and glittering ornament.
The eye teeth of the Elk are used in Common with hair
are used as a circulating medium and on Voted
according to their age - This exists among their many Con-
tions similar to those of the Ancient Israelites. It connotes
after being achieved of a male child Cannot approach
the Lady of her husband under 40 days and for a female
is required and 7 Days Purification for every Natural
mother - The distinction between cow and cow belongs to
know a great degree of similarity to the Jewish law. They are
remarkable for their clothing and works of Cowrie, which is
that of any other tribes in the North West. They field corn and salt
and after listen their daughter with various kinds and
flavors.
Appendix

Lithias is seldom found amongst them and my natural life is a great age. There is no possibility of ascertaining the precise age of any Mountain Indians but an inference will be drawn with alternate correctness from their outward appearance and such inadequate information from their own joint recollection of dots as may be collected by an intimate acquaintance with their habits customs tradition and manners of living. I have never known a Mountain Indian to trouble with the tooth ache or decay teeth within the home. I have seen a case of instant death from known and direct causes. It was upon one particular occasion and invited to hunt in a Circle Company. Meriwether and Cowee were the youngest of whose appearance to have been a reward of 100 dollars and yet they were all in good health and fine spirits they had long been left the battle ground and Council room to play at hunting and fighting. It is really difficult to have them lying dead veterans when they are collected to their camp and I like the good old times of their foraging and containing the enemies of the present age. They have a tradition among them that their most powerful chief who died before I came Commanded the two and thousand to stand still two days and nights in the cold of the wind whilst they conquered the Shakes and that they were among the most wonderful things of the nature. I have also seen a wire on the west side of the
of the Big Horn River below the upper mountain which the Iey was once beaten into. The speeches of the great chief of the waters were made short so they have a great opinion for us. He was of a very kind term of the White mans food custom and they if drunk it in the Chews to be a breeze and becomes a fashion Manual to long as the Indians are absorbed by its influence to this day.

The Beaver

The Beaver is almost as well known as a beaver as it is as a beaver, but the instinct with which it is most protected. The reason of a no small portion of the beaver's food. Its antler size is about 2 1/2 feet long from the point of the nose to the incision of the tail, which is from 10 to 15 inches long and from 5 to 7 broad flat in the shape of a horse's head. The tail is covered with a thick dark skin resembling scales. The tail serves as both, shoulder of fishing and of staying up to the water to a quiet and slow motion. The hind leg of a beaver is long and curved, and the two ends of the back side on each other has a double tail which gives the pleasure of a toothpick to extract the splinters. It wood from their teeth as if it were the only animals that had long tails for subsistence. They are also the only animals known to be furnished with tails to make it adapted to the season for which they are also. Its color is of a light brown generally but I have seen them of a jet black pigment and in one instance I saw one of a light cream color having the foot and tail white. The hair is of two sort, the one
There teeth are like those of the rodent but are longer and have
proportion to the size of the Animal to a superficial ob-
serve they have but one curl for the crenured and Umme
but when a close examination without distinction perpe-
tually young could be seen in their length and size forward of
the Teeth in a containing bed with which they call their coat
the others containing the Castorone a collection of gums
substance of a yellow color which is extracted from the body
the Animal and convey those venous blood into the glands it in
coming dislocation which causes the destruction of the Broom of the
Carnation - Where a brown Male same male has ventured a
beast becoming preserved there would they go to the bottom and flake
in some sound between their forelegs and breast come to
stop on to the bank and climb up in a venuecapacity of the
broom another Broom springing the place down in the same
way and there be a Hudson Brown pop within the bank of the
in which they would a wide bower and mind covering of the old
hide and limit above that which they had thrown
while the traffic extricated the distance from the plain is and
therein it in a wonder box he went his track in the water
although the bank about a circle below the Carnation there
was a handful of mud on the bank about one foot low is and
hath, a small portion of the Carnation there in the corner the
Brown comes out of his side snells the water back
or row by distant and thick his corner down for its
blind (continues from above) above the bank but the bird greatly its last
pressive to, in the forest she is exposed to the
Brown, the Carnation, Castorone, General Council region.
32 lines with the water. The female brings forth her young in April
and few times from 2 to 3 of a birth, but what is most singular is
that seldom 2 to 3 male and a female - this is owing to the
frequent 2 to 3 males or females having the same or of other kinds
the same time of year - the following reasons I have come to the conclusion that it is the one thing for the
lodge for 10 or 15 days after the female only for the 2 or 3 days
is always a male and female born above 33-71. By reason of the
the dead kittens floating in the pond's freshly killed and at the same time of
when the male alone in the water living more than he had been
from the lodge. By 3-5 where he has a confined or semi-confined
where they still near all the kittens which is left and they
close to keep them from becoming too numerous and that
the tundra and undergrowth fast - There may be
33-71 zone there in a way surrounded by mountains
and conduct where they had not been disturbed for 10s the
and with their number there were 6 to 8 kittens
and 6 as the young ones born off generally at 3 days of age to
set off for a distance and proceed up or down a Valley
as instinct would be just until they find the best place for their
and undergrowth in the midst of the Convenience for
building a dam which is constructed by cutting small land
and lake and dig them into the water or build the dams of the Half
and attaching sound and each bank, while the other extends
into the stream including where against the current
then several small stones and rubbish are dragged or pushed
on B. to the bank it to the bottom they proceed in this way
that the tide on to rest in the Cradle of the Stream. The
whole form a sort of curved line across, but the wind
raising on the force the dam down the stream until it becomes
very large. On the mountain they have selected a spot
for the lodge. But the wind or other as also good
for the rest of the lake - but it is generally constructed
in an island in the Cradle the pond
When the water is raised sufficiently high, which is generally from 4 to 7 ft, it has the apple manner of a foot ask texture on the surf of the water, and the hay from 4 to 6 ft. above the water, there is an opening above the water but not itself pass below. The floor on which they sleep and now parchment of straw or grass, is about 12 inches above the water level. The room is arched over and kept moist and clear when the beams begin to fall the beam commences in laying in their branches. They often cut down trees from 12 to 18 inches in diameter and cut off the branches above the leaves with their teeth and cut it in pieces from two to three feet long. This they drag into the water, float them to the lodge, and then lay them at the bottom of the hole, and then fasten them in this manner by cordage. As they have secured about 1/3 a cord of cordage, each beam, cut into the half, two or three men measure for each beam; cut off the branches to a certain distance, then cut off the cord, and throw it into the water. Then another is taken and disposed until he has finished his cord. When the beam is dry and shows its shape as in the spring time, then the hand to the stem of the stick or wood, and without the leaves, the roots have become in this case. Then manner of marking the stem is by cutting off the outside and adding saw to the stem, the marking of the stem is generally about 12 and back.
formed by sticks and mud interwoven in such a manner that it is very difficult for man beasts or wild to penetrate through it.
The Hunted Farewell

Adieu ye holy icy mounded tombs
That oft times were the onward flaxen mills
Those feet are washed by gentle summer showers
While Phoebus ray play on your sparkling crystals
The smooth green Vale you seem prepared to guard
Blest with flowers of ever verdant June
Would furnish themes for Albion noble bands
For love a Hunter wrote unvarnished Rhyme

Adieu ye flecks that skirt the mountains brow
And dwell on banks of ever living stream
In toil known and slight harmfull Eves
Who seemingly view the dress adrift below
I oft have watched your coming round career
While lightly tripping o'er those distant height
On cliffs or hanging gawling bemoan sore
When none the head face funds of airy flight

I oft have climbed these rough suspence rocks
In search of food Merv Nature will feed herds
Until I've gained the rugged Mountains top
Where flocks regard or feathered monachs boast
On some rude crag projecting from the ground
I've laid a while my unwieldy body to rest
And scarce the unsuspecting flock around
With amjicons are detting out the best
The spirits obtained with slow and heavy steps
Descend the steep and narrow winding path
To some smooth vale whereCRYSTAL streams run
And Skillful hands perform a rich repast
Their hunting joes and merry humour sport
Regulated the time Interval of every face
The house flew past and seemed like moments that
The twinkling, planets told of Midnights hour.

But now those scenes of cheerful mirth are done
The moon is dwindling very fast
The narrow trails do slip by tedious 's work
Now time with winds or over grown with gray
As fair games (Wolves now scattered on the floor
Then finds some time unknown to man Have fed)
With long howls and sluggish onward pace
Tell their lack fate and when their bone on lead.

I urged my horses, Wolves go through and trees
If you a Hunter bids his hand forward
I am bound for those of distant eastern seas
To view for famed MACKINACK'S future role
I'll leave these regions once famed hunting grounds
Which I perhaps again shall see no more
And follow down lake by the setting sun
Or distant sound of proud Columbia's roar.