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Dear Sister,

Received your letter dated Jan. 31, 48, on the 18th of September last, and the one dated 16th March, on the 5th of October, and of your last letter, though the language of your heart (which I do not doubt) you can imagine in considerable my feelings, when the receipt of letters from the distant female relations I knew on earth. But when your eyes rest on the date of your letter, do not compute it to amount of regret of wondering, that answered to your letters has so long been delayed? In Oregon reside all sorts of creatures of choice, as at least as severe climate, with the inclement winter; and indeed, from the citizens residing of the government of the United States, it is thought so.

On the 29th of November last, the Carquinez Indians, who live 300 miles up the Columbia, massacred 14 white men, most of whom were missionaries residing among them; among whom were Dr. Marcus Whitman and his estimable lady, who had formed themselves among the Carquinez in 1837 under the auspices of the American Board of Missions. The only cause they could assign for the commission of such atrocious deeds, was a report secretly spread among them, that Dr. Whitman and the whites wished to kill them and take their lands, and fear that such would be the result. The natives from the States had instructed the missionaries among them. It is true, the last massacre will frighten the Indians into all the inhuman acts of their nature, the effects of which have been seen in the Guirondes, from their mode of treating the disease. There were several families amounting to upwards of 70 persons residing among the Carquinez, the men were nearly all killed, and the women subject to inseminations, too handled to be described, for about 13 days, when their freedom was purchased by the Hatteras King Company. The name of Peter I. Copeland will long be remembered with gratitude; not only by those he so timely released from such a dreadful captivity, but by every American in Oregon, who is a heart susceptible of feeling.

Our legislature being in session at the time, the distressing news at Oregon City, immediately adopted for raising and equipping 500 men, for the purpose of punishing the Carquinez, and their means to relieve the distressed at the table, writing this letter I have written in allegiance from the moment, which started on the campaign in January last. They have had several skirmishes with the Indians, and killed 60 of them. The whites have lost 6 to 8, and 9 wounded. The Colonel has been killed in one of our attacks, and a mile from a village. The Lieutenant Colonel has been wounded in the knee. A treaty has been concluded with the neighboring tribes. The Carquinez have been informed that a treaty of peace will never be made, but when communication from the whites.

Oregon Polk County Apr. 3, 1848
1848 April 3, Osborne Russell [to] Martha A. Russell Hallowell, p. 2

Dear Miss Russell

I fear more than all the regiment as much in war as in peace.

Said worse than all, but I regard the regulations for exam's treatment come from our mother country who instead of affording aid to the profession we have so long fought for, she has now sent a ship to us merely requesting 100 men to accept in the war with Mexico.

And now how to come to this? a history of American citizens living in an American soil, continually enquiring protection in the most humiliating manner for nine years, and that meet with such a rebuff as this? It is but two lines.

Citizens and subjects of foreign governments desire me with the neglect of our government, and what can we say in its defense? With shame and confusion and awe subjective to the humiliating confession of the truth. We are informed that Congress at its last session passed an act to establish a navy from the Ohio, but the information is such as not being of all the benefit one would have from it.

No, even political circumstances is too glaring a subject for me to dwell longer upon, even if I have no share in naval projects.

And now my dear sister, since the removal of a part of the many of our political misfortunes have put me somewhat in awe, I humbly hope you will be comforted if you should feel a little of its effects.

I am very sorry that your letter was lost on my first car received from you, and which now lay upon the desk before me, it is not even embellished with your signature, and your name written to be seen on the sheet.

Now I think such a nice clean and above all such an affectionate letter should not have been without its signature of its fair author.

And I can only express my thanks for the kind of its fair author, in the only way I can frame for her shall be the expression of which you complained when you wrote.

I return you an affectionate farewell, thanks for the kindness intended in your second letter, which although of small nominal value, I gave you so highly esteemed and would be doubly so had the letter containing the letter been omitted with your own fair hand.

Your friend to be pleased that I was not removed, but I know you that I should I yet remain in this country or should death (which is no subject of present predictions) strike my bed. Well we will testify my regard for you.

Your affectionate letters have added much to my comfort in your absence. They are not at present the least in my residence in my country. But I must fear you are in the winter, before I have met the public for the public, having been better than usual.

The last winter but been the finest I ever saw. The finest quality of food coming from the national vaults. Oregon promises a more crop of wheat than was ever before seen in this country.

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

Give my best wishes to Daniel Sumner and families, and tell them that I cannot undertake the contents of their letters enough to answer them before.
I received today, since the year 1837, I have received 6 letters from my relatives. Two, one from Daniel, one from Darius, one from Clawson, and two from myself.

I am now living in Oregon with a company called Thorne and my sister, in Oregon, if the policy of the Northwest Territory is to be followed, I think not. My mind is still on that sense, would wish such a company to be formed, not only against the results of war, but the consequences of slavery.

Give my best compliments to Uncle Sam and Uncle John and tell the old gentlemen, I have some jokes, accidentally turned into some earnest. And tell those who are advocates about gaining matters constant on my behalf that it is infeasible but I may appear among them long days like a young Dutchman after 30 years.

Give my respects to Mrs. Russell and family, and all others who feel enough interest to inquire for me.

It is a great consolation to me to think you have been happy and contented, notwithstanding my philosophy has never taught me how to live in peace. But, if the policy of the Northwest Territory is to be followed, I think not. My mind is still on that sense, would wish such a company to be formed, not only against the results of war, but the consequences of slavery.

I have not been in Linscomb, before this, had the United States extended their jurisdiction, and your concern in my affairs, Snapper subject occurs to my memory which I think forgetting before I left Maine. Your letter went to the family a service for making Bills, of that. Russell is in being I wish to obtain a copy of it, and shall consider it a great favor if you will forward it by the first opportunity.

Yourself expected in a year to be with me to enjoy with me the coming harvest; couldn't I have seen with you should have been before this, had the United States extended their jurisdiction, and your concern in my affairs, Snapper subject occurs to my memory which I think forgetting before I left Maine. Your letter went to the family a service for making Bills, of that Russell is in being I wish to obtain a copy of it, and shall consider it a great favor if you will forward it by the first opportunity.

Write every opportunity. If the mail goes in and after the passage of Panama, we shall have a better opportunity for communicating.

I write to Eleanor tomorrow in answer to her letter; my time is brief and the sheet full; I will therefore close this letter by imploring the blessing of that Being, in whom we live and move and have our being now and forever. Adieu from your Brother Osborne Russell.

Image ID: 16883950
Oregon, Polk County, Apr 4. 1848

Dear Sister,

I received the letters from Martha and yourself dated Jan 31st, Feb. 18th of 1847 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 letter by the name of Harford brought these letters from the States to Oregon, but I have never been able to see him or learn anything from your presence here. This is the first opportunity I have had of answering your letter; a party is now about to start across the mountains to the States to which I entrust the care of a letter to yourself and one to Martha Ann.

I cannot receive 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 reason dictates that I must forego at present, as my presence in Oregon is indispensable 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 ancient desire to see my native land, will be fulfilled.

It affords me consolation to know that you have a partner suited to your wishes, my own days glads health, in uninterrupted happiness, and may your rear continue to dwell in the affections of your husband and memory of your Sold, and may Lenora by a faithful full discharge of the duties beacuse to his family to society to his country and his God continue to merit these affections.
We have had one of the most pleasant winters I ever experienced; the year has been remarkably fine all winter, and the finest quality of beef, is now sold from the meat-packing. Garden vegetables such as Peas, Onions, Lima Beans, Potatoes, and in fact nearly all would do the best in this country, to stand in the ground all winter, especially where 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 25 bushels to the acre throughout the country; it was generally put in the ground in autumn, on the early part of winter, although wheat can be grown here in any month of the year. You who have never seen what it means a Prairie country can form but a faint idea of the beauty of its scenery. A diversity of Oak covered hills, clean of underbrush as if by the hand of art, and plains covered with the most luxuriant vegetation intersected with small streams from the Mountains that Sentinel ranges divide them into convenient farms, which are supplied with wood and timber from the narrow valleys along their banks, or the Oak groves on the intervening hills, constitute the face of this Valley, as viewed from my residence last week, until the light is lost in the smoky atmosphere 30 miles distant, in nests on the towering peaks of Mounts Washington and Jefferson, with their snow covered heads, that oft times pierce the ocean and fleeting mists, whose feet are washed by genial summer Showers, whilst sheaves of corn play on their sparkling waves.

But my dear sister, beautiful as this country is, that to the enjoyment of it (for I now only speak of the Willamette Valley) my better reason would not prompt me to wish you were here at present.
Although the contemplation of the scenery around me affords me 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 unfortunately drawn into, but the theatre of action is 200 miles from the valley. The particulars of this war 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 by me as a letter from a friend. Give my love to your children and my regards to all interesting friends.

Write every opportunity.

In hope that the God of heaven may bless you and guard you in the path of duty—deliver you from the snares 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
California (Gold Mines) 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 Santa Anna even Halloween must by this time have had a touch of the gold fever.

I left Oregon last September for this country by land and arrived here on the 21st of the same—on the 20th of October was attacked with the Bilious fever which lasted untill winter. I remained in the mines during the winter and untill now and shall also spend the winter in the mines.

Owing to my ill health last winter I engaged in Merchandising in March commences collecting gold with my own hands and continued working untill the first of October when I commenced business under the firm of Russell & Gilliam Provision Store and Boarding House, my partner an old neighbor from Oregon having his family here; we are doing a thriving business for this country. There has about 30,000 people come across the ocean to this country this season. The Old Miners I think average from 12 to 16 dollars per day estimating gold at 15 per ounce.

Cities and towns are springing up among the hills and mountains in the Gold region as if by the effect of Magic.
The place where we are located is called Galena. From it it is situated 160 miles east of the city of Sacramento on the south side within five miles of the American River. It takes the name from the iron from the fort of our having lying 320 men for Thunder last winter from Brokenshot town. The Judge of the territory is the local scene that dreadful execution this has been one of the most quiet communities I ever lived in. Some people here are getting gold by the quarter but they are not making more than their bounds and a man in town it is the same throughout the mines which are near 200 miles in length confined entirely to the hills, mountain streams and ravines. The most I have ever dug in a day was 100 dollars but have frequently obtained 25 to 50 per day. The gold here in the place is coarse from 10 dollars to 50 dollars in pieces yet some is so fine that it can almost be seen with the naked eye. Must let the privilege for the last Diggings and let some time to take the place. I received a letter from Martha dated April 15th in which she informed me that she was to be married in December and that is the only cause why she does not yet answer from me. Not that I have the least wish to prevent her from uniting with the man of her choice but I must be kind.
her being certainly American and to whom before I shall know how to direct a letter to him in the if it is filled with uncertainties A gentleman from Henniker, Maine, with whom I became acquainted with this Spring, stepping into the Stone to-day told me he should start for Maine on the 12th and I should pass through Lewiston as he had some relatives living here. I also know a dear relative living here, determined to once to send her a letter although she has not answered my last one. In good health, good spirits, and full of business at present, and it is now near eleven o'clock at night and I must get write a few lines to Daniel before I sleep. When I shall see Maine, I cannot tell to expect to see it before long and feel with me of California gold. But people value not gold here as they should in the United States. The sight of some gold strikes it harmless to them and depreciates its value. O Silvan, Paul seems like Paul. Give my best respects to Mr. Pease and send my best wishes to your children with compliments to all acquainting friends. Send your letters to Sacramento City, California by the first opportunity and believe me to be your most affectionate Brother.

Osborne Russell

Sister Eleanor

[Removed ALS]
Dear Sister,

I have just arrived in the City of Placerville after a ten months excursion around the Sierras. I have been in the mountains for ten months, but the Post Office was still the scene of my life. I am not well, since my return having been severely attacked with the Belladonna.

I am about very weak and can write but a few lines. As although Columbia is dancing you speak to me of coming home. As you have been in the mountains I hear almost as it is unknown to you. I have never been here and the only news from home that I have is that you have decided to go to high head! You will be very astonished but it is a fact that in all my sickness since 1832 I have never had a white woman to attend on me until the present attack in the present case of a girl from Ohio. She is ten years of age, but an entire nurse told her Aunt that what she knows I am very grateful. She says that you are to attend upon George Russell during his illness. What do you wish to attend upon? Judy? He is a stranger to you. I know it is not true, but you know that Judy loves Mary and our Cousin Wesley can do it. Judy can play the Accordion and he will learn to play it, when he gets better.

Yet one thing to attend on Aunt the other girl will never find men and the conversation here is in her mind although not
I am sensible enough to know—
Inquire me Emma. of I bet present sympathy even
more most afflicting.
I shall leave this place in a few days perhaps unseen
as this report of my poor brother. I believe.
As you good bless her loved the one next me she.

Ehren I think I shall never see aunt again,
if you need never look for it.
I shall ask English letters and in fact
I shall never answer another letter from aunt.
I have not seen Joseph Read for two years yet.

Oh I am glad you never heard any thing about her until
I received William letter although they are living within
fifteen miles of me—and now of William

My dear sister, I am to go on the bed for¬¬¬¬

My son and had thought I was dead after
nine years silence would to God I had
never looked upon myself in your memory.
You are under and you are so chosen
Your Companions for life that is some affair and must
mine as they are all strange to me—
Eleanor wrote to me often, but do not write
how mentally I defend when it. I never shall forget
the look of the Davenport's and the
Rake.

Take it for granted that all American Methodist
were of your kind our Mothers often, the Western States
would never have been settled.

Now you must conclude that you are the second
after 8 years in C."A" look at a few, make your life
and assume how I think. I like you more than
now your life. On my life I will be a lawyer, a doctor a
dentist.

But Eleanor let me once imagine that you
would have to become a mill worker and your
father's

His fellow is a miller, if I am correct
and a miller must give to the author & dressing this
mill stone as he can not incantate the tool on
a law degree.

Now from husband.

Leman does not understand
him as long as I am young, his
I know that there is not a miller
he does.

William Martin tells some years ago was apprention
in a mill house. Now will you perform as what may
be such a tradition to try for next year at the New England State.

Sister Marthe says, if Christopher was told him to
take the look at a working man there from me
and he will know this. We have the most proper
as to develope with such an office, although the
said.

Friends of mine, to be happened to see Mr. Miller

Marthe. I must take the same one Other Eleanor

Image ID: 16883962
Dear Aunt,

I received your letter dated the 25th instant. I was glad to hear that you were 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 in September because nothing happens some of us will come without fail. I don’t suppose you thought we had any loss and flow over here but I guess you will get mistaken. Our school keeps five weeks longer, I see your sister Daniel occasionally he has been very busy buying but I am sure 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. And Martha is going to write a note and put 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 think that baby over with you and we will hunt it up and name if you are so fond that you cannot afford it one Elizabeth George and. So 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 Louis 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
again 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 A. Russell

August 5th 1850

Dear Eleanor

Rebecca has been scribbling
a few lines and I thought I would scribble a little
to, a very little just to let you know that you need
not shout up upon someone just yet, for
we are all moving about yet a little. Eliza's health
is not very good this summer but she keeps
dancing about her work. I am in hopes that soon
we all be able to visit Lewiston some time this fall.
Perhaps in September if nothing happens to prevent
we should be pleased upon to be received here at any time
give my respects to your husband and family
and regards to your self.

From your affectionate Sister
Daniel Russell
August 5, Osborne Russell [to] Eleanor Read

Thursday noon

Dear Ellis, I thought I must let you know that this morning Thorne is not very well and Mr. Lewiston, his best doctor, who he sent down yesterday and was
called, that he shouldn’t go but the job is short and if
know one to stay at the house for the first three
weeks it says he means it will work here. Then it
will work. Thorne’s foreman is gone but he has done it
up the other house and half of the time he is engaged for.

Mr. Lewiston, he shares all MacNab’s work has done as well as
better than either of the others so he is more interested in
his work. He is going to Boston next week I suppose & will
not go but about shortly he will.

I am glad of it. I don’t say where I can go if I have gone to Cards, I should like
made your call this fall, but know how it will be.

It will be out of the question for 2 weeks as he
thinks of so much of getting his work done by this
week as he thought he would be free this fall if he is not
sick & if I stay & Finns she has been real nervous
well but her rest last Saturday has done her

Somebody on Sunday says she will like that.

brought in by his own children. She has been

This must be

in that worst.
1850 August 5, Osborne Russell [to] Eleanor Read Lewiston, p. [4]

Image ID: 16883966
Journal of a Trapper or Nine years residence among Rocky Mountains
Between the years 1837-1846
Journal of a Trapper
Of
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 Russell

I envy no man that knows more than myself and pity him that knows less. Sir J. Boswell
Preface

Reader, if you are in search of the views of an
eclectic 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 pursue a Hunter's ramble among the
wild regions of the Rocky Mountains, please to read
this, and forgive the Author's foibles and imperfections,
considering as you pass 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
assume this, 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 Mount of the Columbia River, by a Company formed in N. 3d., under the name and style of the Columbia River Trading Company. The same form had fitted out a Boat of two hundred tons burthen freighted with the necessary apparatus of merchandise for the Salt and Fur Trade, with orders to sail to the mouth of the Columbia River, whilst the land party, under the direction of Mr. Nathaniel Myott, should proceed across the Rocky Mountains and unite with the Boat Company in establishing a Post on the Columbia near the Pacific. Our party consisted of forty men engaged in the service accompanied by Mr. Myott and Townsend, Robert Bostwick and Orville Gehrke, with two attendants, Alexander Young and Samuel Lee. We proceeded with our attendants on their way to establish a Post on or near the Pacific, which took our number (including the independent Trapper) to fifty-eight men. From the 23rd to the 29th of April we were engaged in arranging our packs and moving to a place about 40 miles from Independence. On the morning of the 28th we were all equipped and mounted, ready to start, about forty men leading two loaded horses each, were marched out in double file, with joyous hearts and by anticipated success; led by Mr. Myott, in pursuit of adventure and love of Enterprise whilst the remainder of the party, with twenty head of extra horses and as many cattle to supply the pack animals took up the rear under the direction of Capt. Joseph Thompson, our constant Navigator and first mate of Neptune, who had been employed by the Company in Boston to accompany the party and see them through the route across the Rocky Mountains to the Astronomical Observations, which I travelled slowly with the beautiful scenery.
constant and widely extended prairie until about 2 o'clock P.M. and encamped at a small grove of timber near a spring. The next day we took up our road and travelled across a large and beautifully undulating prairie well watered by several streams. At this point we were already twelve miles from the river. We continued our journey until the 3d of May when we arrived at the Cave or Ranges River, near the residence of the U.S. Agent for those Indians.

The Cave or Ranges Indians are the most filthy, indolent and degraded lot of human beings I ever saw. They live in small oval huts 4 or 5 ft. high formed of willow branches covered with deer hide or buffalo skins. On the 4th of May we crossed the river and on the 5th resumed our march into the interior travelling over beautiful rolling prairies and encamping on small streams at night until the 16th when we arrived at the River Plate.

We followed up this river to the fork, then passed the South fork and travelled up the North until the 16th day of June when we arrived at Lamar's fork of the Platte. Here is the first perceptible commencement of the Rocky Mountains. We crossed this 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 9th of June when we came to the river again and crossed it at a plain called the Red Butte (high mountains of Red Rock from which the river issues) The next day we left the river on our left hand and travelled a North-West section, and stopped at night on a small springs branch near shrubbery. The next day we arrived at a stream running to the Platte called South Water, this we ascended to a rocky mountain to which the 15th of June. Then left it and crossed the divide between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and encamped on July 16.
a branch running into Green River which flows into the
Colorado of the West. The next day moved down Sandy on to di-
rection and arrived at Green River on the 13th of June 1820. Here we
found some white hunters who informed us that the grand rendezvous
of Winter and Indian would be on a large eastern branch of the
river about 20 miles distant in a South West direction. Next day
about 20% 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 high Bridger and Fontenelle the
other is called the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. The names of the
men were James Fitzpatrick, Mullan, Dublitz and James Bridger. The two
companies consist of about 120 hundred men, including some engaged
in the service. White, Half Bre and Indian fur trappers. This branch of
is called Johnson's fork of Green River. The face of the adjacent country is
dark 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. Agnew disposed of a part
of his lands to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and on the 2d of
July we renewed our march toward the Columbia River. After
leaving Johnson's Fork we took aboard a high range of hills in a N.
Direction and fell on to a stream called Bear River which flows
into the Big Salt Lake. This is a beautiful country, the river is about
300 yards wide runs through large fertile bottoms bordered by rolling hills
which gradually ascend to the rock side of the river to the high ranges
cliffs and lofty mountains when above this the snow remains nearly the
entire summer. The traveled down this River 15 miles and
encamped opposite a Lake of fresh water about 100 miles in circumference
and from which the outlet into the river on the west side. Along the border of this Lake
The country is generally smooth, ascending gradually into the interior and terminates in a high range of mountains which nearly surrounds the lake. The approach is, as the river is the main road, down the river and on the 7th encamped at a place called the Ship Rock. It is called from a point of the mountain terminating at the river in a perpendicular rock. The river curves around the foot of this rock which forms a half circle. The river turns to course to the S. W. from where it runs in the same direction as the Salt Lake about 80 miles distant. The Ship Rock is a prominent elevation 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 mineral spring some of which have a

The taste of this water is when it is boiled and turned immediately others have a sour sulphurous taste: none of these have any outlet, but boil and bubble in small holes a few inches from the surface of the ground. The four which were us visible only by the smell of the fumes were doublet. at the distant day saw a cloud of thousand of the gay and fashionable world, as well as Indians and

The country immediately adjacent seems to have all evidences of volcanic action at some remote period the evidence of which, however, is not

The ground in the vicinity of this spring is very through impoverished, but there is a bed of clay in the vicinity of a clay filling which is

I did not see any lake nor a place for cooking. A few Indians were seen and they did not seem to have any food. A few miles from the lake I saw a few

On the 11th we left Bear River and crossed the Great Salt Lake country for about 15 miles in a W. East direction.
and file on to a Stream which runs into Snake River called Black Head. Here we met with Capt. P.S. Bixenman with a party of about 10 or 12 Men. He was on his way to the Assinawia and was employ'd in Killing and Drying Buffalo Meat for the Journey. The next day we travelled in a West direction over a rough mountainous country about 25 miles and the day following after travelling about 20 miles in the same direction we came to from the Mountain into the great Valley of Snake River on the 16th we crossed the Valley and reached the River in about 25 miles toward Night. Here Mr. Myrick conceived to stop & build a Fort & deposit the remainder of his cargo. Leaving a few Men to protect them and trade with the Snake and Bonnefante Indians. On the 18th we commenced the Fort which was a stockade 88 ft square built of Cotton wood 3½ ft on edge and sunk 2½ ft in the ground and standing about 1½ feet above with two bastions 8 ft square at the opposite angles. On the 17th of August the Fort was completed. And on the 5th the Stairs and Store for men unfurled to the breeze at Sunrise in the centre of a Savage and uncivilized country over an American Trading Post.

The next day Mr. Myrick departed for the mouth of the Columbia River with all the party excepting twelve men myself included who were Stationed at the Fort. I now began to experience the difficulties attending a Mountain Post being all raw hands expecting the man who had charge of the Fort and a Mallotum the two latter having but very little experience in hunting game with the Elfrife and acting the Country abounded with game still it wanted experience to kill it. On the 12th of August myself and 8 others (the Mallotum included) set out from the Fort to hunt Buffalo & proceeded up the stream running into Snake River near the Fort called Rogers for Elk a lasting
About 2½ miles, crossed a low mountain in the same direction. About 5 miles and fell on to a stream called Fort-merf. Here I found several large bands of Buffalo. We went to a small hill and encamp. I now prepared myself for the first time in my life to kill meat for my supper with a rifle. I had an elegant gun but had little experience in using it. I however approached the band of Buffalo, cocked on my hand and knelt within about 80 yards of the then raised my body and took aim and shot at a Bull; at the sound of the gun the Buffalo all ran off excepting the Bull which the Rifle wounded. Then reloaded and shot so fast as I could until I had killed 25 bullets at in and about him which was all that remained in my rifle. While the Bull still stood apparently recovered both on I watched him anxiously for half an hour in hopes of doing him further but to no purpose, I was obliged to give it up as a bad job and retreat to our encampment without meat. But the Buffaloes had not been long in rising when the others returned with Bull. The next day we proceeded in killing another Cow and two Bulls, we butchered these took the meat and returned to the fort. On the 20th of August we started a party to hunt meat. We left the Fort and traveled about 6 miles when we discovered a Grizzly Bear digging out eating root in a piece of mostly ground near a large branch of willows. The Buffaloes approached within 100 yards to and shot him then the left shoulder the gave a hideous groan and retired into the trees. The Buffaloes then said "let him go it is a dangerous animal" but not being acquainted with the nature of the other animals I determined on making another trial, and persuaded the Buffaloes to follow me. We walked round the branch of willows where the Bear lay resting close to their with our Rifles ready loaded and...
I presented towards the brush until near the place where
he had entered. When we heard a sudden growl about 20 feet
from us, which was instantly followed by a baying of the Bear toward
us. His enormous jaws extended and eyes flashing fire. Oh! Heaven!
was ever any thing so hideous? can we not retain sufficient presen-
ty of mind to shoot at him, but took to our heels, departing as soon
as the Bear taking after me, finding I could not run him the left
corner, and turned to the other side, whirled about and discharged his
rifle. Covering the Bear with smoke and fire, the ball however going
down the tourned and bounding toward me — I could go no further
without plunging into the a large gorg morin whichunnerved me
then. On these sides I was obliged to turn about and for an hour in com-
1 for about 10 per cent of one then I could not stop him. and raised his
nondorsous body erect his mouth wide open, gazing at me with a
good laugh at this moment I pulled trigger and I knew not
of what else to do and how. I knew that I had this but it accidentally
happened that my rifle was pointed towards the Bear when I pulled
the and the ball piercing his heart, he gave one bound from me and
3 lend a deadly wound and fell dead, but I trembled as if I had an
fig for half an hour after, we butchered him as he was
now very yet packed the meat and skin on our horse and returned
back the Fort with the trophies of our bravery, but I declared to
my own mind never to molest another wounded Grizzly Bear
in a March or the rest. On the 26th of Sept our stock of provision
was beginning to get Short 4 men started again to hunt Buffalo.
was found. I been out several times in Iachiania I concluded to stay
in the Fort a while and other try it. This is the most lonely and
dreamy place I think. I ever saw, not a human face to be seen.
...exploring the men about the Fort. The country was very flat and
the weather sultry and hot. On the 10th of Oct, our men discovered
with news which raised some little excitement among us. They
had discovered a Village of Indians, on Black foot, about
25 miles from the Fort in a North East direction. Consisting of
20 Lodges. They had made their homes like into the Village with no
any ceremony or knowledge of their friendly or hostile disposition
of the Indians, neither could they inform us to what Nation
they belonged. It happened however that they were friendly to the
Indians and treated our men in a hospitable
manner. After remaining all night with them three of our
Indians accompanied our hunters to the Fort. From the
negroes, the Mulatto who could speak a little of their language,
we acquired some information. The next day myself and the Mulatto started
for the Village, where we arrived about two half an hour before
they were conducted to the Chief's Lodge where we demonstrated
and cheerfully debated by the Chief, who was called by the Whiteman
"Iron wind-bands" and by the Indians "Pokha-sha-wah-un-dah",
or the bidding bear. Our horses were taken to graze and we that
followed him into his Lodge where his son ordered supper to be the
prepared for us. He dined very much pleased when we told him
the White had built a trading post on Santa River
for
Said the Village would go to the Fort on those occasions to
trade. He left them next morning loaded with so much fur and
three Buffalo meat as our horses could carry which had been
given as a gratuity; we were accompanied on our return to the Fort
by six of the men. On the 14th the Village arriving and settling
their Lodges within about 200 yards of the Fort, they concluded
leaving the Smoke Signal up and proposed to go for a short time into
I was able to understand most of their work employed in the matters of trade. On 20th July, a party of Bannocks consisting of 260 men arrived at the Fort from whom we traded a considerable quantity of goods, a large supply of dried meat, deer, elk, and elk hides. While the mean time we were employed building store houses and the necessary buildings for approaching winter. On 5th of July some white hunters arrived at the Fort who had been defeated by the Black foot Indians on a part of the Green River. One of them had his arm broken by a musket ball but by the solitary relief which he obtained from the Fort he was soon enabled to return to his companions. On 16th of July some white men arrived and reported that Capt. Brownell had returned from the lower county and was encamped within 30 miles of the Fort on his way to Green River. On 20th of July, four white men arrived and reported that a party of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company consisting of 12 men under the direction of one of the partners Mr. Bridger were down the forks of Green River about 60 miles above the Fort where they intended to pass the winter. They were also informed that the 2 other Fur Companies had formed a Coalition. On 15th of December, the cold weather set in and the weather very cold. On 24th of Dec. they arrived from the mouth of the Columbia with 70 men pitching supplies for the Fort. James now began to have a different appearance. The whites and Indians were very numerous in the Valley as came to trade. The winter on Snake River. In the 20th of January, 12 of Mr. Bridger's men left his Camp and came to the Fort to get employment. They immediately made me an engagement with Capt. They to form a party for hunting and trapping. On the 15th of March the party was fitted out consisting of 10 men and 7 pack horses myself being one of the latter.
under the direction of Mr. Joseph Gale, a native of the City of Washington. We left the fort and travelled about 12 miles N. E. and encamped on a stream running into Minick's about 12 miles below the fort, called Cock surf. The next day we followed up this stream in an Easterly direction about 15 miles, then we found the snow very deep, and took a South Course in the direction of Bear River, our animals being too poor and the travelling so bad we had to make short marches and reached Bear River on the 17th day of April. The place where we struck the river is called by the Indians Valley, so called from its having been formerly a place of deposit for the fur traders. The country on the north and west side of the river is somewhat broken uneven and covered with timber. The snow had disappeared only upon the south side of the hill. The south and east side of the river lay thick but it appeared very white and the river nearly overflowed its banks in such sort that it was very difficult crossing; and should we have been able to have crossed the snow would have prevented us gaining 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 18th of April we left the river with our horse and baggage and pushed our way thus the snow covered the valley to the foot of the mountain; here we found the ground bare and dry. From here we had to stay another night without bedding. About 10 o'clock next day the west of two fat Grizzly Bears was brought to Camp. Our Camp settled had not been quiet for sometime as we were continually troubled with the roots in them during the day.
The next morning they contained about 3 gallons each were some filled with fox bear meat cut in small pieces and hung over a fire which all hands were employed in keeping up with the utmost patience an old experienced hand who stood helped the day and was never in a hurry about anything was selected by a unanimous vote to day when the steer as it was called it was done with I thought with very circuitous that it took a long time to had come than any meat I ever saw prepared and after repeated se afloat all his long and hungry wanderings by all hands he at last consented that it might be seasoned with salt and pepper and dried out to cook. But it had not much time to cool before our commencement operations and all pronounced it the best meal they had ever eaten as a matter of course where men had been starving. The next morning I took a walk up a third ascent of the mountain to look at the country. This valley conformed to about 20 miles below the lake giving the river running west of north enters the valley thus a deep cut in the high hills, after surmounting its way the North and West borders of the valley lives a deep forest and runs there a deep Karayone of perpendicular rocks above its way to the East Lake. The valley lies in a sort of semi circle of rather a long on the South and East of about 20 miles in length designated by 5 in diameter and are only surrounded by the pleasant green mountains from which flow some numbers of small streams into the valley and emptying into the river there are large quantities of Beaver and other living in these streams but the snow melting raises the water so high that our fishers made but little success in catching them. We staid in this valley until the 21st of which day returned to the South East by my advice and made an attempt
To the mountain. The next day we travelled into a
called Rush Brook in an East direction then a deep gorge in half an
Mountain for about 12 miles which then meandered about a mile
into a smooth and rolling country then we struck the following
day we then took a NE course over the divide and travelled about
12 miles then climbed two or three feet steep and in many places are
drafts to the depth of 6 or 8 ft deep. At night we encountered
a small day herd of ponies on the south side of a deep hollow
where there was little or no vegetation excepting wild sage. They
Someday after we had stopped it was declared that one man
was missing a young English Isoaker from Bristol, everyone
he had been seen last disembarked and stopping to drink at a small
beach a short distance before we entered. A day.
On the following morning I was ordered to go back in search of him. I found on the snow which was frozen hard enough to
bear one and my horse. I went to the place where he was
last seen and found his track which I followed on to a high
mountain where I lost it among two rocks. Then built a fire
for that my gum several times and after hunting the country
bent without hope of finding him. I gave it up and went to the
edge of the snow and stepped for the height. The next morning
I started at day light in a gallop on the snow traversing mountain and like
Vally smoothed up with snow as hard frozen that a galloping horse
left a foot print; about noon I arrived on high ridge from
which I looked the Lake but and the Valley south west of it
which had been apparently clear of snow for some length of time of
at the southern extremity of the Lake by the camps about 1 mile south
N E of one. I ascended the mountain and entered the Camp. Soon
the 27th of April we travelled down the west side of the Lake to the
hill.
At the outlet into Bighorn River. Here we found about 200
villages of Snake Indians. We encamped at the village and the
next day, in the meantime our hunters were employed hunting Bears.
- The River and Snake shoulders. We then crossed the river and
ascended a branch called Thomas's Fork, in a north direction about
10 miles. The next day we started across the mountain in a north
direction, and after traveling about 5 miles, we discovered a large
Bighorn Bear about 20 yards ahead of us. One of our hunters
found him dead on the spot, we all rode up found dismembered, to butcher him. The was an enormous animal
or in some parts a bear. On looking back, we discovered the
tracks of the bear. We found the furs on his back measured six inches deep.
She has probably not left her winter quarters more than three
months ago. She was on the snow where he had just left the thick
summer's grass on the side of the mountains. We left the rest
of our pack animals, and traveled up the mountain about 2
miles, and encamped. The next morning we started about 2 hours
before day and crossed the mountain on the snow which was
so heavy and hard enough to lives our animals, and at 10 o'clock the
men found our horses running down a beautiful green valley which
led us to the valley on Salt River where we encamped about 2 o'clock.
This river derives its name from the numerous salt springs
found on it branches it runs then the middle of a beautiful valley
about 40 miles long and 10 wide emptying its waters into Lake's foot
of Snake River. The Country being almost due north. This is almost
covered with green grass, and pasture surrounded by towering
Mountains, covered with snow, spotted with groups of oak trees
which from their high elevation resemble small trees half submerged in the
16. Snow. Whilst thousands of Buffalo converged feeding on the green winter grasses in the wild and remote
region of the surrounding scenery. On the 1st of May we drove
down the river about 12 miles to a stream running into it on the
west side called Scotts Fork. There are some fine salt pools
springing the salt from on the puffed up, by evaporation, to the depth of
5 or 6 inches in a short time after the snow has disappeared.
11th May. After gathering a supply of Salt we continued down the
river about 15 miles and encamped near the mouth of
a stream on the west side called Gardiner Fork. Here we met
with Mr. Bridger in this party who informed us that
the country around and below was much infected with Black foot
and that they had several pioneers with them in which they had
lost a number of horses and mules and one young deer that
had been wounded in the shoulder by a ball from a rifle. Upon
receipt of this information our leader concluded to stop and
in advance on his course toward the West. On the 16th of May we ascended
Canon Fork about 15 miles, then a deep gorge in the high Cascade
Mountains. May 15 travelled up this stream most of the day.
When the country opened into a valley ten miles long and
2 wide. Then we left the forest and which turns
almost due north into the high mountain with the head of the
just settled the North end of this valley. We continued about
3 miles and encamped on Blackfoot which runs into Snake River after a course of about 150 miles. Here the
snow was very deep over nearly the whole plain which was
designed by high Mountains. 16th we travelled down the
foot which runs South West across the Valley then turns North West
and into a deep cut in the mountains upward of a thousand feet above
broad, wide enough to admit its waters. It traversed this
sink below for about 14 miles, where it opened into a large plain, direction.
East to the Chief Rock, on Bear river, which appeared to about 30 miles distant,
the South West. These Black foot make a strange journey to the

South West Then gradually turning to the North enters a narrow gorge
of basaltic rock thus, which it winds with inactivity for about
14 miles, and then emerges into the great plain of Snake river 17th

A few days later this stream about 13 miles and stopped to kill and

February The crew moved down to Idaho, where we found thousands of Buffalo

herds, and killed a great number of them as the cows were very

healthful. At this season of the year - May 30th - the vegetation down the

plains and on the day following arrived at the Fort after trac-

ing about 30 miles in a South W. direction; the arrival of the

Fort we named that Cape. They had started 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 Black foot when

all the 16 of his buffalo-saving his own horse and horses

On the 18th of June a small party belonging to the Hudson

Bay Company arrived from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia

river, under the direction of Mr. F. Komaties, re-joined the

Cape, 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

West for the Grand Reversions on Green river, where we began to make

a settlement for what the Buffalos term the "Salt Hump," and all

were being ready by the 15th for travel. Our party under our good friends

18th. Consisted of 24 Oxen, 14 Troopers and 10 Capts. Kept on.

It was the intention of our Leaders to proceed to the Yellow Stone Lake and hunt the Country which lay in the vicinity of our Route, from these proceed to the head waters of the Missouri river. Smoke River on our return back to Fort Hole, where it was here intended, we should arrive about the middle of Oct. After

We travelled to the Mouth of Blackfoot Creek about 10 Mls. of 16th. Fort Blackfoot abt. 15 Mls. 17th. Followed up this Smoke

Creek abt. 10 Mls. further, then left it to our right and took a valley. From this valley, the dry plains covered with willow, sage and sand

hills about 15 Mls. to the foot of the mountain and encamped at a Spring which lies in the Plain and after that leaving the mountain. Here we killed a couple of fowls and took some of the flesh. 18th. The 1st part of Westmont was made in an East direction about 12 Mls. and encamped on a little Stream called Gray's Creek, which empties into Smoke River abt. 40 Mls. above Fort Hole. 19th. Travelled East over a rough, broken mountainous Country about 12 Mls. and came on a small Branch of the same Stream. This Country afforded no timber excepting the Quaking Aspen which grows in small

thickets, groves in the rocks and ravines among the hills. So we left the waters of Gray's Creek and camped a short distance in the mountain in an East direction, just on to a small Stream, running into Lewis' Fork. 20th. 21st, 22nd. Travellled East along this Stream to the Mouth about 15 Mls. which about 30 Mls. below the Mouth of Salt River, from which we were able to cross Lewis' Fork which is about 200 yds. wide and might be forded at a low stage of water, but at present was almost overflowing its banks and running at this time.
of about 6 miles an hour, we commenced making 19
thas a foot by driving two new Bulth hides together which we
stretched over a frame formed of green willow branches, and
then dried it gradually over a slow fire during the night. 22:00
as soon as completed we commenced crossing our equipment and
while 5 of us were occupied at this a young man by the name
of Aborn Pottoner attempted to cross on horse back in spite of all
wise advice and entreaty of those present his wild and rothe
reliever got the better of his reason and after a desperate struggle
reach the opposite bank he abandoned his horse made a few
up springing and stuck to ride me more - he was a native of France
about 23 years of age. He succeeded in crossing our baggage and
remained on the East side for the night. Liver's folk at this place
could understand the large cottonwood trees along the banks on both sides
a to the East nie a Valley about 25 miles long and 3044 wide in
broad Ablow the whole half enclosed by a range of towering mountains
which approach the river at each extremity of the valley. 23 the
river cape? The north point of the valley and extends in a semi circle
about 15 miles. At E where we camped about of the mountains
thickly covered with tall prairie interrupted with fallow deer
12b Cape? The Mount? 12 Miles, East course and distant into
the south W extremity of a Valley called Pierre's Hole where we stand
the next day. This valley lies north and south in an oblong form
about 30 miles long and 10 wide surrounded except on the northern
side with the mountains! The East range resembling in mountains piled on mountains and capped with sharp peaks which pierce the clouds. These peaks have the shape of cones or truncated Pyramids or in the smoke Indians call them the Mexican heads
the Father. This is a beautiful Valley, consisting of a small plain
intended by small streams and timber clothed with grass
and herbage and abounds with Buffalo Elk Deer quantity
of 27 & more travel to the north end of the valley and encompass
one of the numerous branches which unite at The Rother's
trinity and forms a stream called Ferri's fork which dis
charges to center into Henry's fork of Snake River the
stream on which our encampment flows directly from the
Central Trinity and is surrounded with Cottonwoods and
Closely intermixed with underbrush on both shores. Where
we encamped on the South side on a place partially clear
of brush under the shade of the large Cottonwoods. 18th Oct
that we were assailed by an alarm of Indians we ran
to our horses all in confusion each one trying to get
his horse. We succeeded in driving them into brush where
we caught all but 6 which escaped into the praire. Then
the Indians appeared before our camp to the number of 60 of which 15 or 20 were mounted on horse as
the remainder on foot all being entirely armed with guns,
bows arrows & spears they immediately caught the horses which
had escaped from us and commenced taking to and fro
within 300 yards of our camp with all the speed their horses
were capable of producing without shooting a single gun. For
about 20 minutes brandishing their weapons and yelling
at the top of their voices. Soon broke silence. Instead 3 or 4 knives
fell which they waved in the air. Others had pieces of scarlet
cloth with one end fastened round head while the other
was after them. After becoming my horses I took my gun from the
the priming set the breach on the ground and charged the ramrod
in
With my arms folded gazing at the results of the scene for
some moments quite unconscious of danger until the whistling
of balls about my ears gave me to understand that there was
something more than mere pictures of imagination and gave
the impression that these living Centaurs were a little monstrosi
than those 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 return from the field
and take to the brush behind us where they had the advantage
until 7 or 8 of our men glided into the brush and encircled
themselves until their left wings approached within about 200
yards before they shot a gun they then raised and attacked
them in the flank but the Indians did not stop to return
the fire but retreated through the brush as fast as possible
retreating and killed a few of them. In the meantime myself and the remainder
of our party were closely engaged with the centre and right
of the Indians in our horses; the opposed
whilst the "Indian Horse pistol loaded by me in case the should make a
charge when my gun was empty. When I first stationed
myself at the tree I placed a hat on something which grew
at the foot of it and would put it in motion by striking the top
three or four times in order that they might shoot at the hat and give
me another chance at then heads, but I soon found this shot
was no joke for the last horse behind me was killed an
wounded by the balls intended for me. The Indians advanced in a fight for about 3 hours, then retreated into the brush with a deader lamentation. We then began to look about to find what damage they had done us. One of our Command was found under the side of an old 3 men wounded by balls in 3 places in the right and one in the left leg. Below the knew one bone having been broken, another had received a scalp wound in the groin and lost 3 horses killed on this spot and several men wounded but not so bad as to be unable to follow.

Towards night some of our men followed down the slopes about a mile and found the place where they had pitched and laid their wounded comrades on the ground in a circle. Night was still standing concealed in nine places where they had apparently been keeping the wounded. 29th. Start at the same place favoring no further attempt by the same party of Indians to trouble of the main body also. 10 miles. Crossed to the SE extremity of the valley and encountered fresh night were wounded comrades suffered many much in a little everything was done which lay in our power to comfort suffering. A pall was made upon the body of the horse dead to the party for him to ride on and one man appointed to bear the remains to the Corps. The Iron Mountain in an east direction about 15 miles the ascent was very steep and rough the course with the river but the descent was somewhat broad. There are again fell on to Lewis fork which runs in a southern direction from a valley about 80 miles long three long to the west there a narrow cut in the mountain to the source of Salt River about 30 miles. This valley is called Rocking Horse. It is generally from 5 to 15 miles wide. The Southern part...
While the river enters the mountains is still and
lame, but the Missouri portion is wide, smooth and
uncompared as the whole being covered with wild
plains and surrounded by high and rugged mountains upon
which
The prairie remains during the hottest months
by in summer, the alpine buttows along the river and remain
constant. Thus the Valley produces a luxuriant growth of
vegetation among which wild rice and a species of
onion are abundant. The great altitude of this place how-
tever connected with the cool descending from the mountains
at night. I think would be a serious obstruction to
the growth of most kinds of cultivated grains. This Valley
the like all other parts of the country above as with game
there we again attempted to board Sim's fort with the hope
of aid. The boat July 1st. Our boat being completed we loaded
it with baggage and crossed the other side but on re-
turning three days later we ran it into some brush where it instantly fell
over and sunk but without further accident than the loss of the
boat we had already soaked half the distance over the
river upon three banks and were now upon a island in the
middle of the river. We had already driven them away from the
boat, the men commenced making a raft of logs that had drifted up
along the Island on this when completed we put the remainder of our
effect together, about 100 feet 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 long timbers) became unmanage-
able and all efforts to reach either side were vain and frantic.
We at last the distress ran on to the dreadful relatives to which we are
at last approaching and abandon the raft and commence our travel...
It to the very of the Current. Me being all tolerable Ii
sums expecting myself I would pain home cally for help but at the critical period every one had
shift for himself. Fortunately I scrambled to the Shambles among the last Salvagers. We were now on the
匾 from whence we started without a single article of
bedding or any old clothament whilst the rain was falling
from above. Fortunately we had built a large fire previous
to our departure on the raft which was still remaining.
I now began to reflect on the miserable condition of our
myself and those around me without clothing provided
or fire arms and desired to think in with the rest of
those who were perhaps at this moment
celebrating the anniversary of our decease in our months
low place around tables laden with the richest deal of
in a rich independent and magnificent Country and all officials
or perhaps collected in the gay Saloon relating the heroic and
deeds of our ancestors or joining in the mirth and
drinking of cask and toils whilst there presented a group of
human beings crowded round a fire which the rain wept
past diminishing meditating on their indefatigable condition
not knowing at what moment we might be washed away the
the fight between the hostile savages with which in
the country was infested whilst not an article for defense
existing our butcher knives remained in our pockets
the mighty of light came on and we lay down to
await the event of the narrow day light appeared and we
started down along the shore in hopes of finding something which
might put some from the raft and off south beach


We had not gone a mile when we discovered the
raft had lodged on a great bar, which projected from
the island when it had been drawn by the current...ex
after 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 and posted them up mounted
and crossed without further accident and the day
was spent in the remainder of it in camp. The follow
ning day we drove our cattle down the river following
a stream called the Lyons Fork in an east direction about
5 miles this stream was now high and packed with sand it was
effort of the river. We followed the stream to the mouth
of the stream was narrow defile over rocky rapids and deep
we followed the stream about 10 miles, then turned up a left hand fork about 5 miles we are the

The mountains were high rock mountains thickly covered
the primeval forest. There was not a man in the party who
did not love the river and at this place or at the yellow stone lake when we
intended to go to the Indian head and receive information
by destroying the trees from some person at the post. I had written
the direction on a piece of paper which I carried with me.
When the direction was given at the post, we went due
north but the land the direction must be wrong as we could
not see the mountains. The land was filled with rocks and mountains to the north of us, 10 miles
we took a narrow defile which led us in an east direction.
26 about 12 Mly on to a stream running SE. This we followed down about 60 miles when the valley opened out on the left. Valley about 10 miles in circumference thence which we saw stream from in the direction about SSW and entered the mountain on the East side. Here a little above a mile

The rest of country we were in was lovely mountains that flowed a branch of the Yellowstone River but some of the Buffs had been in the valley before and knew it to be a branch of Wind River. The point it out their old encampment and the Beaver Lodge where they had been trapping 2 years previous. But our maneuver for landing was impossible, the command sent the party and had a request to call the streams by white names to please and as a mouth...

Dear this was called the Yellowstone. Those of the party knew it called it Broad River and left us but not before one of them had given our change disaffairs a sound drubbing about tobacco. Some matters of little importance to any one but themselves. By

11th We left the stream and crossed the valley in a NE direction and ascended a high point of mountain thickly covered with timber then descended over cliffs and crags crossing deep gullies and

The dark forest of juniper and juniper until about noon when we come into a smooth gully for a boat a mile in circuit covered by a small rivulet which fell from the rock above. Then the valley filled into a channel on the S E side around the canyon over the rocks and west were towering rock several hundred feet high which seemed to overhang this little valley for thousand of feet above. Some were tilted up and down.

In these we saw juniper the most open the cliff and drifted

Our wounded Companion suffered heavily by this disaster.
the next day. The men began to think that there was not the water of the Yellowstone at all the branches ran SE.

Finally he gave it up and openly declared he would come from an abounding idea what part of the country we were in. 12th, having and another head order to Mount 2 of the best Mules and lead the Mountain to see if we could discover any place over the Hill of us. We left the Companions to go in a northerly direction about 2 miles then turn to our left around a high point and procure cedar Rock below a narrow glen which led to West

The Mountain thus. This we decided our course ascending passing the loose fragments of rocks which had fallen from the dark head which parece...
Shaking and playing upon the banks of snow. After resting ourselves a short time we resumed our march over the snow leaving the Mules behind. The reached a
the highest summit in about a mile's travel. On the top of this elevation is a flat place of about a quarter
mile in circumference. On the east and north we look
one vast lake of blue mountain water and far
beneath the peaks of the nearest mountains. Our star-

On the south and east nothing could be seen in distant
but the dense blue atmosphere. We did not prolong our
stay at this place for the Northwind blew keen and cold and
the month of January in a Northern Climate. We
then turned down where we had left the Mules in order
to descend to a more temperate Climate. Before reaching
our next object was to find a place which was
suitable for the Mules to rest. It being impossible to return our
drops without the greatest danger. After heating about
sometime we aching the found a place on the NW side

when we concluded to try it. We drew our Mules up to the snow which being hard and slippery they
were able to
trip and after straining about 30 feet they arrived in

down to the foot of the declivity. We then
promptly began to cut our way down by cutting steps with our hatchet.

Knee and the breeches of our coats. After descending
down out of the snow we encamped and a dinner

fierce and turned our Mules loose to feed
at least we built a large fire and cut sufficient
and laid down to sleep. The next morning at day
break I awoke and kindled a fire and being thirsty
came at a short distance to fill my water pail.
and sat down to teach my friends. I cast my eye on the mountain and discovered a number of Indians approaching within 200 yards of us. I immediately arose and my companions, who were still sitting, gave pursuit. Our arrows and spears were present as in the custom among them. They quickly accosted us, and in their language saying they were the Shohees, good friends to the whites. I invited them to approach and dismissed them from our sight. Numerous persons were present, and they seemed determined to find us here with no less saying the house of a chief was in a place where they thought we lived. Of horses and tobacco, they seemed to demand. I found a house with the names in the house of one, where they thought the name of one of the place where they thought the house of one and where they thought the house of one. The stream which was forced by the blocking of the stream above was afterwards taken to be a Thrush, and that there was a large body of water. After our dancers had eaten and smoked, we were to question them concerning their families and the country around them. They said their families were in the distance below. The stream, which was a Thrush stream, and that there was a large body of water. After our dancers had eaten and smoked, we sat down to talk. They said their families were in the distance below. A Thrush stream, which was a large body of water.
So long completely cut off, we also saw immense piles of rock on the top of the mountain composed of coarse and pebbles, and sea shells of various kinds and sizes. After climbing the summit we came into a defile which led a winding course down the mountain. Near the foot of the defile we found a stone jar which would contain 3 quarts of water cut out from a piece of granite well shaped and smooth. After travelling all day over broken rocks, fallen timber, and rough country, we arrived at the camp about dark.

14th Mr. Taylor camped and travelled N. W. E. over rough country, thus about 15 miles, and encamped in a narrow glen between two enormous peaks of rocks, as we were slipping along and the view of the mountain came to a place from where the ascent had been at some previous period and left the steep incline below and difficult to cross; our horses were obliged to place their foot in the small holes and fissures in the rock & keep themselves from sliding off an unfortunate pack horse however, managed his footing and slid down the declivity. Near the bottom was a deep and picturesque canyon which, where the road went, was dashed some hundred feet below fortuitously his foot caught some root which projected from a crevice in rock and amidst the struggling, the horse, came to a standstill, turned, and went back. We were obliged to walk up the mountain, as far as we could, and then all dismounted and walked except the arms of a man, who rode until this was done. The mountain became so steep his horse could carry him no longer and then assisted him from his horse and went or pushed him to the top of the divide over the snow.

In the meantime it commenced snowing heavily, so...
After gaining the summit we scaled our animals and rushed them on to the snow on the other side which covering them better sheltered down to a warmer climate and were arrested by a smooth rocky spot. We then drew around the wounded man down by cords and put our saddles and baggage to gather on the snow jumped on the snow and that's the view at first but the activity increased until we thought of tumbling hurling over head on a gray back in a more moderate climate. Now in our down but with no cure could get out was a question yet to be solved. Returning discovering mountains of rocks surrounded us excepting on the one when a small stream ran from the snow into a disordered chaos below. But for my part I was well centered after an eye could be cast in any direction around without or below without seeing the feeble gazing at us with curiosity or eagerly finding among the rocks and well hidden. In known when we encamped contained about 50 acres 3 square 16th of yard at this place as our wounded comrade had suffered several the day before. Some went down the stream to hunt a jungly while others went to hunt the sheep. Being in camp about 10 when I heard the faint report of gun with our head I looked up and saw a sheep tumbling down the rocks which stopped close to where I stood but the man outside shot it had to travel 3 or 4 miles before he could be reached with safety to the camel. The sheep were all they for 50 then this could be called no other than he didn't bother us regarding attitude of position and rich provisions. I lured down the stream those difficult and dangerous paddling about 10 miles when we struck another branch on the left.
31st, we ascended the North about 8 Mls and descended on another pass that near the snow at the head of the 18th. We ascended the mountain at the head of this branch after crossing the divide and descended another branch which descended in both directions about 8 Mls and encountered a renowned geyser 19th. Travelled about 18 Mls down through and emerged in the edge of a plain. 20th. Travelled towards to the two forks of the stream about 5 Mls and pitched for the night. Some of the horses knew the country. This stream is called Strike River a branch of the Bighorn and enters that river which after running about to Galaxy then the big plains enters the above river about 15 Mls, after the lower Bighorn Mountain. It takes its name from being about 5 miles below the fork producing a scenic finish which is often formed by the range to a distance of 5 or 6 Mls. There are also large grassing fields of almost unbroken form of the finest quality and also appearance of grass with large thick kinds of iron and astonishing condition. Were stopped at this plain and rested our animals until the 23rd. By this time our wounded comrade had received way as to be able to hobble about on crutches. 24th. The look up the right hand fork in a W N direction about 15 Mls, then crossed a rugged divide in the mountain. 25th. Travelled about 18 Mls in the same direction. Still following the stream another river very rapid down then, the decline falls of mountains are formed of granite state and sand stone covered with snow, where there is sufficient soil to support wheat. 26th. Followed the stream almost due NNE, about 8 Mls and encamped where we stayed the next day.
28th. M. Capt. The mountain in a West direction.

In this, the thick forest and fallen timber about 12 miles, and
in a small prairie about a mile in circumference.

This valley ran a small stream in a North direction which,
we all agreed (in believing to be a branch of the Yellow Stone)
and I directed the stream about 15 miles from this forest, and at
the outlet came a beautiful valley about 8 miles, long and bounded
by dark and lofty mountains. The streams after running
before the motion in a W N direction rushed down a tremendous
stream of basaltic rock, apparently just wide enough to admit
12 or 14 feet, The banks of the stream in this valley were covered
with large trees, with beautiful Cotton wood vines.

Here we saw a few bare Indians supplying them with women and
of 15 or 20 children who were the only inhabitants of this land and inhabited
of them. They were all neatly clothed in draped their and had their
hair the best quality, and seemed to be perfectly contented and happy.

The were rather surprised at our approach and directed to the
nights when they might have a view of an eventful approaching
day by evening, but having estimated them of our specific intentions we
were succeeded in getting them to encamp with us. Their tobacco, hunting
or of one of the old butcher knives nearly worn to the bone and they
came armed with bows and arrows, painted with ordinary
The bows were beautifully wrought from Deer, Buffalo and Elk bones.

The arrows with Deer and Elk furs, and ornamented with beads
and generally about 3 feet long. The obtained a large canoe.
5th of Oct. Dea and shirtkins from them of the finest fur and more long curly dogs. Feather stuff in return for our skins the Indians to exchange for. They were the skins of our furs and I pay them whatever your pleased for them as we are satisfied we can get plenty of skins but we do not often find the Indians (or people of the town) they said they had been a great many beavers and branches of this stream but they had killed nearly all of them as being ignorant of the value of furs had been it off with flesh in order to keep the meat Union convenient. They had been some white men very precious who had helped them. They left a horse there but the had died during the last winter. They are now as a help for fire which they produce by the friction of two pieces of wood which are rubbed together with a stick and steady motion. One of these drew a map of the country around us on a white cholla skin with a piece of charcoal after which he explained the direction of the different papers. Streams to from the conclusion that it was about one day's travel in a S E direction to the west or rather direction of the Yelloadu River, but the route from here description being difficult and before comparing our knowledge gave us the idea of going to it this direction as our horses needed much jack and their feet badly worn. Their impression also tell us that this stream, running with the Yelloadu River after leaving this Valley north a day's travel in a west direction. The route was long distance thus a tremendous cut in the Mountains in the same direction and emerged into a large plain the surface of which was beyond his geographical knowledge. Concluding by the shedding of this place and for my own part, I value the remainder of my day is often all like this when camping and contentment seem to linger in wilds.
Romantic splendor. Surrounded by majestic battlements, and which caused to support the heavens and shut out all hostile incursions. B and we left the valley and descended the stream by a narrow difficult path winding among the large fragments of basaltic rock, for about 12 miles, when the trail came to an end, and the towering rocks turned to overlook the scene on either side forbidding further travel. Of man or beast and obliged us to halt for the night. About dawn some of our hounds came to camp and reported one of their comrades to be lost or out with disease. Accidentally the next day we concluded to stop at this place for the lost man had four more days in search of him and returned at evening without any tidings of him, whatever it was took a gun and killed him or his horse, or fell with him over some tremendous precipice. He was a man of about 55 years of age and of 20 years experience as a hunter. Our dispatch concluded that further search was useless in this part possibly toward some country west. We forded the Yellow Stone with some difficulty to the South Side. The river at this place is about 20 yards wide and nearly swimming to horses a short distance below it we shot down a chasm with a stream flowing southward from the mountains. After crossing we took up a south direction and on joining the summit in about 3 miles found the country to open north and west of us into rolling prairie land. We descended the mountain and encamped on a stream running west. By noon we about 2:30 PM, the weather being bright, caught a hunk and prepared to start at night in a valley, called by some the diets. This valley is about 60 miles in Canada where Yanvacada adult on the coast and west by low fancy mountains.
36. The first is a high, narrow range of mountains, running north and south, dividing the waters of the Yellowstone from those of the Missouri. The Indians on the divide, 2b, when our party arrived, were occupied in hunting and fishing. 2b We encamped on the mountain near a defile in an east direction and fell on to a small branch of the Gallatin. Here we encamped on a small grassy point and killed a bull elk. 2c A large buck had been killed a few miles up the Yellowstone River, and the meat was brought down to the encampment. 2c We continued our journey for a short distance on the same course, and then turned south, following the Gallatin north-west for two days. 2c Down the Gallatin to its mouth, encamped and remained overnight. 2c Up the Yellowstone River, running between two high ranges of mountains, then descending to make a narrow valley. 2c Left the defile and took to the Gallatin, running east, then east-north-east, then south, then south-west, then west, then north-west, then north, and finally encamped where we spent next day.
This peak is formed by the minor ranges of hills or spurs on
and the two high ranges of mountains on either side of us which approach
towards each other and terminate in a low divide completely covered
in alpine meadows along the streams which divide it; it appears to
rise 2,000 feet above the gulch forming a natural barrier.

They travelled S.W. down the stream about 10 miles when we came
in sight of the "bad hole" a prairie Valley, about 80 feet wide and confined
by low cliffs of live Edward Mountains which are
the homes of great numbers of streams which by uniting in this
Valley from the Madison fork left a prairie down the stream
about 12 miles, N.N.W. and ascended during a heavy snow storm
at this stream after leaving the Valley enter a gorge in the Mountain in a
due S. direction. It the which in the entrance of this gorge until the
they travelled down about 15 miles when the country opened into a
large plain when the stream turned in a westerly course due
South 90° West, the Valley in a due S. direction travelled with a
main valley branch and ascended about 3 miles from the river in
a sloping hill with large bluffs on each side of us, we had been
then lead up a hill about an hour when fourteen white Indians
appeared in the gulch of the valley, they were of Mr. Bridger party in
which we came to at Mr. Bridger's Lake about 20 miles in a due
W. 28° direction and expected to arrive at the Madison the next day.

This party consisted of 60 white men and about 20 horses
and Indians. The Indians remained with us during the night but
without Mountain Yams and the stores from the State. Early during Morning
of the 28th they started down the stream to get supplies at the Ashley
River, which returned in about an hour closely pursued by about 50
Black feet. They immediately came to our house and good
Previously made for the purpose and I found ourselves prepared for battle. The men were much more game than the Indians, and commenced shooting into the camp from both sides. The bluff by the East side was very steep and rocky, surmounted with trees, and the Indians approaching within 300 yards of us. On the last the bluff was covered with thick grass, enabling us to fire without moving on even our heads except the men to the rear, who were exposed to their fire. On the mountain we concealed ourselves in the thicket around the camp to await a nearer approach, but they were too much afraid of our rifle to come near enough to risk their inland ammunition. The lay almost directly about 3 hours when, they could not resist us to advance by their long shots, they commenced cutting down to the dry grass and rubbish on which we were crowded, which was burning briskly from the south. In a few minutes, the fire was converted into one circle of flame and smoke which united once our heads. This was the most horrid noise I ever heard in death, because I almost in soother, but with not despair, but all hands began immediately to remove the fire around the camp and cutting fire to it to act upon the flames that were burning on our heads. This plan proved successful beyond our expectations. Some half an hour had not passed when the fire had spread around us and driven our enemies from their position. At length we saw an Indian whom we supposed to be the chief standing on a high point of rock and giving the sign for retreat, which was done by taking hold of the opposite corner of his robe, lifting it up and pointing at 3 persons on the ground. The rest of our men ceased and the fire men moved off in silence. They had killed 2 horses and one man in the first and second man were badly wounded. It was about 5 o'clock.
The afternoon when the firing ceased. We then saddled our remaining animals and started for Mr. Bridges' camp, which we found on the Madison at the place where we had left it. Our party was now to disable from the previous condition of wear and half of animals, that two leading and some remnant with Mr. Bridges until we should arrive at the mouth of the river where he intended to stop the winter. On the 11th myself with 5 others returned to the bitter ground to visit some troops which had been sick for some on the Illini, to retrieve our encomium whilst the main camp was to move down the river about 5 miles, and stop the remainder of the day near an island. We returned the next day for the troops and returned to the main camp about 8 A.M. 12th At sunrise an alarm of Blackfoot came from the camp. At a moment all men and arms and supplies were ordered to where the army replied. On the hills to the north, east, north, and west, they had discovered them. Sitting on a hill on a ridge on the hilltop there was a broom and from it around an American flag displaying a wish to make peace. About 30 of us made our way eastward 500 yards of their line where they made a deposit for us. We halted and laid two men to meet the chiefs and treat for peace. Two of the whites could speak the Blackfoot language were appointed to negotiate while the other respective parties were ordered them to be a string of pagans a small tribe of the Blackfoot who desired to make peace with the whites, and to make present to the military headquarters in the Missouri.
As we came to our Camp, which they accepted without a great deal of reluctance, they even advised me not to return to Ohio as they had been friendly people. After taking advantage of this advice, the Chief began to relate his adventures. He stated he had been in several battles with the Whites and sometimes the party was at the battle, and then at the scene in which there was a fight between two groups of Indians. He told me he had seen the bodies of some Indians killed, and the bodies of others wounded, but he denied his knowledge of the battle and said there were several soldiers of the Blood Indians looking about the mountains around. The Chief said he would not want to return to the village, but he denied any knowledge of the battle, but said there was a group of soldiers of the Blood Indians looking about the mountains around.

They stepped with us until we reached a high and all left except one who concluded to remain 18 miles west of the Madison Fork, which he named Bridges Camp and intended to build a village there. They then left the village and encamped on the mountain. After we had encamped a Frenchman started down the mountain to his troops, but contrary to the advice of his comrades, he had gone but a few miles when the party was taken by a party of Black foot killed and wounded. They then went down the mountain about 18 miles, and encamped on a stream called "Fish's Creek," which runs into the Red River. Jefferson fork of the Missouri. After we had encamped, some officers went around the stream but were driven off by the Black foot. Others went below and saw the body of their comrade from another party, but decided to the camp and turned 18 miles down this stream about 12 miles below. This body is the country is comprised of high and telling on the 2nd of the stream which terminates in rough pine coming mountains. 16 miles down this stream NW about 8 miles.
The valley opened out as we descended and large numbers of buffalo were scattered over the plain and among the hills. 1700
Between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. we were on the first descent on a majestic slope from the hills to a plain. 18 We did not ride, but went on foot and saw about 20 long black-haired Indians arrive and talk to the occupants of a small village on a branch of the Jefferson called "Beaver River". The village consisted of 150 lodges of lodges and 19
Still on our way we came to another small village which consisted of 150 lodges of lodges and 19

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Led on the same direction 12 miles and encamped in a smooth valley about 80 rods in circumference, lamborn. On the north east by a high range of mountains. At the west, it is a marshy lake about 12 rods, in circumference from this town, flows the broad stream of the Jefferson fork of the Madison, which flows to the S. At this point, the valley and enters the least mountain pass the west, this a narrow cut. Still continuing the same course for a large portion of country seven miles to its arrival at this point, then I crossed the valley about 1/2 mile and encamped on the east side. This valley as a mountainous would say, was full ofBuffalo, when we examined it, and large numbers of which were killed by the hunters. Our leaders at this place to see if for Buffalo by 2nd company the Mountain SE about 12 miles and encamped on a small creek at the W. extremity of the great plain of Snake River. I
Then the leader of our party desired me to go to Fort Hall and take some horses to expect them to the Fort as we were dependent on the Bridger for Animals to move Camp 3/4th. After getting the desired news from our leader I started. Contrary to the advice the removals of Mr. Bridger and his men rather than an expression of cowardice by our cautiousmen director. I consulted according to the directions South until dark and thousand of Buffaloes. The weather was very clear, and my horses full be not been short, came to the nearly to the quicks which caused him to bring up much. Much travel about 30 miles, A big down and slept soundly down for the night. The next morning started and finished on my journey down the River about 9 A.M. I came to where I thought a lake when he sank in the dry sandy plain from this lake a P. C. came as directed towards a high point which about 10:00
I was informed that it was about 2 1/2 days to return.

In this direction I trudged on into about 12 hours after.

The lake's shores had been previously worn by a lake in the

woods and the river recovered before I started yet trudging

over the rock and ground with tender feet and his wound

crosses, they had nearly exhausted him. I turned him loose

among the rocks and with a rope and laid myself down to

contemplate upon the futures of myself and others. In about 12

hours after, I fell asleep to dream of cold spring with posts and

rockeries. In the morning I arose and looked around me my

wanderer was near by me picking the lemony blades of centurk

stalks which grew among the day. As surveying the place I

thought I could go no further in a South of West direction

since there lay before me a range of broken broken rocks which

appeared to extend for 5 1/2 miles on either hand and 5 1/2 miles

outside the person to whom promiscuously in such a manner that

it was impossible for a horse to cross them. The lake stood to

the N about 10 miles, which I was informed was about

half the distance from a lake lake to the next lake. I now found

whether either from ignorance or some other reason kept from

the perils, I was under construction to put me further confidence in what

the old told me, but return to the lake. I had left as it was

no more water. I knew of the point being well. We started

in my horse and started on foot leading him by the bridge

and traveled all day in the direction of the lake over the hot

Island and rounded a large lake, and I took to the north

Island, but it led me south of the lake when I
All come to diverse large bands of Buffalo who came
nort on my near approach and run in all direction.
It was near mid day when I laid down to rest, and
I had plenty of provision and could not eat another
pint of water was the object of my further travelling for I longed to
in the hot weather, even without water it is by many a
plains and not way of spending the time I know full active
and I once a great deal of bathing in the cool rivulets issuing
from the snow covered Mountains. About an hour infortune
I was awoked by the howling of Wolves who had formed a
complete circle within 50 paces of me and my poor dog
the flash of my pistol however they soon distermed. At the
night I discovered some willows about 3 miles distant to
the first when large number of Buffalo had advanced
abruptly for water. In two hours I had despatched the
Bouquet and lay by the water side. After drinking and self
bathing for half an hour I travelled up the stream about
a mile and lay down among some willows to sleep and
which whilst my horse was carelessly grazing among
the
The next day being the 17th I lay all day and watched the
Buffalo which were fiding in immense bands all the
about one fifth of these in the morning of Thursday but
looking to the S W I discovered the dust rising in an
As it which led me the mountain about 5 miles
The Buffalo were carelessly feeding all over the plain
as far as the eye could reach. I watched the motion of
of the dust for a few minutes when I saw a body of
men on horse back journey out of the defile accompanied
by large
Buffalo. In a few minutes the dust ceased to the mountain
The whole mass of Buffalo became agitated and introduced a sound resembling distant thunder. All along the banks an Indian lurked a close to me running along my course. He sent this shot as near the full. Immediately I recognized him to be a Comanche with whom I was acquainted. On this occasion myself he came to me and said, "I am in Snake which I answered in the same language. He told me the village would come and answer your call. On the meantime he pulled out some of his clothing and hung it on a stick as a signal for the buffalo where his squaw should set his lodge. He then said he had killed 3 fat cows but would kill one more. He told me while this farming the river and the wind movement disappeared in the cloud of dust. As about a half an hour the Old Chief came up with the village and wanted me to stop with him which I accepted.

While the Indians were putting up and baking their lodge, I walked out with the Chief on to a hilltop to view the field of Manhattan. The cloud of dust had disappeared
and the plains was covered with the slain remains of 340 or 300 Comanches were killed without becoming one in the rain of gunpowder. The Village consisted of 80 lodges each one covered by persons young and old to each lodge. He was eldest returned from the battle. After the lodges were pitched I returned to the village. This Chief is called William Black Bear.

I also saw a tree cut down with a flint. He is the brother of the Old Chief who was killed in a battle with the Blackfoot.
Some years ago, and it is related by the Bowmaks, colony.

The last search that he was killed by a piece of cutlass. For
the only summer, in which he could live as he was procured
by a supernatural power from all other races. My expe-
rience with them, I am pleased to make any distinction as careful
as far circumstances would permit. The next morning I had
a walk through the village and found them our friendly group
of Indians with whom I had come in acquaintance the year before. On my first entering, the village I was astonished
that two white Indians belonging to Mr. The party had been
killed by the Bowmaks in the lower country and that
the two Indians who had killed or caused them to be killed
were then in the village. The old chief had pointed this out
to me as we walked through the village, and asked what the white men would do about it. Old Jack

They would hang them if they could find them at the Fort.

You said it was good that the Bowmak death for let me
believe they have received the white Indians
get their liberty and lost it all in gambling, for God's
love, I went to the village. The Indians were
employed cutting and drying meats for two days at the end of which the ground on which the village stood had been
covered with many scaffolds standing beneath the picket of
four Buffalo meat. The horse being somewhat
recruited, I left the village with a good supply of
Buffalo turing. Informed by my dead lady and the newly
relations and predictions from the old chief. A.
We cast about 25 miles which brought us to the forks of the Shuskwish River. Upon approaching to the water's edge, I was startled to see a great number of fresh human footprints. I immediately mounted my horse and rode a mile or so from the river, intending to travel parallel with the river in order to avoid any struggling party of blackfish which might be present in the timber growing along the bank. I had not gone far when I discovered three Indians on horseback running a Blacks town & one. I jumped my horse into a brush and hid until the Indians were far enough away. I then left the Blacks and followed the river. As I approached the actual settlement I followed them to their village which was on the east bank of the river. The Vignapens, led by the direction of a Chief called "COMB FRENCH," arrived in the village, and by the whites, the "Famine Chief," I was welcomed to this lodge in the utmost good humor and peace. The door was never opened when I spoke, and I was permitted to speak with the Indians in their language to repay their hospitality. I stayed here for a week, away from the white men, and it was a happy one. It was the 19th of February, and I was approaching the forks and the party of Indians to which I had belonged had passed down the river toward the Fort. I mounted my horse and started down the river, and arrived at the Fort next day about noon. The white men had not seen me again and had already moved away.
48 Body lying on the plains after having been killed by the savages. The time for which myself and Mr. Myth have been engaged had nearly expired.

Mr. Myth's men were engaged in clearing a field.

The head of a green horn. At least I detest the act of seeing a man as to bind myself to an arbitrary usage.

Mountain Chief to be killed. Other hide and skins at his pleasure.

Nov. 15th Cold. Many arrived from the Columbia with supplies for the fort. On the morning the men about the fort were doing nothing and I was rather than a hand until Mr. Myth should arrive and order us our discharge. Dear 20th Mr. Myth arrived when he did arrive to the Columbia in River Columbia and Totem and

and started in company with 16 of my old crew mates for the winter at a place called "Mutton Hill" on the river about 40 miles, S.E. from Fort Hall. Mr Myths

took a new load of lead and lead with islanders and supply our places at the fort. We hove on jet current.

The snow moved us as from the Mountain in Feb. Our chief

Then desiring I joined Mr. Bridger. Company who."
...They killed plenty of Bulks 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 it was in the Rocky Mountains except a few kinds of roots of shortness which the Indians dig out and purse for food. It would doubtless amuse a devoted spectator to witness the process of cooking your Bull Meat as practiced by this Camp during the winter of 1835–6. On going into the Camp at any time in the day the sight of ashes one foot deep seen with the fire burning on the ground and an independent looking individual who is to see, Sam and Jasper sit with a 'two-year-old club' in his hand watching the pile with as much seeming indifference as Plutarch said the early warters of Hercules did. The pot is over the ashes with his club, the rolls out a porridious stew of Bull beef and lettuce in a pot with a club and a ponderous stick of Bull beef and lettuce in a pot with a club. It is a 3 or 6 feet from the ground like a huge ball of 'nueveau-bœuf.' This operation frequently excited the gloves of the ashes gathering to it about it for burning. The then about his club and does his work. The knife calling to his commander 'Come Major, please get some of that, I don't want you take a lunch of lemon and ask, of whom acts, according to the situation of his appetite in eating or refusing the invitation. Those often write the Master of the household an independent despatcher Collected round a Bull's head, cut from a pile of ashes for themselves. Observing as they cut, the hough flesh from the lean one, that this was not the eating but that it was too far when there was none and ordering themselves with a manner to make the fat easier dig before the year called round. The Camp remained on a black foot until the latter part of March, when the Winter took up and an ammunition round...
5th and Mountain Branch. In left winter quarters on the 28th and traveled along the foot of the mountain in a northwesterly direction to the mouth of Donkey Creek where we arrived on the 7th of April. Here John Bullett observed a pretty little creek to branch off to the right and headed the head waters of Gray and Black-foot creeks. I was included in the number of those assigned to try my skill in trapping. On the 10th we left off leaving the main camp to proceed leisurely to Salt Creek Valley and from thence to the mouth of Donkey's fork of Beaver River where we were instructed to meet them. We ascended Beaver River and crossed the mountain on Gray Creek and there we found the Beaver disappearing over a foot and the streams so much beaver that we forsook it and started down Gray Creek and traveled downstream to the 10th in a SW direction from where we had struck it, crossed a low mountain valley and fell on to Blackfoot. We ascended two high and traveled until the 15th of April when we left the mouth of Gray Creek and traveled as near the only in a SW direction from where we had struck it, crossed a low mountain valley. We then followed the stream for a long time one of them was highly regarded in the district by a few came and were rescued by the Indians to be about 25 in number. On the 15th of May we left Beaver Creek and crossed the mountain and reached the river of the same name. We then descended the river and arrived at the mouth. We then ascended the Forks of the river and reached the Indian camp. We were met by a party of about 200 Indians who were accompanied with 200 lodges of lodges and the Indian camp was well}

...
I found the lodge of the Pias and flatheads at the confluence of the beautiful Snake on Bear River among the mouth of the South Fork. I took the whole company of Indians and whites from Bear River and travelled to Adams Fork expecting to find in a female part who went round to Black fork of Green River laden with skins and other articles deposited there in the spring. After reaching Adams fork the Indians concluded to divide in to different directions as we were in too large a body and had too many Indians to thrive togethet. They went in twices to run the north side of horse creek on Green River about the 14th of July as some expected supplies from the US about that time. The lad about on the branches of Green River until the 28th of June. Then we arrived at the site of the place of Rendezvous. On the 14th Mr. Beede arrived from the mouth of the Columbia on his way to the US with a small party of men. The boat in which he arrived from St. Louis consisting of 40 men, having lost two boats, was drawn by mules loaded with supplies for the ensuing year. They were accompanied by Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife. After landing and loading the boat with supplies they pushed off with the boat to the Columbia by establishing a station near the Columbia in the quarter, the two ladies were passed. Afterward Indians, by the Rendezvous they being the first white people ever seen by these Indians and the first they had ever communicated into these wild and rocky regions. The remainder about the Rendezvous until the 16th, and then began to branch off to make parties for the fall hunt in different directions. A Mr. Rodgers landing were destined as usual for the Black foot country in Canada.
To proceed by Mr. Bridges to procure to the yellow stone and more or less the annual with the remainder of the party, July 26th we set off and traveled up Green river 23.4 miles in a north direction 25th we Green river 10.7 miles in the same direction then left it to our right and took up a small branch until we reach a high range of mountains covered with snow about 30 or 40 miles distant. This mountain is 3 miles from the Green river range and is commonly called the Green water Mountain as their streams lead in the direction to mountain range. After leaving the mountain range we traveled about 1 mile to the south of the branch and came upon a small blocky place on the divide between Green and Sante River where we laid to between 300 poles of each other of the party.

26th travelled about 15 miles, descending a small blocky place like a mountainous country covered with pines trees and other brush and on the divide on the divide fork. 27th the divide fork we went south to the foot of Jackson hill about 10 miles, several springs and the next 28th the following Sunday fork then the valley crossing some large streams coming in from the east and then left the valley and followed the river about 15 miles a place of rough country and came to some larger lake which is formed by the river. The distance 2 miles to the northeast of the lake at a distance from here a mile in circumference. This lake is about 2.5 miles long with 3 sides lying North South bordered on the east by pine timber and marshes extending from one to 2 miles from the lake to the base of the Mountain. On the 28th the lake stands the 3 things casting dark shadow from rising about 3 miles from the lake and the lake is about 1 mile in circumference.
Whilst the water rushes in torrents down the awful gorges from the source by which they are conveyed from the high range of mountains on the west after leaving the Sitka creeks gradually to the north and spread into long plain desolate mountains. This plain like all other mountains and deserts is armed with a few trees and shrubs and the ground is covered with a coat of moss and lichen. The streams and creeks which run along these deserts are not so deep but the cold air descending from the mountains at night settles them to look rather among the leaves and grass at one end of the day. Game is plenty and the rivers and lakes abound with birds and fish. After hunting the streams and creeks where the cattle are left, it was on the 21st of August that we landed on the bank of the Columbia and went there about 7 miles east and encamped on the head stream of the river near to where it emerges from a deep canyon in the mountains. We took a party of men on the search of the headwaters which we went over a steep mountain with some difficulty and found a number of springs and lakes and a few small streams. We went on from there about 12 miles and stoped for about 2 hours and then continued our march. When we reached the headwaters of the Columbia we had left of the branch due north about 1 mile, when it running short to the right we left it and crossed our river over a high ridge and then continued our march up the river and then encamped near the mouth of the river. We went on from there about 1 mile and then encamped near the mouth of the river and then encamped near the mouth of the river.
5th Stream of water which after entering the plain I doubt equally one half running West and the other East through bedding down to each other near toward for the Pacific and the other for the Atlantic Ocean. Here a track of 1/2 mile in length may be seen in a mountainous situation. On the head of the stream of the water and fish alarmingly not but the quantity of the waters and fish tempting moments I believe remains uncertain as yet by all except the detection of a trapper who lodged under the shade of a tree in a place where black bears do beat their time to the tune with a whippoorwill in his track back whilst musing on the quantity added to these waters. 18th. We took down the East branch and followed it about a mile to the Yellow Stone River which is about half a mile wide and at the Cholamest place nearly 250 miles from the confluence. At this place it comes from a deep gorge in the mountainous valley rising to the north almost 5000 feet in ascent above the valley, which it connects, it was slowly to the West this branch was soon lost in the swamps and marshes and cedar woods in the Apostle of Priest. Yellow Stone Lake: The South Extremity of this valley is very and thickly clothed with the meadow grass surrounded with the steep craggy mountain to the West with snow. The stifled surface of this body of water tracking until the 20th of August, when we crossed the broad the lake to the west and Southern extremity of the ridge came up with the remainder of the party 18th as the whole camp moved down the East side of the lake. Fish, thick pines and of all timber about 18 miles and 19th encamped in a sand prairie and continued down to the Shoshone lake about 20 miles and remained on a beautiful plain which extended along the Northern side of the river.
of the lake. The water is intermixed with heating pans at
that tell pieces forming shaly ridges for the numerous
is a peak one door during the heat of the day. The lake is about
and a half. In circumference bordered on the east by high ranges
Mountains where twice terminate at the shore and
in the west by a low bath of fine mountains its greatest
about 150 miles to an altitude from 5000 feet to
stop rather in the shape of a crescent. From where we encamped
they flowed to the spring which bore serpentine, near them
it is an opening in the ground about 10 rods in diameter
which hot steam issuing continually with a noise
of leather to that made by the steam rising from a valley
or basin of an engine and can be heard at a great distance
I should think the steam issued with sufficient force
into work an engine of 30 horse power, the one named
about 5000 rods and after resting our horses about 12
I consented we were ordered to go and hunt some stonewar
into the yellow stone some distance below the lake.
Mr. Bragdon from the camp in an east direction passed
the plains and entered the prairies and after trudger
about an hour more dense forest are full into a broad
tract of country which became to be all on fire at some
from distance ahead the dark smoke. It being very difficult to get
around this place we concluded to follow an elk trail
described it for about half a mile the two dry of our horses
and loaded like travelers on a plank flat from among
a dense pine forest the willows and belly around as in all
directions. As we were walking and leading our horses across
The place the stream that was before me looked down with one third foot and the blue stream rushed from the side. The whole place was covered with a copse of hemlock of a large white form by the overflow of the breeding water. Shortly after leaving the remaining part of the informal region we killed a fat bull elk and we must in a smooth empty that between two high hills the ridges were by a little stream which came towards down 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 elkian fields and according to men and being a fresh, a large fire was soon blazing encircled with the sides of elk and one at last in the old pasture on the rocks down where the great roar in the north the first being over the jovial tone was some the side leaves of the leaves break where the falling of the elk where a fire being smothered in the black from rock to rock up an alley in the eddying glade. Every tale just an auditor in a niche of something somber to look under different Circumstances which being told the “laughing spot” gives rise to many emotions and furnishes more looking for good place and auntly language such as a beautiful scene, smiles of joy. Thus the treasures piled with eating cherishing and their calves with auntly humor until near morning so that being competed in their blanket lay round the fore parts falling to drift one by one until the last tale is turned then in the evening of the same afternoon. The General takes the last bath cornerer off the ledge and sets up the fires. The blanket is blown about him there joins the furnish mainly.
The light of the fine evening lifted by the light of the Moon
just rising from behind the Council Mountain a slender gleam
in contrast to the remaining fragments of the first and all in
climet aside the cousinly kindness of the sitting calf on the
neighboring mountain whose horns are attached to the floor of
Mountains and but probing to approach nearer he ate when a look
and revealed his kaleidoscope in golden mists which are re-new-
and among the Mountains Aug 26th Look over a high rugged
mountain about 12 Mils to 3 and fell into the Oadoed Valley
of which I have described in my last year journal. However
found some of those independent and happy nations of whom
will give a description and track some scenes and keep them
from time and hunted the greatest distance up the valley for
several day. There is something in the wild, romantic scene
in the Valley which I cannot now write I attempt to describe
the impression made upon me mind while pacing from
high eminence on the wooded hill one evening
and the sun was gently gleaming within the western mountains
and setting to...
In different directions to hunt. Setting Camp 7 1/2 miles W of Mountain I to "grind meal" when we found the: - Camp 8 1/2 miles W of Mountain I to Yellow Stone about 20 miles. The whole party was
the rear out of the Mountain to the great Yellow Town. It's plain that was about 1 1/2 miles. The Drapery then traveled to the to the bridge with 25 Camp horses to travel along down the river. I myself and another traveled down the river about 1/2 miles to a branch called 25 yard River. We went about 2 1/2 miles in a north direction where we remained the whole day. The country lying on this stream is clothed with grass and shrubs and wooded in the manner of Buffalo cut with bands of antelope. The return to the Camp which we found at the mouth of the stream where we found also 10 Delaware Indians who had joined the Camp in order to hunt Beaver with greater security. We traveled down the Yellow Stone about 2 miles. This is a beautiful country, the large pine wood:

and extending on either side of the river about with Streams and occasional two floors of mountains with a hundred of Buffalo may be seen almost all the direction and Deer, Elk and raven bear are an abundant on

large can more numerous than in any other part of the country. Inspecting to the west quarter of cherries, pears and other such fruits, which the Indians are all the day.

In the morning I have frequently seen 7 or 8 Indians about 1 mile.
Cherry bushes on their head lay Gathered, Cherris with
And Springs' activity not even thinking to turn their eyes
To the gory at the tragedy Trappr was most castin
To be long days by him without altering their position
left the camp on the 12th of June and 1st of August across a
law and somewhat broken track of country in a SE wind
into a Stream called the Chipmunk accompanied by another
Trapper S to the Camp come to us on the 1st and
on the 2nd we pushed on in the same direction, whilst
are sharply and found de Traffer de Vardo to be the 4th we
overtook
the Camp on a Stream called Rocking fork a branch of
Chase fork of the Yellowstone when an arrived at
our own told me the sad news of the death of a French Trapper
named Vardis, who had been chopped and killed by a party
of Black foot while hitting his troops and one of the latest
had been shot into the head by the help of one of his Comrades
going off accidentally and severe war parties of Black
foot had been seen scouting about the country. He had
been in Camp but a few minutes when these Trappers
rode up whom we called Major McCull and Dave Bow
The former was riding a white Indian pony a late Virginian
who had been in the Mountains some 12 years the ammunition
some blank was discovered which had apparently been run
down his horse neck and died on the spot. The wariness
asked when he had seen and what was the news. Mi McCull
said he 8tame been one and learned to Pikes Fork to let our
Troops and found Old Bug Schenone's boys there just walking up
and down the streets with their hands on their hips scouting
among the same men a bit and turned over a ton and a half of
two
So that my horse 'I've the bit' in the mouth and bent back our head in a pile together but we raised around

Gabe do you know when Poio leaves the cut cliffs going

Yes replied Bridger. He's after you got one of the hills on the end

And if so there is probably six others for about 3 miles dale

The Creek up to where a little right hand Kansas creek

puts in with lots and dozens of Pines trees about the banks

At butt soon bed down there at the mouth on the

Brick 1 could bin one went up then and sat grunting the

even if it 2 humps right below the mouth of that creek

and in them bed down and Sawn but his down the next

after he and after we had got our tent but we turned around and rest pinned a while the best pines of our bed

Then the trees are leaved and breaking down to the ground

with the finest kind as large as Pheasants eggs and round

as leathern they'd almost melt in a month getting

them recently I always like that place so well there

after we had cut what plans we wanted me and shed

back down the creek and start all night on a little lane

in the hills and this morning barked to our tents we

came up to Dave's Troop and in the first there was a 10

year old "Spade" the West was prese how we went to the

and it had also a foot and more of the rest hallowed in

point up to Come to the mouth of this branch I rode on

to take ahead of Dave and just as I got opposite the for

troop I heard a rustling in the brush case about 6 trees

I looked round and saw just past a few cones which

were with stones so close that I could see the blanket on

coming out of the bushes. Well Sir I watched and a bull
Stood on the bank like the rock and just touched this house and we pitched our tents overhead but from the last rude
raid we were gone and I on his back and the Indians just sat down
and jolly at one but I raised a fog for about half a mile
with the cows took Dave. The following day we crossed over a big
small unoffending man who had come to the Rocky Mountains
with your Ashley some 15 years ago and remained ever since an
outlook hunter and a good trader. The Ashley came down
the stream at its junction with Clark's fork somewhere about 3 o'clock
in the afternoon. On the following morning two men went to set
down on the river and as they were hunting along the country banks
for places to let a party of thirty Blackfoot surrounded them from
them into the river and shot after them as they came down
in a woods by the name of Howell a man that by two
under bullets then. The chuck the other exposed another Howell
made within half a mile of camp that and was twenty inches in after
the time about 20 hours and exposed in the greatest agony in
about an hour after the near fought in 20 White and Tromm
went to town the mouth along the river one of the Blackfoot
stove to the Evening of and then they drove them on to the Hollick and
for the time take back. The half an hour ride during the better
which a very passing Indian killed and one White all but
wounded in the shoulder the Blackfoot who were fortified
in the trees drew off in the night beaten their dead and
coming off them learned the next day one interred 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.
The horses were taking distance 2 50 miles course SE. on the 15th stopped at this place and gathered plans. 18th Present and East 12 and to the left band foot of poison. 14th The Arrows fell the all day and on the 18th it was 15 inches deep. 16th The return to the west foot of poison and stopped the next day. 18th From the snow being gone we returned to Clarke for R 19th Sept. as left the Camp and travelled to Rock fork near the mountain distance about 3 5 miles course NW. on the left foot of poisoning. But near troops on Rock fork near the mountain. We had about been there 5 days when a party of Crow Indians came to us. Consisting of 49 warriors. They were on their way to the Blackfoot village to steal horses. They stayed with us two nights, and then went onwards to the Camp which had gone on to this stream called the 20 miles below us. 28th Another party of Crow come to us. Cold wind, of 110 warriors. They went with them to the Camp when were formed about 10 miles below. They remained with the Indians the west end and then left for the Blackfoot village which at the they said was at the east foot of the mountains. 30th Meanwhile with the Camp went on to the Poison and Oct 1st the troops were formed and in every directions went Brown on the bank of the Poison and continued to the 10th when one followed the Camp down to Yellowstone, where Mr. Bridger had asked Charles to stop the column. The little streams being found, the traffic was suspended and all collected to winter quarters where were thousands of feet buffalo finding in the plains and the we had nothing to do but stay and wait. Oct 25th the weather becoming fine and warm some of the traffic started again to hunt Brown. Myself and another started to forward and let our troops on the East branch, where we stayed 2 days.
I then camped a broken piece of country about 10 mile W & B
and fell into a Stream running N.W. into the Pajono
The Boys for fear of and had 10 days. This
description of country is very rough and broken but abounds
in Flourishing Cattle. We soon saw Bears. Among other
Appetizing and handsome berries of this country are haws which grow in great
abundance and of a superior quality. Thousands of acorns
along the Burnell branch. The trees and shrubs are
incompletely sampled in the times 11th. The weather
continued the streams froze over again and we started for
Camp which we found or rather took about a mile above
the "Hollows encampment." The Camp situated at this place
back of the Christmas plain moved down about 1/2 mile onto the
yellow location. The bottoms along these rivers are beams
with game abundant and our horses and mules are very fond of the beef
which we often kill from the herd and give them every night.
Across the Beaver you can extend the camp through four
other parts of the country. The camp is now the best
we can possibly get. Our employment here is to feed our hogs
with Buffalo and that is to keep the Trappers. The
Commissioners business in winter quarters is to guard the camp
and help fires. We had many lodges made of

I hope to become a skillful
Bears' that I have learned the bear's manner of
debates and a most

From the good
debate and
debates held in what we

...
At the Rocky Mountain College and I doubt not
but some of my comrades who considered them
as scholarly men and some little add to their
wisdom. In the evening however it was
ordered for the 28th of June myself and the missionaries
concluded to take a course of 5 or 6 days after Buffalo.
The snow was about 4 inches deep and the weather
and cold. We took Reen loan animals to pack and
and turned up Clark's fork about 12 miles tilde
a cow and encamped. The same morning we started
across to that fork and had gone about 3 miles
over the smooth plan gradually ascending to
range of hills which divide Clark's fork from
the one we were riding alongside along with our hostelries
before we on our saddles when we came to a
dark narrow gulch made by the water running from
the hills in the Spring season when we behold. The
seemed tumbling with naked savages a great
of jipers a shower of balls and a cloud of smoke that
seem to their motion tribes manners and customs an
guide to warfare. A ball broke the tip of arm of an
man and he dropped his rifle which a savannah
caught up and shot after us as we walked. And when
away out of the reach of their guns, there was about 12 who
had deviated themselves until we rode within 10
foot of them. They got a rifle for gain and one
had one man wounded and lost a rifle so
they would do much the adversary. and we
were able to go to Camp and study out some plan to

as by the 2 or 3 lostMembers we had fell in the
Field. A few days afterwards a party of 20 were discovered
Approaching the place to the river about 6000 below us 20 men armed
only muskets and cut off and arrived at the place
just as they had entered the village. They encamped some
Indian forts some of Smoke poles in a Conceal'd place
The whites immediately surrounded and joined in a further
which was kept up until dark and the severity of the combat
compelled them to retire. We had once more avoided a fight
Then the hills and one Delaware was shot by a person
the hill in the day which lodged under the Tree of the
above and fired the remaining the whole ground and by
we found that Fort at least had been killed and put under
the fire in the river field or 8 had been badly wounded
which they dragged away or taken to their village. We
found that the old forts were not bullet proof and
their ears prof. balls had wounded two. I am near
enough shot and blood and brains beg scattered about in
like on the skittles fragments of rotten wood
took hold of Mr. Mr. Bulger according to his usual custom. Morning
took the bluff over the kentucky to look out. For myself as
the time it about one o'clock. The Mississippean offensive seems
what algae and on being above the conflux. He said
the great plains below was alive with large who were coming
over the hills and the timber about 20 or below 10 from
from this place the river runs in a N E direction becoming E. On the
30th and East side is a plain from 6 to 10 miles wider,
bordered by rough clover hills and a Clay cliffs on the took
6 of the river lined along the face of a high bluffs; others, river the bluffs interspersed by dark ravines and gulleys. Also, the river are large bottoms covered with large bottom and

familiar and clear of underbrush. All joined together to build a great stockade around the camp, which was constructed of log and brush piled horizontally. A single high around the camp, enclosing about 250 feet deep,  

this being completed at dusk, a double guard was mounted and all remained quiet but it was a cold

night. At midnight I mounted guard from 9 till 12 o'clock. The sky was clear, the stars shone with an unusual luster and the trees cracked like pistol's about 10 o'clock. The weather felt

comparatively dry for the moisture of an army, with light rain and flashing died away and gradually turned to mist and drizzle spreading over one half of the sky. The all

awful and shining phenomenon (I may be allowed to say phenomena) lasted about two hours then gradually disappeared — a head

borne by the morning ground I went to bed and slept soundly

till morning. In the morning I was engaged to prepare from

the fort to bring timber from 12 to 18 inches in diameter

standing there, inside of and leaving them on the breast to

close to picture. This was completed about noon. About

9 o'clock Mr. Bridges and a man mounted and went to the

reconnoitering for the enemy but returned two hours after with

the intelligence of their being encamped about 3 miles

below on the river and there was a multitude of flocks

of swallows. The little flocks without any disturbance and

and even began to fear we should not have a fight after.

Please note: The text is a transcription of a handwritten journal page. The handwriting style and spacing may vary from a modern printed format.
After all our trouble. About sunrise one battery of the enemy came up behind the trees and that about 200 yards of Mr. Bridg's Camp as before gathering at the foot there stranded off without doing any damage.

A Spanish was ordered on to the bluff to look out and found an Indian on the observation built on the hill who waited until the Spanish approached the Indian motioned and the Spanish went and stuck till the Indian shot at the hill from the hill as the make a 50 foot leap down the cliff and slid down the snow to the bottom. In about half an hour the two were very happy that they were coming when the fire and presently they appeared coming round a bend of the river in close columns with about 2000 men. They then turned off to the right into the plain and witnesses by the Chief who wore a white blanket came forward a few steps and gave us the sign that he should not fight but return to his village. They then returned and took a W N course across the plain toward the So R. of the Big point. The came to a landing and in numerous conjectures that the wonderful appearance of the river, a few swift streams connected with our military fortification had caused them to abandon that point without an attack which is now probable as all Indians are very superstitious and suppose on examining their camp next day that Indians must have been about eleven hundred who had started from their villages in the determination of Rubbing us from the face of the earth but that the Great Spirit had shown them that...
Their side of the heavens was clear whilst ours was.

Cheer and leisure. 28th Feb. We left our winter camp on the Yellowstone and started for the Big Horn.

The snow lay 3 inches deep on an average one yard

slowly and reached it in 8 day at the mouth of the fork about 15 mts below the lower Big Horn mouth

and then began to slip and cut list but we speeded

much faster than our cat that our meat stopping

under the weight of Jack Buffalo, went.

We remained there amusing ourselves with playing

bull header wrestling swimming, etc. for a few

hours. When we discovered the Crow Village moving down the Big Horn toward us immediately all were on horse back some even on foot

to meet them, others if they were far out could be

seen standing all ready for battle. Also

there should be a mid-day council. As the council

party from above with some of the chief accompanied

an American who was trading with them in the employ of

the American Fur Company. The chief after the birds

were hunting about some time returned to their village which

was not about 3 1/2 miles above on the river. Perhaps

next morning they came and encamped at about 300 yards

from the village contained 200 lodges and about 2000

people. The Crow in a friendly manner asked to be invited.

Their party is the finest but of the east is reserved the

next following Crows and Arapahoes. This village is called

Now here's bad after their chief whose hair is cleansed.

The end of the hair down in an enormous queue about 8 or

9 feet in length and stuck in the head. They hang down his back. He is about
80 years of age are. Seems to be afflicted with the gout.

The only case of the kind I have ever known among the
mountain Indians. The village stood with us until the 25
of March and then moved down the river about 6 miles.
He left the Big Horn on the 1st of April and continued on
the Living Stream. On the 3d of May, Body's fork 28 miles 24
weeks. After we had encamped at Delawars where
we missed about 300 blackfeet that were in an encampment
of 100 or 120 Blackfeet killed one on the left and wounded
several more. The Blackfeet then turned to their heads and
left the 200 or 300 Delawars without help except one man
who had been wounded in the neck. 10th of May arrived at
the mouth of Rock fork. The whole county
now was filled with buffalo driven this way by the Camp
Trail. 11th of May the Indians, which had been stationed on
the mouth of Rock fork, attacked the Indians and
killed a few men and an Indian. 12th of May, about 20 miles
north of the mouth of Rock fork, made camp.

The object was to trap the "Muscle Shell" river which leads into the
Missouri near 25 miles river and runs into the Missouri
in the south, above the mouth of the Missouri.

Aug. 8 and 9 the two travelers left Rock fork about 20 miles
north, found so much snow and ice that we could not
set up our tents, so we went up the river. We
found a camp on the 13th of a perpendicular rock, in this we
spent 6 days during which we made great headway,
the buffalo on the 13th the Camp moved up to
near Carn and the next day we went up the stream about
20 miles and set our traps and discovered several camps
of Blackfoot who were hunting buffalo in the country.

...
70. I was employed with another Trapper then the 10th
and with about where we had left our tents. When
we a sudden we came within 10 steps of two Blackfoot
and saw the smoke ascending from the ears as we ran. I
were no individual we continued and joined them and
and have come about half an hour a 2 8th The party went
from the Missouri having been defeated and lost while
Trapper and nearly all their horses and traps by the Blackfoot.
May 10th All been collected were left. Rocks for 2 close to 11th.
Mountain and took turns the front on an east during the
and en camped at a Spring where we shared the night
day. The Black foot stole contineing camping as took the
out to that snow and then a horse which might get in the
big in the big. There is a prominent Mountain 15th
That it is better to count mile than track That is to say a
better to count a horse at the feet until you can count him
and get from. I think them turn them then loose to follow and count it.
His tracks after an Indian has stolen him 3rd. Proceeding
on to Clarke fork 12 Only E and the next day left the
15 Only S it See. Proceed to a Small branch turned into Stinking river South direction 15 Only 6th we turned
on Stinking river about 15 Only below the fork. Distancing
about 12 Only course SE 7th we travelled from the river to
about 20 Only in a South direction and encamped at a
spring 8th to the Gray Bull fork of the Big horn 1st to
the Medicine Lodge fork 12 Only South 10th to the main
fork of the Medicine hock 8 Only 11th to the south fork 11th
Medicine Lodge 8 Only South. Home on May 20th S
March 9th to a Spring at the foot of the Upper Bighornt.
The 15th, travelled to the top of the Big 71.

These mountains are located on the divide in the country, from which we have travelled since we left the river.

We marched through a forest of aspen trees and deep gulches, crossed the divide of timber except along the bank of the

stream. On the 16th, travelled down the mountains on the south side, and encamped on a small branch of the river.

The river leaves its course whilst helping into the upper.

Big Horn Mountain. From there it takes the broad

and the Big Horn derives from the west member of Boulder Hill, or Big Horn eddy, on the mountain.

Thus we arrived in the mountains on the 18th. Over the country on the 18th, and

encamped on the river after a march of 18 miles.

The camp extended to the river several days. Started

back a new run of Big Horn to travel further on the head

of the river. The travelled at night about 25

miles to what is called the "red rock" killed a "cheese" and

camped for the night when several branches of the

stream united. On the 20th, took up a large branch about 15

miles and found the weather very lowering the waters of the

branch so much that it was impossible to travel.

Then after our course was east of the valley to examine the

branches of the river.

Finding all our efforts to travel useless and discovering that
the stream was consisting of 60 Blackfoot were in contact.

We returned to the camp by a different route on the 23rd.

Travelling with the Camp to the North fork of Popo Agie.

"Bigge River," one of the principal branches of Wind river.

Distance 12 miles. Course South 25 to the Middle fork of the bay.
on the south fork of 'Poko-ajo.' This spring produces about one gallon per hour of pure clear water, which is often carried on a canteen for use. The water comes from the ground at about 75 or 60 feet of the stream anu runs off slowly into the water. The camp stopped here 6 days and set fire to the brush, where there was 2 or 3 inches of black, after which the brush grew green again.

This is a beautiful country, thickly clothed with forest, flowers, flowers. On the west rises the Wind River range of mountains, abruptly from the smooth rolling prairie, until it reaches the snow above the clouds. On the east stretches a narrow gap, great plains and terminates at a lowland of mountains rising between Wind and Powder Rivers. Buffalo Cliff is there are abundant. Beds of gold are frequently found and deer and elk are present in this part of the country. At 5:15 p.m. left Dead Spring and took over a point of land about 15 miles, and camped on a branch of the 6th Creek, the name of mountains rise last 12 miles and one camped on a branch of the 8th Creek. Camped at a point about 18 miles and camped on a branch of the 8th Creek until about 12 miles, and camped on little point of the 8th Creek. From here burned about 1/2 mile into the mouth of Wind River.
Here are some of the hunters Parties all assembled
waiting for the arrival of supplies from the stores. Then
sent word what might be known as the next March to the
white men chiefly Americans and Canadian French with
some English Scotch Irish English half breed and full blood
Indians of many varying tribes in the Rocky Mountains.
Some
were
published
at
Ear's
Home
playing
the
Indians
some
hope
and
some
others
Horse
Racing
while
Men
and
women
could
be
seen
small
groups
collecting
under
thirty
trees
relating
the
event
of
the
last
gun
shot
in
good
health
and
haste
for
telling
the
same
narrator
out
of
which
and
in
their
exclusive
their
areas
are
the
Buffalo
and
Bear
traps
mostly
singly
the
mountains
with
the
clothing
bedding
and
luggage
while
the
round
of
the
same
animals
supplies
them
with
food. They have met the requirement
yet
any
of
the
Indians
from
the
civilized
world
out
over
a
gun
and
then
in
each
different
provinces
that
they
lost
for
a
couple
of
years.
We
had
not
remained
in
this
quiet
village
before
something
occurred
for
our
amusement. The
Indians

had
for
the
last
year
with
the
Indians
between
happy
hunting
frequent
attaching
over
and
left
in
one
instance
killed
two
White
Horses. They had eaten some of
the
traps
from
a
party
of
French
trappers
who
were
hunting
on
bear
and
April
bears.
On
they
were
more
important
round
Dole
with
the
Village
of
20
lodge
had
encamp
within
3
was
not
in
order
to
trade
with
the
Indians
as
usual. Still
comparing
the
station
poverty
in
their
postpones
and
profusely
give
it
up.
off
of
White
were
how
they
Indians
went
to
their
Village
and
took
the
Helen
74 horses whilst the men were out hunting and returned with them to our Camp. About 11am of the same day 20 Comanches came riding full gallop up to the Camp armed with their own weapons. They rode into the midst and demanded goods, horses, the dead ponies had been killed, saying they did not wish to fight with us. I told the Comanches we were only left in number from the Raiders to the White for protection which we were learned to do as they were, meantime across our Wappers and far from the White town tribe. Some of the Comanches were on foot and started to leave the Camp. One of them as he passed me inquired that he did not come to fight White but another a fierce looking man who still shot with him I楼宇 out to the other Camp. We came to get hold of some blood and let us do it. I was standing near the Speaker and understand what he said. I remember from the White, warning to be in readiness for a possible attack. Nearly all the men in Camp were armed with Mr. Bridgman was calling one of the Elder-Brothers of the White who one of the Comanches rushed to them. The Comanche charged the bridle and attempted to stop it. I was without controlling the Comanche that could not join any more than if they had been demanding goods of children of children. He was a brave Indian had his bow and arrow to his side. The moment he threw the bridle two rifle bullets whistled thru his body, the other bullet to, Run but 12 of them were shot from their horses before the came out of the reach of rifle. The then mounted to the...
And plundered them, destroyed and plundered. When they left us to let them go and promise to be good Indians in future, the greatest was no request and we returned to our camp satisfied that the business was ended with the Indians. Two days after we left them, they came with a treaty, which the next day we forgot. Two days after we left them, they came with a treaty.

The business was ended with the Indians. Two days after we left them, they came with a treaty.
I started with 5 others to hunt the blackfeet.

The Blackfoot Country under the direction of J.B. Fontanelle as commandant and James Bridger as second in command.

76 were formed for hunting. One hunting group

carefully consisted of 110 men were directed to

in the Blackfoot Country under the direction of J.B. Fontanelle as commandant and James Bridger as second

where we discovered a track of at least 9 or 10 Blackfeet and after the

In the bush killed and captured with the meat tied up in

which they had left on their journey

and drew upon the bushes, supposing them to be a

[...] went along the party tied these bundles of one at a time and

and left on our route back on gopher

before an discovery. Then proceeded among some

growing along a branch which crossed our trail

who had leading the party when I discovered

we stopped and one of my comrades whom [name

[...] began to write to the load on his pack [name

[... meaning that I raised my horse to the left and rode toward

a small clump near by and casting a glance toward the

ladders which were about 15 yards distant. I saw one

guns pointed at me. I instantly whiled my horse

to go forward. To two balls shatter them one in the liver and one

them in the shoulder which drove him under under under under the

as the time jumped out of the broken box and

in addition and went toward us. Shooting and getting I jumped

me and threw behind one of my comrades and we knew...
for away toward the Rendezvous where we arrived 3.63

Am. 2:5 P.M. The party started and we tracked with Mr. Fontana

morn. We saw some 1000, intending to keep in their company 31/2

days and then branch off to our first intended route. 2.63 Before we

come to it with a low range of hills and encamped in a

thwartly laying on a branch of Lewis folk called 'Jack son's battlefield'.

Red 7. We trampled down this stream 18 Cts NW. This stream runs

through a tremendous mountain in a close. Narrow Canyon of rock.

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

and is the narrow in many places that only one horse

can walk at a time for several hundred yards and one

hobbled Stock would precipitate him into the chasms of the canyon

and into the ends of the rocks. After leaving

the Canyon we encamped at a small stream in the basin

of the southern extremity. 20th. Travelling expeditiously

along the 15th. Only one killed some buffalo and others

but do. 20th. Left the Camp in company with 2 braves and

the Camp Keeper we received a telegram from Mr. Fontana

and reached the Camp at the mouth of Clark's fork of the yellow

from the 15th. of the preceding order where they expected to

be led by the winter last last. Said if he should conclude

to change his winter quarters the command come a tree to be noted

beneath the leaves and burn a letter in the ground at the foot

containing directions for finding the Camp. After receiving

information from the Camp we trudged north till noon, arrived

at and encamped about 10 A.M. from the river Pany 31st.

We travelled to the foot 5. No lake to Frederick once. For

traveled beyond it in the Lewis direction. I had done the year.
Feb 3. Before we reached the mouth of the River we stopped at a high point on the Bank and thought of the situation and the events that had transpired.

The next day, Feb 4, we reached the dividing stream and camped for the night. We were camped on the north shore of Medicine Bow Lake, which was a beautiful place.

Feb 5. We took our camp in and after travelling all day our journey continued through the thick woods with vines and underbrush. We encamped at night about 10 miles west of the divide, where we had encamped earlier. We killed a deer which came to our tent, as we had eaten all the food we had brought with us.

Feb 6. We traveled along the Divide and over a small river, where we had to ford. We continued to travel along the Divide, where we were surrounded by the rocky mountains, which towered over us.

Feb 7. We continued to travel along the Divide, where we had to ford several streams. The landscape was beautiful, with mountains in the distance.

Feb 8. We continued our journey, with the Divide on our left. We had to ford several small streams, and the landscape continued to be beautiful.

Feb 9. We continued our journey, with the Divide on our left. We had to ford several small streams, and the landscape continued to be beautiful.

Feb 10. We continued our journey, with the Divide on our left. We had to ford several small streams, and the landscape continued to be beautiful.

Feb 11. We continued our journey, with the Divide on our left. We had to ford several small streams, and the landscape continued to be beautiful.

Feb 12. We continued our journey, with the Divide on our left. We had to ford several small streams, and the landscape continued to be beautiful.
our mind was a few moments was almost lost. This land is not a place where serious deeds of Christ are usb abroad in day of your time. It is a place where Jesus has been until this world. Now the inner circle of every Christian. Just as the country holds. The incredible rocks where Barrow is from unto complex, broken ridges are above another from the Cotter the Brent. Met here and there with cool breeze and covered with great, long diversified with flowers with the silent fells and hills and Elk and sheep for life or those feeling nostalgic. Some have no reason to remember for their tender and tremendous vision and notion for shepherd's簡単 and romantic. In many times like this, the imagination of our mind is in science extending to the days of the Patriarchs and after ammunitions making verses without any factual reasons. Some is just the test that having one proof for its arguments a double check remains but we position it forward and taking the better of knowledge in a few words below, the mystery of ages and events and Errors after indulging in such a train of reflection. For about hours & descends to the Camp where I found the companion that killed a fat Buck Elk during my absence and some of the shortest fells of it were bathed on their arms of the fine. My tumble and character my appetites beyond the delicious part of roasted meat done red and browned. Romantic ideas. My companions were men who were troubled with thinking about fame and frivolous notions as they felt their relationship than any country was pretty when there was weather and come to the beauty of nature, or acts it was at a "baking" as one of them.
my companions often expressed it. Though a few countrymen said the antediluvian places in those months, if you want to see a beautiful place said be go to The "and the Duke of Rutland's Castle Age" says a man who lent a piece with an oil pit in one hand and butcher knife in the other while the door of the room from his face visible in the channel of present care, ran from the corners of his mouth. We are by all means in a pretty place for to old Ireland and take a walk in Lord Stanhope's domain, that is the place where, as we were "meier" drank as I were upon them down from the hills. I fell my body and good child, Whetley. Yes, then the won back cross to Hunter on the left, as he past away his hands and smoothed down his long amber hair with his right hand. "As you English and Irish are always talking as when your forefathers but if they too must find it. Call (with an oath) why do so many of you run off and to them and come to America to get a living? From this of the conversation turns to an argument in which the Hunter comes off American, pointing his opposed about from the field of Bay. We travelled in the mountains in a south direction and fell into a burnet, a grove of about 500 trees, which led three or four hundred feet, which had some grist and kind. Some of the man killed two lives, pushed the lost and the rest of the wood and broken down the defile which led them to the lower arms of Hunter River about 9 a.m. From when it enters the plains. The plain is about 5 1/2 miles square and 1 square mile where one can find it. We were at Lake St. Louis who enclosed these woods, The ship was running for more about day break and went on board.
82. This in all probability was the effect of an avalanche
about 2 years previous as the talus piles had been fully
covered for the space of 100 yards wide and more than
3 miles of the steep side of the mountains. Finding no
breaks in the branches of the stream we returned to Camp
knowing our Campkeepers had prepared an elegant dish
of green peas, meat and potatoes nicely served and
seasoned with pepper and salt which as the Mounta
hills gave no credit to taste upon an empty stomach after
a hard day’s pacing and climbing over mountain tracks.
At 11 o’clock we returned to the river and travelled at about
3 miles from camp. There left it and travelled up a branch in a due
west direction about 6 miles, killed a couple of fat doe elk
on account of 12th. Myself and Allen (which was the name of one of
our guides whom) started to hunt the small streams in the vicinity
to the right of us leaving the Englishman (who was the other
guide) to set traps about the camp and pointed out the course
of the stream then crossed the divide to the western portion of the
Yampa basin when we found the whole country lower in
with Elk we killed a fat Buck for dinner andquadroon
the next day we returned to thinking river and travelled up
about 10 miles above where we first struck the 15th of the
month and found all day and camped in Camp 16
West about 3 miles up the Mountain on a ridge 200 feet above
the camp and encamped in a cavity on the face of the Mounta.
This Valley is about 8.0 miles in circumference.

Completed surrounded by spicy mountains. The stream after passing 8.0 falls into a tremendous chasm, just wide enough to admit its waters. A bridge of rocks from 3 to 5 feet in perpendicular height, extending about 12 miles, the great plains above it are covered with snow to the level of the valley. We encamped. There the stream is formed of two forks, nearly equal in size. The right-hand fork falls into the left after a ascent of about 700 feet. The stream is about 12 miles wide, thick pine and other timber then coming. The stream to our right turned into a defile which led us through to the valleys of the Yellowstone in about 8 miles. We now started for breakfast and started our day. 2 1/2 a.m. Turned down the stream which runs through the first range of mountains (about 25 miles 22 miles). Down the stream 15 miles. West and encamped in the included valley when we stood two days. 2 1/2 a.m. Turned down the valley to the left and came to a low place without 4 miles, and fell into a stream running into the valley. We turned left and our tent tents and arrived about the 2 00 after 4 hours. Crossed over a range of mountain about 10 miles and encamped on a beautiful valley on a small stream running into the one we had left. We our tents and stood until the 2 00 of candle. 3 00 a.m. Turned over a high range of mountains about 10 miles and encamped on a beautiful valley on a small stream running into the one we had left in the morning. Left them 15 miles over a high range of mountains and encamped on a stream running north into the Yellowstone valley and took an until the 13th when we camped high on the stream NE about 8 miles. 14 miles on the stream.
8 12 P.M. in the same direction 15. We crossed the divide of the main range. The wind was strong. We then entered a valley and were almost hidden in the snow. We continued to the south about 8 00 a.m. We then made our way to the head branch of Big Creek. We continued north into the Yellowstone about 12 00 a.m. below the Yong of 28. You never saw a snowstorm worse. We soon arrived at the stream and encamped in a snowy woods.

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The Englishman arrived and we travelled down the river about 10 miles when we struck the next day at 18. We arrived down about 20 miles and on the 19th. We came to the plains in about 10 miles. Some when we encamped.

Then we found the country filled with buffalo as usual. We shot up skins. We encamped. We encamped. We encamped. We encamped.

The plains of the mountains fell on to the little fork of the Red River. We took the west day as its name. We travelled south along the foot of the mountains. We encamped. We encamped. We encamped. We encamped.

The plains below as were covered with buffalo which we were careful not to disturb for fear of being discovered by our Indians and get our hands on the skin of the buffalo. We encamped. We encamped until the 11th of October. We wandered to Rocky Face and went up into the mountains. We encamped. We encamped. We encamped. We encamped.

On the 13th. Myself and Allen entered to hunt. We encamped to hunt. We encamped to hunt. We encamped to hunt.

The buffalo was approaching. We could not think of stopping in this county. We were not going at all because of the snow. We were not going at all. We were not going at all. We were not going at all. We were not going at all.
86 back to the mountain. Lumbered about 11/2 miles and killed a cow. As we were lying within about 200 yards of the bank which contained about 200 cases Allen made another observation which I have since forgett. Said he I have been seen in thirty cases sometime and I can see one that is from forty to fifty. "For, said he it is a shame to kill one of them."

Going on toward evening we found ourselves on a high point in the middle of a large body of water which around us in every direction Maddened us and for so like the waves of the sea, approaching sometimes 20 yds. 10 ft. of us and so fast for we do not retarded the or advance until this storm of waters took a serious change and pulled away with a noise like distant thunder. When we found a bunch of willows where we concluded stop for the night rather than risk our lives any further with such whirlwinds of beef. 1st. We made the camp about 10 o'clock At night. We claimed on the big fork and its branches for a mile until the 2 1/2 of 6 O'clock, when we concluded to go to the big fork running into Wind river on the east side above the falls. By some mountain and there J. J. Allen a certain mile away. Started from the main party 28th. 2 cow. 20 miles to Clark for the next day, to Shoshone river. ESE direction. 20th. With same direction. And one of Allen's and finally a brothere came as we camped about 35 miles whilst the rain poured all day in torrents above.
The sun was now high and we stopped and the wind blew fresh. We
were encamped for the night in a small ravine where ever,
was a large cottonwood tree which had supported a short
tree. Probably more than half a century. It was
consumed by fire similar to that of the day before. The
wind was very strong.

The wind continued to blow and it was about 10 A.M.
when we reached the Big Horn River and stopped to
continue the search. The wind was high and there was
no chance to catch any wind

We found a party of Comanche Indians on the
river and they were going to war after them and after
they told us they

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They first showed their arms and told us with an firm
and loud voice they were only joking but we soon two and
acquainted with the Correspondence and saw how much
and wished to go out of their power. The nearest man pera
him as his Vell pincers on either side of us. We then passed
up our horses and took the river and continued at the
about 6 miles and encamped at the same time the teams
were mounted an our first horses and seden accomsld the
us and the remainder an part except we returned another
the Village Beijing. After we had stopped they made a tow
of shelter as it looked likely for rain and at night ordered
us to go into it and sleep but we bluntly refused and some
our baggage about 30 pieces from them. Letting down bed
against it one of them had eaten the only Blanket I possessed
off my riding saddle and put an old worn out curtain
5 place with a sheet that hot changing was not robust at a
They laid down in their shelter and continued to sing their songs
and were with them long until near midnight when they
ceased and all became silent. The weather was not clear
with a sprinkling rain we lay without movement any disturbance
until about 3am when we go to look around but could not
find another house or horses the cow down from them being
going down the river on the will about learning our dinner
the and cooked our dinner in the ground intending after to
make a fine dinner and have gone to shoulder our packs
and travel to Fort William at the mouth of Crow's feet
of the Platte. Our soldiers for the two men report we received
consumed when we drew 5 or 6 trains on horseback en
our towards us at full gallop and presently 15 or 20 more appear.
fellow. They rode up alighted from their horses and asked for water to make me feel more comfortable. I was not acquainted with any of them. After the Chief who was called "Little Soldier" had spoken to me, I asked him what the Custom was in which they had formed the ring and placed their weapons of metal. I told them that I had not been in the Custom and they seemed to be a little astonished. I asked them what was the matter, and they told me that the ring was the Custom. They wanted to make a ring and were trying to show how to do it with their hands. The Chief said if you follow the Custom, you can make a circle in the ground with blood as paint. The Custom is done to one more hand to hold for you when the day of your freedom comes. I told him to make a circle around and we march around in the South direction towards the mountain. The Chief went and showed me the Custom of the ring. After one was made, I stood and continued around when one of them asked within 300 yards of us, while the other held was the Chief. I asked them to stop me in the middle of the circle for a moment. The Chief told them I did not wish to take with him.
Go own life as much as to begin a conversation with him in his own language taken over by the hand ask how I hope he said, my friend, you are very foolish you do not know how hard my heart fails to think you because you robbed by men belonging to my village, but they are not from men they are boys who took your animals. The first I think all of your being in this country and if you will come some to the village bring one I will bring one of them as testimonial, I immediately acquainted my best and he must come to your assistance, but come too late, but if you come go with me I will get your animals and give you some saddles and a pan and fit you out as well as I can. Can you come then stay with me until the blanket comes? I could not get the same they for you. Buffalo! I interpreted what the people had said to my companion, but they said tell them that we will not go to the Crow Village we will stay and trust our lives among them. When I told him this he reflected, I am very sorry, what should I say to the Blackfeet Chief? how can I hold up my head when I shall meet him in and what should I do with the things you have left behind and I told him to give them to give them to the Blackfeet Chief and the others turned and left as slowly and sadly but I could only advise a poor Indian with my best words for me and at the same time be laying a plan to rob them of their presents. They took my life. After the head left us, all started toward the mountain about 10 miles, stepped killed cattle, cow and cattle, and then crawled until about midnight when it being dark andanswer we stepped into the fire with sage and wood which we felled about one
And that done we waited for daylight. Slight wind from out our minds and attentions on the reflection on the lake that we saw. The morning light shone upon the lake. A short time after we decided to continue a little way to the lake. We were able to turn over another little piece of land on our way towards the mountain while it still continued to snow. As we began to ascend the mountain the snow grew deeper and about noon we were up to our knees. We travelled on until noon above our houses and sheltered at some timber. Cedar and alders which grew around a chimney. After threading the means there lived a few broken home Cedar and spruce. Snow blown our and the ground and left down were and flannel but we had enough enough with us for the time until we or myself. Allen and Greenhorn had been aware or up chanced to the head of a country that was able to make us feel independent and often especially find any chance for the first snow. Allen had one little lake between us the other had a little to each. The wind made Cedar and the snow all melted along the side of the mountain. He made us when we saw in the morning our fire had put out the snow over 3 inches deep on our roaring. We decided, knowing Allen killed a black tail deer close by and we concluded to shot all day at this place to work the fire and clean and we started up the mountain and telling the ridge where the wind had driven off the snow.
I arrived at the top about 10 o'clock AM. From this elevation we could see the river plains which were dry and dusty while we were in some after the middle. The river was deep which was in large streams or coves. Some of the banks were over a dozen feet. Another part of the banks was covered with trees on the mountain and slept after the freshets that are few. On an area and found ourselves much refreshed by the water and slept. We traveled about 15 miles according to grade up the slope of country which is clear and wind and found the summit about 2 inches deep and hard and the wind cold and cloudy whilst our tent of cover or a dock of wood was to be found within 10 miles of us. The snow formed a place convenient for the water in the stream of the year as the only shelter we could find from the wind and defy down the dry earth to the time when the branches of sage were to be found. This went in search of water in order to make it and to know in my hot water could not fill the branches as a bubble to an end where little fire of sage and tobacco with a piece of butternut in the hand and a piece of cherry in the other eating one at and dinner in this manner made out our last days and laid down to the beams and suffer with the cold but this day light when we started and traveled on foot of our last common lands crossed the stream in the same direction and traveled the day before descending a gradual depression to the head of a small river until noon. Night, when finding some water standing in a hollow with save greenery, an stay about it we held dinner at noon by baking the skin for a bed and some of the best midst. At this point we crossed the river which appeared about 20 rods distant.
The worst morning we found the weather foggy with thick and
snow falling & tried to persuade my comrades to stick until it_Should
clear away, urging the probability of our being in wrong course as an
as we went for more than 2000 miles but they concluded not during time
in the sound and after making some efforting to travel by ship
an uncertain guide to see before 8 PM of the reserve and an
untimely wind troubled about E & E for hours as our columns were
out of the road. Also made of some which of ship continued to show an
rain commencement & heavy one degrees of the weather the only one started
again and went on till nine a.m. the some coming out
also found that instead of following E & E our column had been lost
and were more as far from the Plateau as we were in the beginning with
the amanuensis as very little contact with the ship, and only
the men from Hills 3 or 4 miles ahead and directed for them
up after the sun that hot it closed up and lay me to mean. He nodded
The hills about an hour after dark, all黑城堡 come here and that fast
pointed Rillot one and off the Skin and some of the orient while sky
thought the others were going around on the other direction a few mile of the
exact time to make a fire and after indeterminate future direction we at last reached
the head plenty of water under one and all around us, but couldn't find a
fire to find bigger than a steam tripod, the last time round the fire with
me both holding a piece of wood on it on a stick with one hand, while the other
and was holding the keeping of the log by the fire. It was wet legs and arms,
while the amanuensis come to me, when it was discovered with an other
direction that Bulle meant was trying when another too much. After
departure of some in attempt to discover the time by applying it to another map (next
week) we still in the Bulle Chine down in the round in the dark, those in cold
the fire and laid down when it. Our fire was made slowly but out by the rain.
all was Egyptian darkness. The log tolerated confinement whilst the skin retained its annual warmth and remained adherent to surface but the vessel being half the weight of our bodies sank and
propped below the water which while we searched on the other hand was also
closed it was back to his state and kept the water warm that was collected for if we stood in the cold water and if we remained over long it was impossible to find a course instead of a slight plane as it moved along and
there it might. At daylight we soon be'd a desire of our comfortable lodging and left as fast as our legs would carry us there. The association continued and after travelling about 12 or 13 miles the whole day we dropped off in a
bell mold tea breakfast. After eating our desire was for the interior
but the country was clear and noble but were found plenty of dry timber
to make a fire and dry wood for a fire 13th the ground was frozen hard
in the morning and the woods blew all from the north. The thermometer fell to freezing 35 a
route or 50 or less where we killed two flat cows and took a wide
of the West as we crossed Commencement Bay and continued to the delta where we arrived about a mile of the afternoon away and stationed then on almost
plenty of bread water meal and dry fish to bluish and taking carriage
consequently we then flat ourselves comfortably situated. The outlook was
for Mountains west for those who were not home on anything but the
end of doors or bed or reliance on anything besides the rotten bush from
which would arise at the idea of a hunter's talking about comfort and safety.
but otherwise in the best hunter's manner you know Linux and I made friends
to be acquainted with Orinon who contributed to the enjoyment of stopping but
to know once half greatly facilitates the knowledge of mankind and
the thing I felt certain myself with and that is the earth unlike his
when the Monarch as in sit on a Hunter and I know one argument
if it will be when one adds any comes away in a few years perhaps
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...
Glebes and the Indians. I am let you know an unexpected event, then to go up into under-blobaction and show the
China 8ickemore. That were part of then' home time ago.
I don't thinke there was any replaid John but some old men
and then the hats worn out all to pieces. Oh! I guf you a
first home then that will to the replaid turning around and
Srving in. a day on his Thumt and for fifty as the maid jour.
This kind of a secret walked with a stuff file to his affoartment.
Which we followed. The Regaine of this elebration grandepalote
at the battle where I took the last. occupy confederate free of
which was consist of 9 pieces of Buffalo there were
then. last morning. accompany I live to take it knowing at the
same time there was more than 500 men also in the controll
which did not eat a piece of anything.
But the worst part
people in the US and east for toothpick. 

Nov 1824 I seen white for ate the team plow and an axomalet
but that always pity the being who hold the Buffalo van and a
five stacks of wood with 5 or 6 once to power. On one
this failure to how should the depot from the way in which
the hard team here put off and what is more treeples how one tgo to
meet with and lead for it is nothing more or less than three
of lead mornr present. This is the actual meaning of bad 8ick
and counter treeping. Philosophers concluding the advantage
by communicating and counterfying their faults which an always
occassions of their misfortunes and he always to be done after this
event has occurred. I would cuttin at any time to an eminence
to listen to the advice of which projecting and forgo
Conciliers. If I must in told of something I already know
it better than I have learned another expenence and then
just some advice for the future. I seen often in visiting
such as this from a person with rich card in the coward and
will know that a certain chaf of red onions highly the most common
vegetable.
On the 4th day after our arrival a large fight.

An Indian arrayed in the costume of the white, with a long blanket over his body entered the lodge where I sat and walked around the lodge for some time without effecting a word at length he gave me a sign to follow him and come into the room outside of the door to his lodge which I found had been laid out for the reception of a stranger. The questioners and voters had been arranged in the back part of the lodge. I was seated to the left by my private conductor and the moderator seated himself to the right. The Indian went round with the usual ceremonies and the regular forms of Indian etiquette being complied with the questioner's setting aside questions by signs without moving his lips or having any signs of conversation by signs without uttering a word. It is impossible for a person not acquainted with the customs of Indians to form a correct idea of which a Council is held by persons between two individuals. One cannot understand the language unless frequent practice renders it familiar. I have often seen two American conversing by signs by way of书记 and to return to my story. My inquiries last pattern in the course of an hour the minutest details of my declarant the Eskimatoys journey to the post and on return from once a brief history of his life and intercourse with the White canoe he had first seen. Then immediately proceeding the battle he had been in with the Indians the winter where they were fought and their results partly on the results of the killed and wounded on both sides after the course of several conversations at a distance of some distance Buffalo tongues were cut and after the announce of a large cake made of dried meat and put connecting the mouth with Buffalo marrow. It is contended an article by an Indian.
98 for a frequency white men or Indians to return any from of the said vehicle is but before him to eat! If there is the wish to eat at one time he must to avoid going off to the remainder with none when he leaves the lodge. It is modern general custom to let the Indians their bed afford before another to eat. On the 12th, Mr. a male not being partly remains under no direction of Mrs. Thomas Pegg who intends to remain in the party. He also on their arrival further orders from Mrs. Pegg. He digital for the dinner. orientate his course to come bring it. Will camp and by the even entering the door. "The Comers from? you think they? And come may not go without clothing some of their Indian companions? They? 121 obtained and how known must mention! This man’s direction by reason to this place not relative what had happen between me and the Superintendent and tell can’t he after I had done that when circumstances I thought before that. Mrs. had a stroke but I was glad I knew when you here. I make sure that you get back otherwise as you want if they can be had at the place and you must go without. I shall go next 15. On the Plate and ascend. The conclusion of hand and foremost to thank it end almost be of the Company here. Some which you well know were left after more than 2000 among others at the head to go into the Black foot country and Indian not one which has made from one to three of her legs standing and very but such as they are you are welcomed there or anything thereof in the Circle even to the half of them of ten. Mrs. one of the House of my only sure there and last little company for me and I went to tell you that, the fat Bow and left. So being in touch and accord. The drummer of his wisdom the drummer. Suddenly one of his sides is over there. So that Mr. and another to come with some things the Saint Allen he has got things. But this and the
The Company is going of as money is expended and getting terms out of employment by this profession, will let be long and get some of his thing and get some thing. I have thought this gentleman's letter getting over thing can come to Mr. Brown, and see if thing can be done. I have a little more independent the Commission who had left here and I felt as they had another which there is a fellow horse. This section of country which is called the Black Hills, had always been celebrated for the game with which it abounded. I had most of my time fishing in the Black Hills during the last six or seven, and it always been my favorite spot. One day as myself and one of my fellow mates were travelling through the hills coming along the river is as full of fish as they flapped and they judging within 50 yards of me without making a sound or that the current that current was no fish, but was so close to them they had all fish. I was the last one, so fishing. I could see then foremost fly to a lake among with brow, more than 3 miles distant. Transparently at the same rate they had passed by us. They made a small collection of fish, and went in a compact a body as they could not swim. They consisted mostly of females, 10th Deer or Antelope, and at the camp with 15 men bringing the fish he had collected. Having the best for the fishing of inspecting them at the first, be informed he had left the main party a quarter hour and set off by his horse, and that he had been the cause of our misfortunes. He had ordered the one who had been the cause of our misfortunes to lead another the way to where we were to meet at Black fork in 24 hours, which he did.
...as they respecting affairs in all exact the Phœnix which they had traded to a Porta piece by the Name
of a Montagnier's Montanars who had built home by Otis in now
fort for the purpose of trading with the Cree, I immediately
continued we went to the Twenty one asked Orr, Montaner, she
could he had to the Cree from Adobe Business
...names marked upon them knowing them to be Cree not
or taken by force from the Alisurs and asked them to deliver
...to one which he refused to do, I then ordered him to
give me the key of his warehouse which he reluctantly did.
...I then ordered my Chief to go in and take all the Cree that
...found with your names marked upon them and
...them conveyed to my Camp which were done without
...mony. Here there was the prime and ultimate of the who
...due to the Cree Chief whose feelings were so moved to
...that we were relieved by men or they belong to his
...yet I have no doubt if we had gone to the Village cattle that
...would have received everything and found better than could be
...by the Cree we returned some like all others of the
...ing the cree the Cree were compelled to march in fact most of the time in
...awards of some free joy, the Cree were about borders who
...generally last conflict every much in many places. On the 31st of July we
...reached the encampment all in good health from April the 3rd
...and with full stomachs. Here we found the Buffalo about the
...of the land. The bottoms along Powder river were crossed and
...Buffalo to-morrow that it was difficult to find water. The
...who were fed upon these cattle as the Buffalo had consumed everything in the shape of soap dryly.
March 2. The remainder of the winter very unusually continued until 20th of March when the winter began to break. The
saddles to leave the Brown and to return among the hills and the
buffalo to return for the Spring hunts. After making this final
arrangement we departed on the 20th down the river having
spent three or four days on the 30th. We
then stopped near the river and to make a descent to the south
this river connects with the “Big Brown” about 20 miles above the
mouth. About 21st we left the forest and entered the river and
rode in a broken and uneven country. About 30th, we encamped
and made the necessary stores. After we had returned the Buffalo
it was necessary to return to Brown in the midst of country. We
then made the final arrangements for storage the day to set out,
Brown as we had been
on foot only since we left winter quarters for the longer land.
We

decided to sail down a little stream about 30 miles of water.”
102 This was one piece of Blaken's stuff now he fastened and covered with a pair of trousers made of Breded deer Elk or Buffalo skins with this he laid falling loosely over his shoulders complete to his knees, the rest of what was left of the skin he threw behind him on his saddle back over the dress which I had put on myself included in more readiness to start after getting the necessary information from Mr. Bridger concerning the course we were intended to take with the Camp we all started gathered as best direction and traveled to the W. S. W. and then commenced to drive to the right and the left to the right and the left in different directions till one by one the men with the largest part of the group kept in the same course for most of the time in a gallop until they got on a river before the 4th o'clock when one told he'd a River which I couldn't see and the same time some of the men's horses for some movement in our journey the horses when they first got into camp they were sent on the outside of the group with only one companion all had turned to the north or kept coming over Sound for intentions for it was about going for a Stash or to look for any river where he cotton to better his ends contrived if his horses and to join with the Cotton crew to another to the end of the same. I saw from my remaining companion who was almost the Sashman knew not where I intended to go until I told him my horse at a River down betweenitamin Deitl and last Tuesday I truly crossed and went down the same as a mile or two in the true north after dark. This day I had traveled about 4 miles with a poor horse over a rough and broken country including with the dark across the next morning up the river and winded half way down the same about a mile when wholly found two cirrus taffy the encamped with their dogs and horses and turned them out to feed and before night had move and had another 5 to 12 o'clock.  The Camp came to us on the 26th of the Co.
...found we were not to join as we turned our troops 10 or 12 miles and moved on with them to the west fork of Prickly Pear Creek when we arrived on the 26th. The next morning we made the return part as former excursions were to bring troops to the Rocky Fork which we reached about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. We moved to the river and one of my Command was sent along half an hour to bring us to the Canadian. He informed me as I was myself, and one of my Command of some Indians near the river and near some lodges. A solitary canoe from the Indians

...sickly Bear who probably had been away from his home over a year and was on the way to his home. I called to the Canadian and told him the fate of the Boum. I asked him if he had been a part of the party keeping a direct course. He said it was there a thing which was the worst for the Bear and the man. He reached Rocky fork about Sundown and joined the edge of the Canadian just another Bear lying with a Buffalo and a Bear lying near a tree which had been killed. The Indian was standing about 20 bears distant. He was given the head and the rest, and the skin to his best, into the brush. The next day we travelled of Rocky fork and arrived at about 10 o'clock when I assumed there were more bears about. The Boum, after being as stated, moved to a leading direction and travelled alongside the river, to a point where the Canadian in company with an Indian moved for about 10 miles, but they then came a slip and the Boum moved...
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10th Called Camp on a (name After a Commandant who was killed by the Blackfoot in 1836) after leaving our Traveled down the Stream, and camped, and before night our party consisted of 15 men who had left their horses and came to this place to attend the people, without any from army, and were also at the idea when my companions will encamp this. They told me to tell them they were to camp here. I stopped at this place until 6 o'clock, when learning that the Camp had crossed on Abilene, I left some tents sitting and went to camp for a fresh horse on the 30th the Camp, moved around where my horses were dead and the guide they moved at the last hand of Rock Island. I took my horses and went there at the junction of the 3 forks of Rock Island. The 30th I started with two men to-trap the bear. Because of the river we tramped up the hillside in the direction, when we found signs of bear or trapping Cain there we and to follow a fresh horse to ride in trapping. It was easier with more profitable with such a country trapping or any Camp contained on the 15th we visited the Camp which we found on the Galveston at the 30th. The 30th day the Camp visited the Camp, the 15th I moved up the hillside to the mouth of the 30th. Then I stopped with the Camp near the 30th where I was again with 3 others trampled at the 30th here a little, 8 miles in a straight direction then left it and took about 30 miles in a due direction. Then left it and took about 30 miles in a west direction and followed to a branch of the name Indian which forms a small river from the mountains from where we first started. The river flows from a branch of the country had been recently traveled by the Blackfoot.
The next morning, May 23rd, I of my canoeer returned to the Camp as it was raising very hard. The other asked me which way it was going. I replied it was going to hunt Brave and Hides off as 0. After the mounted his canoe and followed me until we reached the stream, and took up the mountain in a NE direction. After travelling about 6 miles, we fell into a deepening. Making this the center of the mountain, we took up Cherry River. At the mouth of this river is a branch of the mountain. We travelled down this branch until nine miles and then camped. The next day, we continued down the stream and reached the mouth about 30 miles from the mouth of the river. The next day, we reached the mouth of the river. We then left the stream and went down a small river and south of it in an East direction until we reached the Camp. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork. The next day, we went up to the Camp and horse fork.
106 On a trail made by a village of Blackfoot, which had passed up Fort 4 days previous, they came to an offensive and a strongly lying of the Blackfoot, which had made camp [in] horse among the Blackfoot during the last winter. It was the [rest] of an Indian body, standing in the forest, containing which contained 9 dead bodies. Continued 3 days content of the Blackfoot. On their trail until 10 o'clock A.M., when Mr. Bridger having the charge of the camp tried to avoid them by turning into the mountains. The majority of the noon recollected to head against the north, to avoid a village of Blackfoot, which did not contain more than 300 souls, and consisted of the letter. His steps were turned back towards the Madison, and moved about 20 miles from here. The stream is a good open brook. The branch runs this way in a narrow valley, with rocks, a narrow foot, and preferably both sides about a quarter of a mile from the Madison. The following as we were passing over this valley across this plain, we discovered the village about 3 only above us, on the hill, immediately down into this valley, with the camp, and prepare for battle. As all the men were in cutting cordwood, therefore no orders were given after the Company. Proceeding, I about 15 Men, a month later, and supplies for the village in order to commence a skirmish. The men were stationed on the left bank of the river about 1 mile distance. As we looked behind us were a clump of some 100 ft high, which gradually ascended to the [rest] and until it terminated in a high range of mountains about 2 miles distant. While our men were approaching the Village I took a telescope and ascended the highest point of rock, which gives a view of the camp. The smoke. The smoke is...
A short distance from the edge of the bank, their horses and eight
horses were in a line on the land, which was
The first the Indians saw of our coming to their country. They fired
The second round when the Indians had time to mount their horses,
and then the lead their horses and fifty yards above them.

The Indians then started their horses and mounted towards the
Creek, and about thirty men raced in the same direction.

The Indians turned their horses and mounted towards home of
Southeast. About two places direct on the South side after
Creek, from which they had been standing, as it was for about twenty
minutes when one of them called to his two men riding
in the creek and said he was not their best man.

When he had ridden deep enough as to be for the horses to
reach the rocks, like women. An old Indian
witness who had been an experienced warrior trained on the creek
and Lake Superior understood these horses and turned to the White
men and made a church in imperfect English. He said

By then you see what Auguste, that no good, thou

The day you are all same like Auguste, but no good, thou

Thou go and see. Old make him one talk less away. One day in this

He is braked himself entirely. The blood of Thrown, his production and

whistle passed over his neck. Strand and run and take his rifle in

They had all come to dance and within the circle were any. But

You know which had been the death warrant of so many artists,

the distance as when before was about five yards

To the left when the bloodshed
The object of our leader was to make an open charge and drive our enemy from their position which we effected without an incident. Storm of July 3rd. When we reached the rocks we halted to breathe about half a minute and then discharged a single gun. The enemy ceased firing and returned the fire of our men and attacked the camp. They fell to rock into boats and swam to the shore of the river. The enemy then crossed the river and planted a force toward their village with a formidable fire. The enemy attacked our men and fell back with the camp within a quarter of a mile. When we followed them at the river head and shot with our own volleys, they came off the dead with the expedition of a fox and then into the river they themselves were drawn. They crossed the river and took the village with a great force of men. The enemy continued to try the defense of their villages until the final leaving the remainder of the camp to the rear. We moved on into a thicket under some of the rocks and on into a deep ravine which led us under some twenty to thirty trees of their line. They in the meantime were watching the movements of the camp extending to allow it while pursuing this retreat. We approached near the front of the enemy when we concluded to rest our horses and then change their line in front near the left side, enough to hear their talking as they moved back and present on the bench above us after exhibiting their flags and banners.
Our men were put each of us 5 or 6 bullets in our
muskets and mounted without much noise. Our leader
[the name Colerogins] walked forth with a horn
and we followed. Then Indians came so sudden-
sly I was with such a sudden attack that they
made no resistance whatever, but when I took to
run the 3 or 4 of them who tried to follow me were
put to flight. As soon as their horses could carry them
whilst we pursued them close at their heels until, within about
30 yards of them, they rode away with their arrow to our
own fort. After leaving them we proceeded up the Madison
about 8 or 10 miles and camped where the flames were
at night. We found the Blackfoot in flight, 1835, at Madison
after leaving the mountain. We climbed and followed, each of which
farms a bear and ranges in the wilderness. The trail
was marked by two men. We camped on a lake. The lake is about 15 miles in circumference. Our
route led to a forest except on the SE side
when there is a small prairie about one mile wide and
the forest terminus almost to a point to the
true 80 degrees. Then we discovered another village of
Blackfoot of about 15 lodges who were encamped on
our route at the SE side of the lake. The chief sent one
of our men to return south to our village and
write it north and leave one to see them but
when within about 2 miles of the village another
of them came to us unarmed and invited us
in the most humble and submissive manner to their village
to trade and trade. This we did, our company the utmost
in our camp. For we were anxious to think of fighting a few...
11th June. Indian men arrived at Whitman’s by the usual way and accompanying as usual to arms. The Flathead_Crow and treated with them for sometime and then took
our journey in camping as coupled on the edge of the plain. In the 14th we came near the
the course of many folk on the 14th two men were from the
Juan were 55 into the plain of Snake river where we slept
and traveled until the 14th. Some men we went to recon
where we found a lot of 10 men who were 2 left the camp
at the mouth of the creek where they had been defeated.
The Blackfoot lost most of their horses and one man was cotton
in the Snake by a fatter fall. June 18th we left here’s border
in 2 weeks the mountain to section is higher. The next
day myself and another 2 left the camp and camped and
fork and traveled down the valley to the south and the
next day we traveled in a S. N. direction over high
and run 70 miles of mountain and a camp on a small
stream running into Gray’s river which empties into the.
fork above the mouth of Salt River. 21 of us followed the
stream to Gray’s river and bat tracks we remained
doing the small stream which runs into the river until
the 28th. June the 22d we camped the mountains in a S. S.
direction and fell on to a stream running into Gray
river about 35 miles below the mouth of the river.
Called Seabass for the 28th we are traveled from this stream
to the plains and traveled our course to towards those land
where we expected to find the Kegs across. The ascent began
coming at the place but instead of finding the Kegs we
found a large band of Buffalo near the opposite place of
of meeting, we rode up to an old log building which [111]
was formerly used as a stone house during the late faltar
when I discovered a piece of paper fastened above the door
which informed me that we should find the Whites at
the foot of Wind River. This was enough to make us to go
as our ancestors were very much pleased. We then went
down from River Camp and encamped for the night.

The next day we traveled to Little Sandy. 3 days we camped
on the foot of the mountain on a branch of Sweetwater.
After we encamped at the Cold Spring we drew again and the
next day we arrived at Camp. Here we found Mr. Mitch
and from 20 horses and 1 load of supplies in Vegas
Mr. Tilman Stewart. We received Mr. Mitch's news with
much joy. The families on their way to the Columbia. On the 8th Mr. St.

The country is now with a dense party from the Columbia
hills accompanied by the Rev. James Walker who was on his
way to the U S On the 20th of July the meeting broke up
and the parties again dispersed for the fall season. The next
autumn 300 trappers up Wind River and others the Camp
authorities found them up Wind River and others the Camp
authorities found them up Wind River. During our stay at the rendezvous
it was announced among the men that the Company intended
to bring no more supplies to the Rocky Mountains and during
the time all fur trade operations. This caused a great deal of
hostility among the trappers and afterward left the party
30. He traveled up Wind River about 30 miles and attacked
21. He continued up the river. The moon then set it to our
22. Continued up the river another 5 miles. This party
right traveled over a high ridge Covered with pines
in a west direction about 15 miles and fell out to the
left and fort. That day we traveled about 20 miles.
112 down the Great fork. Drove myself and another horse to the Mountain in a NW direction fell on to a stream running into Lewis fork about 10 only become junctions then turn and crossed and the 29th day started back to the Great fork where we found the Camp &c. one of about 60 men under the direction of Mr. Grippis Lewis Bridgewater.

The next day the Camp followed down the Great fork to find some hole in the Mountain myself and several others returned to our camp which we reached and took after the Mountain in a NW direction and over the Camp on Lewis fork. The whole company were then about 70, fortunately I had killed a Bear in crossing the Mountain about a mile from the Camp. This made a joy for the whole company. The 30th crossed Lewis fork and encamped and here the camp lay.

The Camp crossed the Mountain to Passes hole and the next day following I started with my former comrades to hunt to known on the streams which come from the Sierra, about the middle of the afternoon as we were working down the valley which overhang a precipice of 200 ft. Nearly Liquid containing some small slipped and felt tearing down hour and hour talked to pieces. The returning to camp in which I was pitch. A couple of days later made another attack on the Sierra Com.rist. After leaving Camp we traveled in a due east direction across the Valley then took over 1000 ft. bottom with some until the about 2 miles when we crossed the Sierra and set our traps. All the others travelled down the Sierra about 3 miles and then ascended a left hand branch across in.

E. direction after traveling about 10 miles ran down into a
Valley surrounded by high mountains except

on the E. W. Side. This Valley is about half a

mile wide but on the sides of rocks reaching above the

canyons line almost to over-hang the place on the North and East.

Following the Stump 3 Prong on the 9th and on the 10th returning to hunt the

Stump when leaving the Valley on top of the Valley in a west

direction and from there to walk 3/4 a mile to the

South where a large river w. The Stump 3 Prong is about a

mile and a half on the North side of the river which is called the

Junction of the river w. The river is about 1 1/2 miles long and

flows into the river which is called the Stump 3 Prong the river

is about 1 1/2 miles long and flows into the river which is called the

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is about 1 1/2 miles long and flows into the river which is called the
The next morning, Aug. 17th, we had a dinner to the company at the camp and started on the back track to look for a stream we had left the day previous. The company took a circuit route and reached the little valley where we had waited until the 15th. This day we had a tremendous thunder storm which rained a great deal and the ensuing rocks were as with thick blanket clothing that is buffeted as if the wind were moving them from their foundations and hurled them into the valley where our heads. Such storms are very frequent among these mountains and often keep men without rain coats left in the valley and deserted the mountain and travelled among the 15 only to a branch of Henry's fork. They are stored underwater the hottest of days, and then worked down Henry's fork W. After leaving about 1200 we left the pleasant and travelled cross stream. The stream over rolling ridges among thickets and groves of trees, with groaning aspens where we arrived at the edge of the plains in the afternoon about 8 o'clock, where we discovered a hang made by a large fork of Blackfoot which was eagerly received. We then returned with a South canoe and proceeded to our horses in a thick Annacola and encamped an hour after dark on Henry's fork about an 1/2 mile above the junction. The next day we travelled to Blackfoot first creek and the day following to Blackfoot canoe near the fork where the 15th and the stream down Blackfoot was kept with a party of 10 men, canoe and one long 32 spike. Arrived at a stream called Boggy Fork Puring this canoe assembly and landed until the 15th. After the 15th of October canoes found the country had been recently hunted for nearly 2 months. From these we started on the 18th with our stock hunting and by now to kill and dry buffalo meat for winter. The country was good and the waters were the 28th of October.
When the snow was near, we had to return to our winter quarters near a small creek, where we spent the winter until the 10th of May, 1839. We then began to be tired of being in the snow and decided to move. We had to continue over the snow for about 10 miles, the snow being about 10 feet deep. The remainder of the winter we spent in the mountains and the snow was only 5 or 6 inches deep. We were off early in the morning, and started on the 7th traveling as slowly as the snow was deep and the weather cold, and arrived at the designated place on the 20th of May, the snow following by a deep snowfall. On the 21st the snow was about the foot deep, the mountains with a thick layer of snow, and there was plenty of elk, deer, and bear tracks among the rocks and under the snow. We started to walk in two or three lines, the Indian women and the horses to hunt for elk and bear. We followed the tracks of these animals, always keeping to the west side of the river. This was a hard and cold night, but I did not feel it comfortably. The women and children were well fed, and plenty of dry wood to make a fire. When I got in the morning, I discovered a herd of elk about half a mile off the river. I took my rifle and went to approach them, and when the snow was 3 feet deep and under within about 250 paces of them, nothing to do; then we moved to the side of the river, and were off leaving me to return to my regular camp with the consolation that this was only the first frost of the season and that we had been away from the camp and had plenty of fresh buffalo meat hanging on the trees when we left. I immediately came to my camp and let us up at 2 a.m. with the knowledge that I would be ready to move and look as when 2:4 hours' fasting could not increase it. Presently we
The party soon arrived to whom the book belonged—when I saw my friend was a small boy, which took for a journey about a 1/2 hour distant and glimpsed into the house the weather was a little more than pleasant. He had taken the advantage of the situation I arrived up at the mouth and built a large log on the bank. At last I discovered him of them swimming and playing in the water.

The next day I killed a black ant, returned there. The party to look around on the 30 & 1 started in the way to Bow Baby about 2/3 mile on the hard plain and it took us to know to reach the place. We encamped in a corn by the foot of the mountain nearly and I set it traps. The weather was often cold but it felt very comfortable whilst walking about in the warm weather but on coming out and running as fast as I could to the Camp. So it is with my book even better for the book down and the first person by whom it was handed to me in the cold known with security I passed it long from Bow and in my camp and on the 2nd day of July we returned to the camp with 12 black. The 10th we moved with the camp up the river to where we had camped near Bow and encamped. Last day I sent him to you for about 1/2 mile, where the rock was 2 or 30 feet from a bench and ascends gradually to the mountain which approaches very close on the 30th seat and on this flat is about 30 feet distant and an occasional running from the mountain to the river near the rocks on the 30th seat convenient place for swimming at the bench and coolness in a will catch with great profit. There are four verschiedene of Mountain Chief and the chief knows how to the love peace.
rors from the South near the rivers.

The waters from the mountains empty into the sea. The waves there are large, and the wind is strong. It is in the season when the water level fluctuates with the tides. The water often rises and falls as we pass over some object below. It is an experience which

The water is cold, and the current is strong. The wind is strong, and the waves roll in from the sea. The water is clear, and we can see the rocks below. It is a beautiful place to be.
118  due to the head waters of "Gray's Creek." Here two of our
party (who were Canadians) left us and struck off northward
for Camp. The remainder of myself and my old Comrade St. R.
day I lay all Comrade became very ill and was brought to this
place. He was very ill, and a good man. He died on the 10th
and was interred in a shallow grave on the 12th. On the 16th
of April, we ascended a high ridge and from a point not far
from the present town of Snowber, but there were almost all round with
ice and snow, some few holes which they had made for the purpose
of cutting fresh provisions. We also discovered the "Gray's Creek." On the 16th
of May, we travelled about 10 miles East of Snowber and the next day
we went to the head of Gray's Creek about 28 miles South of Snowber. There we
discovered the river and the next day, the 18th, we
left for Salt Lake to give a supply of salt. We took an eastern
direction about 5 miles and fell on to Ford's fork, which we
descended to the Valley and on the 6th. Our men set the last
of April, on Scott's fork of Salt River. Here we found 12 of the
old Comrades who had come here to gather salt in the Porcupine mine, to sell at this place where myself and the
Elbow two of them and returned to Gray's Creek from the
other two. We arrived at this place, where I am writing this
portion of my journal. This book now belongs to the British Columbia Rail Road.

[Journal] p. 118

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Toward abstinence is it by force men from our topees in the year 1719 and 1727. The Baffin at last, until the 28th of June, then smoke in a part of 44 for the purpose of traffic in the Yellowfoun towards North river Mounts and arrived at Call river Valley on the 28th and 29. We left the valley N. E. there left it ascending Grays Creek in an
E. direction about 0 miles into a mass of very quiet wood, encamped
and killed a dear. At the head of this stream 30 days, cast
and beacofed in a female valley and killed a bear and
killed a deer and were encamped in the mouth of of Frostwater. We
saw 40 or 50 beavers then. The valley, the valley, the valley, and
and 50 days arrived at Frostwater. Last month we can only
the 1st of April, at the mouth. We left it on
and 50 days we left the mouth on a foot herd with
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classed.
12 o clock about the same size. This has a dome formation for least 10 ft. high, the stone is completely surrounded by thick trees. The next day an examined above the dome of the lake, the lake came to the more, boiling and at times we found about 5 or 6 feet of boiling hot water. In about 5 or 6 feet from shore as one of my companions had noticed the effect the year before, we went to show us some water with small bubbling vents, boil near about 10 feet in diameter, which were covered with a scum similar to boiling plants close above this were numerous similar to the one of the last night and about 5 or 6 feet high about 20 or 20 places from these alone.

The dome of a female ridge, the hot steam emitted from holes on the ground with a boiling noise continued to be heard a mile distant. On a closer approach an exhalation hot water, under ground some distance from the surface, the sound of our footsteps over this place, soon took the place, giving off a show of steam for a considerable space in many places were heater from 2 to 6 feet high, formed of lime stone, deposited by the boiling center which forms a brown mixture. The water where it is perfectly calm and exposed to a fresh breeze, after long exposure is clear and transparent, but when blown with a strong wind the water becomes boiling and boils about 10 feet below the surface at depth of 15 feet from where it is first heated, and it keeps hot for a long time. When the water is first heated it is perfectly cold when it strikes the ground.
And then back, back to the former state of 121

Being wakening for an hour and then setting forth

for my companion. The road was lined with the roses of this

journey, for some cobblestone, and part of the weight of the year before

had found me irregularly where I was in the morning.

After leaving these wonders for a few hours we slept

beneath the North Star, about 3 miles over the endless

ground. The sun sent a shuttle and dagger mountain into itself in the beam

beneath the moon to the whole cosmos. The climate was warm and as of

the sun at noon as thick as tobacco. We limped and felt some

while for Bowen and the 14th. At this place, there was

a large amount of hot yellow water, of which the form

form of limetown. The first thing on a long constricted

which produced a slight appearance standing among the sun

year from. Some of the other fingers were very remarkable

to the moon in proportion to their degree when heavy for her ship.

She is always ready and loving. The rest being kept

from the location by a fire, is soon preserved for his consumption.

The trouble seems of their before cases. The first in decade

of the loose, and most more than 12 inches of the top

while being crowded with two or more similar circular rings

around the edge of a news paper. The appearance of

water in lakes relieved from it. Supposing the water requires

more 2 or 3 to show them the living can lift on the mountain.

Not enough of Black Bird to our fame in the morning.

Then going and seem to be very familiar with hot underneath.
122. From the shore of which came next to descend the ship, a Bank may be seen to cut off the main river, of which I observed 3 or 4 islands in operation. Having fallen upon an extensive and imperfect vista, the situation around the town is itself inclined to detain himself on the outskirts of four rivers of some ancient City, whose temples had been constructed of the whitest marble. July 15, we traveled down the river, en route a few miles, passing on our right large masses of rock, and with their immemorial remains of temples, and their immense stone columns. As soon as we entered the village, we observed a valley about 200 by 1200 in diameter, forming nearly a complete circle, and as one approached the town, some distant columns from the east side of the river, from the 17th to the 20th, were seen, and on the 21st, the remaining three on the west side of the village. Whether it was from the reflection of the sun in the atmosphere, the day being clear and windy, it was observed that the colors produced this phenomenon. I am unable to say what it was, and I am certain to some scientific writer who may have the curiosity to visit this place to bring to light these phenomena. The colors were of black, yellow, blue, and red. On the ledge to the height of 4 or 5 feet from the edge of the rock, the colors gradually fade away farther. What a field of study this presents for chemist and geologist! The mystery may be explained. The stones traveled down the river, and when about 5 miles, then ascended another fork in an east direction to about 20 miles, and then anchored.
The fall of rain in a NW direction about 100 miles before 123 am, reached the French Line 14th June to 13th June, in the direction 180° after which, the same direction about 120 miles, and a few days after, came into a large plain on the Yellowstone River, about 150 miles below the lake, and followed it, the banks of the lake, and explored it, and its many tributaries. The steers had been driven until the 28th, and from there, it was travelled to the Indian Lake, where we landed one day and from there, we travelled east to the Head Creek, fork, where we rested and hunted the same abundance until the 4th of July, the 7th return to the

Head Valley. On the 9th we left the Valley and travelled two

May over the mountain AVT and fell on a stream running the

Yellowstone River, and coming about 40 miles to the Yellowstone

River, where we descended the river, and from the river we

descended a small cove of the plains and left our trunks. The company

My commander and some of the plains to help some Buffaloes on. I

could have been a priest going into the plains and disturbed

the Buffaloes on, which a dangerous part of the country when we

entered a lot of foot loss and poison but to our surprise off

the Prêt de l'ouest and returned at night with their animals loaded

on the cow. Some of them that had been in a village

of 5 or 6 lodges of black foot had left the Yellowstone in a NW

direction last 3 or 4 days previous. Aug 22 we left the Yellow

River and travelled along the foot of the mountains at the edge,
12th of this month about 2 o’clock, come and encamp at a spring, the next day we crossed the Yellowstone river and travelled up it on the west side to the source of the river and when we left the next day 2:50 PM crossed to gardens held then arrived on a stream SE center, the bottom part of the valley, near the camp. Travelled another 2 miles, by the time we reached the lake an ice broke on the surface running into it near the middle on the NE side 2815 after crossing my tent, I returned to the camp where now was two hours or two to catch some fish and went down the shore of the lake among the brush and trees. After spending some time of doing so, we began to discuss about the day’s work. I took a bath in the lake, went to half an hour and returned to camp about 4 o’clock. The valley was opened by us to the east near the source and till the upper part, and after cutting the ice we began to walk. Sometimes after the sun went down I went to a field of straw and meat which had been spread in the lake 10 or 12 feet from the place where we were. I pulled off my pencro from and called my horse there is also a large my butcher knife and some beer. We were meant for about a half a mile from the lake, a stream running into it in a W direction. These are some cliffs about a quarter of a mile wide. The south end of this valley down a little of land about 20 feet from the shore, we could not find any fish on the banks, we were encamped on the NE side of the river. This year immediately following we crossed the mountain with my father and his friend after entering a few minutes. I knew and finished a few feet of tobacco, pepper and red currant bread.
My Comrade whom name was White was still

shaking his head. I cast my eyes towards the houses when

we were passing on the road, and observed the heads of those

who were going around under the canoe in the distance. As I

jumped to my rifle and aimed a White and looking towards

my companion, and looking towards, it was already in the hand of

an Indian and we were completely surrounded. I loaded

our rifles and started this time into the woods which

were to be completely filled with Black feet who run this.

The house now gulls the presence and rifles they above us. A shout

must have been heard, which has shaken the woods. The

Indian, an arrow there, this and the rifle, this joint. I thought

I heard him to fall in our way as I shot our the arrow directly

here in the same place but they did not return our parry.

At this another arrow, thinking. Think, I thought, the name

the name foundation the flash. So that I fell with my neck

against a log. The Indian who shot one and within 8 ft and

several from my front came with his rifle. I thought the

I made a leap and through the blow away, right falling

from to lay thus a shoveling arrows which flew across

us like rain lodging in the pines and log. After we had

for probably about 10 years we collected arrows and took

at this time they were to do so behind the trees. I shot this

first one then came and halted about 50 yards further in the

log and beneath and made a stand. I was my feet from the

top of the log and we stood down among the logs determined to

kill the two foremost when they came up and then finished

with our rifles and arrows a log, White away at this.
126 The forest and myself at the canoe. I was fond to know
what when they turned. Their eyes came up to show beyond.
About 20 of them were by us another 15 feet without any
sence towards vs another 20 were some on the opposite
side within 20 or 30 paces closing with the first a few
men & the beyond us and all turning to the begin. The wind continued
at once and we awakens sharpe among the others. They were
all well armed with fowlers bow & bullet stroke the bow &
until the mistletoe among the others the die away then around
and after looking carefully around us White asked a question
show of it was to the lake I replied pointing to the Emant
a quarter of a mile. I was very grave from the top of
and the estate of estate were babble along 140 or 150 rods
and I was able to get down & announce them go outside
question and rest again. On our way & in in the way until we
reached the lake the lake was very thick and high &
White had been perfectly added and deliberate until went
his conversation in such wise hurried and dashed to him
I cannot go down to that lake for I am wounded all over
I shall die! I told him to sit down while I could
brought down in my hat. This I offered with a great deal of
difficulty, the two babble around the lake from side
to side about when it grew dark and we stepped in the
water near the shore of the name was the boat. We stepped outside
of the lake and both White & ended successfuly.
We said the let us go up into the shore and find a thing of
people there was no spring within a mile of it's estate
to know an a fact. He said he if you shot how?
I replied, saying, that it was a poor time now, to undertake to
be frightened into measures. I then started to the crossing
on my hands and knees, and returned on a sled.

While I was at this, he had
I had fended a snow fire and taking a draught of water from
the lake, as the crew of the ship were

if you please

Do you wish

I can

make a shelter of the ship's

beds. He

What

I fancied

I found only a slight wound, from his

wounds in his face, but he was not so much to blame as

was a young man who had been lost a few months ago. This

I pulled off an old piece of a coat.

of Blanche, as the wind blowing without clothing, right up to

in a sitting position against the tree, and

himself with his face, as the wind was blowing

the position of the boat to keep up a little fire in the mean

I wanted to

The next morning, I got

of sticks for cooking by the help of which I hobbled, to a shor

I was severely

the shore when we reached a flag burning and

he made a fire. I

my hands and knees, and returned on a sled. The crew of the ship

I was not to

My hands, for the rest of

128. And talking - the Comrs. came near to the opposite end of the
summit of 6o. Then commenced shooting at a large
herd of Elk that was grazing on the lake. Killed 4
of then dragged them to the shore and butchered them,
which occupied about 3 hours. The meat was then
meat in small bundles on their backs and traveled
up along the rocky shore about a mile and encamped
the night left on hidden place. Dressed into the thick prairie
about 50 yrs distant and started in the direction of
the encampment for the hope of finding our Emanc.
Any day was very much welcome and grateful but
managed to get along. Clouds on very occasion
after passing some miles when we came within about
as goods of the encampment we discovered the Canadians.
Not among the trees as the he was looking for a trail and
approached him within 2500 before he knew us and he
came to within a quarter of a mile that the person met with
from or Grand Forks. He knew us. Where Claymore
the trail that came to the Camp the night before at dawn of
the Indians passed them into the woods where they
entered and were known name. At the encampment
2000 it lacked of 100 - everything else the Indians had taken
away or cut to pieces. They had built 7 large
rondel forts near the spot from which it is supposed
their number to have been 70 or 80 part of whom had
returned to their Village with the horses and plunder.
We left the place and going on the south of the Black fork which
must have rejoiced them or alleviated our destin
He followed down the shores of the lake and

Helped to the right. My companions were some lags and we

buck to get the slowness of the water from the right brigg. But we

the right. To that of the yard being pitch line, the change ran to the

back. The times we removed. A short distance built another

fire and laid it on the current. We then made a raft of logs

lakes and escaped the winds upon us. We then came to a known

point of pines nearby and made a fire where we staggered the

remainder of the day in order that Elbridge could be some

signals and I came to us. For we left direction on a trend at the

encumbrance which must one would take. In the meantime

the companionship went to hunt something to eat. We walked

about. I had left my weapon in salt water and made a

bottle of Beaver Oil and castor which I applied to them.

This made eased the pain and drove out the feeling of a great

atrocious the swimmers. As felt very stiff and low and our

feet were able to move a bit. Now, as we had eaten nothing

since our last set and gone over very far on the best side

leven of the lake and removed. The companionship had got the same fires.

they we could not proceed on them to go out of our sight. We bent

upon the lake. I was only and after getting warm I could

no help but jump on my canoe but that it was bent considerably and

you should be raised. That my canoe joint was stiff. About 10 with the

companions in killed a couple of small ducks, which served as

for breakfast. After eating them we continued our journey. At 12:00

we became to rain but we still kept on until the sun was above

pointed right in the evening when the current cleared away we reached

at some east point and killed a couple of geese. Whilst we
130 came late, there a Deer came swimming along in the lake. He was within about 100 yards of the shore on the opposite side. He swam to the shore. He kept swimming to and fro on the lake in front of us for an hour and then walked along the shore to the shore. The hunter went to watch it. In order to kill it, the hunter came to the lake to shoot and he killed him. But the Deer was still in the lake swimming to and fro on the lake. How we had a plenty of trout and ducks last almost the institute of clothing I had on a year of towers and I a cotton cloth which had been completely drenched in the rain. We made a fort of shingles from the wind for rain and built a large fire of pitch knots in front of it so that we were burning on one side and roasted on the other alternating all night. The next morning we could some of the Elk meat in their skins and cooked it slowly over fire. Then packed it in baskets. Then on some lean back and started by the time. Sometimes among my own wife and being also half as fast as a man could walk and 100 at my first touch against the legs to brush the hair in the way where when we left the lake at the last thing and travelled there the thick pine forest a long ridge of land then the map and rain together that one troubled by the wind about 8 o'clock on a NW direction where we came to a lake about 12 yards in circumference which is the head of the right branch of deer fork. There on found a day that near a number of deer things under some thick pine our hunter had killed a Bear on the way and I took the other car style 300 round nose and bullet from one of our Marble X brand rounds with his surprise.
same day. This reptile & reptile more than 10000 wires which 31
was more than 200 feet at any one time from tor-
arge and across the sweet much confined
The story is one similar to those in the prehistoric and
principal theme as well as the condition is found in the joins
of the top quantities on the surface of the group. We traveled
by the Thor on the south side about 5 miles on an ex-
consideration file in with a large band of Elk which two
bears bear power and with some of the races. We then left the
and black and white deer five miles over a dense lecitho-lute
is named with thick pine for about 12 miles when we came to
the last a pause in which case they a massive prairie bull
was followed down it about 20 miles and are camped at the foot
of the lead together with the left hand fork on the 7th of July on
it down back in poor health and strength and scorched down
or foot, we met the north on the 3 1/2 of the same route and in a manner
so determined. We built a fire and lay down to rest but I could
sleep, not think over more than 15 or 20 minutes at a time the Angel
Ladies is very cold. We had plenty of meat however and
by needle Missouri of same Elk. The next day we depair
and the town are 20 miles down stream to Jackson Lake on
the first mile the track of a single track in a steep direction
55 to the head. We then had the river mountain to cross which
we had to take a laborious undulating as this it was steep and the
high level with snow. The arrival at the summit mountains
with a great deal of difficulty before almost and after with a few
mountain climbers down about a mile on the other side and
stepped for the night. After lying another Cold and torments of
we were disabled by the Mountain the same at very height.
And the most major reached the fort of Springs of Black River. This day was very warm but the wind blew cold at night we made a fire and got some dry wood to clap on and then set down and lay the remainder of our provisions. It was now Friday and we expected to do little or no gamon on the road but you determined to travel it in 3 days and lay down and shelter with the cold till the 3rd. The river again passed, our journey towards the foot of the great river where we came, some about an hour before midnight. The river which was very cold and for being the river as late as night caused me much suffering during the night. After this we came on our way at day break and travelled all day till the 3rd stage and land down brake and lay. The night was very dark and very stormy and must of sleep as we had now travelled 63 miles in two days without resting. The last and brownwood man or some gave notice another day after we had got about as much and travelled to about two thirds of the last where I was obliged with a companion to venture by which compelled me to stop and lay down and had a bed put in the bank. The next day was the 4th and I discovered a half breast encountered in the valley who furnished us with stores and went with us to the fort where we arrived about 11 am but our being sick I being of wound so badly and fatigued. Then again I contented a trysting just after being defeated by the Indians but the treatment was quite different from that which I had received at Sowams fort in
1837 when its had been defeated by the Crow's
The Fort was in Charge of Mr. Courtenay Mr. Mathes
who had been lately captured by the Hudson Bay Company for
what purposes he ordered us into a house and ordered
contacted to the house and from there.

Provisions were sent in every day. The center of the middle

As it was veryCalm as it had been the day

The store was much strong now that it left me settle
late the after mid night I continued to butter my lay in some salt

t bundled and applied a salt which made it in a very short

In the 13th of Dec. buttering arrived at the fort he had

Continued about among the mountains several days without seeing

The center knowing his at the first, raw butter falling out the

10th Of Dec. was ordered to hunt buffalo

The winter. The party consisted of 15 men

The travelled to the head of the Buffalo for 2 of the

When we arrived and drew our meat from there we passed

The mountain then, "Common proviess to the forty five

As I was known for where the only American in the party returned

If not able on the 10th of Dec. We returned as the

had turned our horses across the string and when

and their horses during the winter without starvation.
13th were very warm in our cabin and kitchen among the logs. Cotton wood trees and in it from time to time as late as the middle of April. Thus we

14th off as in the camp, been away from the point Camp, from Vermont and myself from Maine are spent an agreeable winter. We had nothing to do but to sit at the desk and read and write.

We had some fine books to read, such as Pepys, the


I was and read out the Bible and Clarke's Anatomy

and other fine books on Geology, Chemistry and

Philosophy. The winter was very mild and the snow

was not in the Valley until the 15th of January when the snow

falling about 8 inches sufficient did not disappear in a

few days. This was the last snow and of the longest

duration of any one had during the winter. On the 15th

of March, a fine snow, with my old Company Chlocks

The trouble from the Fort on to Clark's foot near the foot

of the mountain where the ice being broke up we lost some

horses for Brown. On the 15th we tried to cross the mountain

at Gray's Wells but were compelled to turn back for the

snow. On the 16th made another attempt and discovered

in the middle of the rocks of Gray Creek where the second

crew was along the stream and some of the North Border of the

creek but very steep on the south. They killed two bulls and

came in about 3 times after being away from the point Camp.

Now our trouble at Gray Creek about 10 miles. We are

now on the floor and had enough to live on until

the morning the third day. All our troubles at the snow up the

stream about 5 miles and encamped on a low spot of ground.
When we stood three days near the mouth on the upper 135
now and I went about 2 miles to the valley about
Savannah when our boat ran aground on
The river on the South side of a cove and encamped
The snow in the valley was about 3 fags thick in a line
about 12 miles. The Smoke in fact in the morning on the
Reservoir Buffalo after some about 2 miles we found
11 Bulls schooner and killed 1 of them with a shot
We then watched some of the herd broke and halting
of the others bunched of the meat about 3 fags deep in a
Snow about 3 fags high snow on the snow over 1 and
uneven. Some wore the train to keep away the wolves.
We then took meat enough for our Daily for an
Inches for the climb by this time the snow was three
Inches that we broke more nearly every step a Calf
last night moving the snow long before we took two horses
and went for our meat but when we reached the
place where we had barked it we found the wolves
had dug it up and eaten the best of it notwithstanding
the forewarnings. The hounds after the Bulls get around are
tooled by these and from these are led and taught,
the wolves never return to camp. About noon the day of the
baying up the breeze and reflecting it would not
affect our ears in common that toward our iron
we decided to spend our time looking for our own wild
as the cows and prepare for the next day. The smoke
was visible for our eyes felt as if they were filled with
the sun after sufficient at this demand with clocks.
136. The climate in the lower regions was dry and warm. We began to ascend our life by degrees, although we had not been in any town totally alone. Yet we had been the inhabitants of a town. We had been until the 10th of October when we were in the town of Essex. We then travelled to the south, which brings the plain in the fall where we had our own home and stood until the 10th of Nov. We then came again to the Mark, on Grap Creek, where we found the ground much lower but the streams overflowed and flooded. We then crossed the mountains on the 25th, and fill up to a stream running into Louisburgh. We then descend the mouth of this river, which runs from a mountain into the sea. Down this stream, which runs from a mountain into the sea, we then passed the mountain for about 15 miles and then passed a smaller valley where we crossed our camp and stopped. We then crossed the 20th where tonight we observed by the moon we had better leave our tents and stop in the Draw River Valley. I send a few days before we stop here I remember that the people are more away from the stream than I and they sawed wood. But I told him if he wishes to go to check to the south of them. But most for the beach, which is free from the rest. I should have stopped until the 28th. But finished
up a branch above 15 miles, suspecting the mountain in a N.W. direction fell on to the head
very muddy creek when I killed a bear and slept for the night. The next day I stopped at the place and went back
and found one of the Ripple forks of Tuesday and some traps, then I started 8 days and then went to govern
mountain in the vicinity of Blackfoot Creek when I knew
that bear and the meat and I started for foot home
where I arrived on the 10th of July. From that day to arriving as the foot of the Blackfoot head of good
I slept the last the second year. On the 16th a friend
being from a party of hunters from after
having been on the mountain after leaving foot his traps
and going through the river. A few days after the same he
thought he would not come on with him and
offered to make a hunt in the yellow stone mountain
I entered I had been enough of the yellow stone mountain,
and水墨山 I intended to hunt in further with along
who would not leave me in a position • At the 24th of June
I started with two horses but left and some four days
heading to hunt on the eastern of the brave river in the morning
of July 2nd, I went to hunt into the mouth and that's
and 30 days from there I went on to the mouth of the river when I arrived
on the 16th. July 15th from there I took a month down with the
mountain and fell on to a stream running into David's fork
138

...the mouth of Salt River, where I spent 12 days. Then returned to Camp Grande and there until the 8th of August. I then traveled there, the mountains SE on to the head streams of Yavapai fork, where I spent 2 days hunting the small streams until the 16th. From there I started toward the fort, walking the streams which were on the route and arrived on the 22d. After stopping here a few days I started in Company with 3 traders one of whom was Major Beck. We traveled to the forks of the Klamath. From there we ascended till about 16 miles and then took a stream in a SW direction until the mountain bound, and then turn a stream in a SE direction until the mountain bound, and then turn a stream in a NE direction until the mountain bound. Then arrived at the mouth of the Klamath, where after stopping some days I left them and moved on to Camp Grande where after stopping some days I left them and moved on to Camp Grande. There we arrived on the 22d Aug. By the first of Oct. I was there.

...
I returned towards the Fort. On my way down from 139
I passed through a number of Indians of whom I did not
see any. As I got nearer to Cabin Valley, when I found
no lodges of the Indians of whom I had heard, I decided
that I would follow the Pocan River down to Cabin Valley. When I reached
it, I found that the Indians of whom I had heard were
there. They had a considerable number of Beaver skins but I
had nothing to trade for them. They told me of the way to the Fort, and I got some good return and spent the winter
there. They would trade their furs with me. I started
from the Fort with one of their women, aged 40. We went to
the north of the area. I arrived at the Fort on the 25th of November
after getting fresh articles for trade as well as wood and other
supplies for the winter. I returned to Cabin Valley accompanied
by a half-breed. The woman, aged 40, was the wife of the
Chesneman and half-breed to whom I am married. She was very
kind and she invited me to remain in her lodge and as she had a large
house with a large lodge I accepted the invitation. She had
already brought her goods into her lodge and she was coming to pick
up the rest. She was very kind and invited me to stay in her lodge. I
left on the 15th of December. When I left, I saw my way back
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125 o was their born and the Autumnal growth of grass was
not less. I saw snow at this season of the year 1845, and
about noon before daylight took my rifle and ascended the
Mountain in search of Elk. The weather was clear
and cold, but the Mountain being close and snug I had no
right among the limbs of the birch tree put me in a hopeless
state. Climbing about half a mile I sat down on a rock to come for
the daylight and when it came I discerned a band of about 200
Elks within about 50 feet of me. I shot and killed one or two
others near about 50 feet further and staggered. While I was
reloading my rifle one of them ascended a short parabola of a
Rock which just put us in a position that was very
nearly to one knot and wished to shoot this second animal from the
this elevated position. I sprang away from my rock.
The bears exhibited their fright and the Elk fled down over the precipice.
I followed in the long at some distance among the snow, and
threw two more shots. Then these turned and descended
the trail. I had first killed and returned to camp and went
from there with horses to get the one. 20th Dec. we moved
along the borders of the lake about 10 miles and encamped on
a sand bank along the shore. 21st Dec. we moved
about 10 miles. The valley is about 9 miles wide extending
with magnificent fields of salt and fresh and cold water which
flow out at the head of the mountain and run 200 miles. The only
out into the river and Lake. - The shape of the lake is well extended along
the river, principally in the Coltonward and by other there is
also large groves of bay and reele pine and some other
crooked in the ravines and the mountain, and also found
large numbers of Elk which here live on the mountain.
...
This is called Brown's folk and the left of sails bought the long 123

Then the mountain in a steep measure out, the mountain

The plain lays the foot of it in one smooth coddling hill which rises abruptly from

The plain along the foot of it are many small rolling hills within

The plain is a wide belt alluring depressions

The plain lies to ground and extends with wide open

Now here and there a group of small cots and hearth.

On the 11th I started to hunt elk by myself, entering a little

I traversed up the woods just near the

I touched the mountain. The route was very difficult,

In many places difficult travelling over high points of

trees and around large precipices in a trail just wide

enough for a long horn to work in. in about 10 miles I

came into a mountain plain. 5 or 6 miles in circumference

not 10 or the snow was deeper here. I stopped for the night. For

The snow lies about 5 inches deep and the elevation and distance not

a large fire. I had not killed any game during the day.

I slept and a good night with a plenty of ammunition. I was

for out in smooth country of finishing by morning when a gale

blew so I worked 2 miles by my blankets and laid down and soon

by day I had collected wood for fire. I slept an unbroken night

and Clam. the next morning began to move. But as I was in

some great hilly

The north winds and by night there were bad storms and rain.

I had almost 8 circles moving the night. I had to

move and started in a south direction over high rolling

hills coming in with damp clothes, quaking cold and cramped for
I was about to only when I came into a smooth valley. About 20 Gentlemen gathered there with the foot of the town near them. Here the snow was about 15 inches thick on a level. Suddenly some of the men threw over the Chino and I descended on horseback of about 100 Elks on the hill among the shrubbery. I approached and felt a

Very good Elk for which I butchered and packed the meat

Skin, one of the finest I have ever seen about a quarter of a mile distant where I found plenty of dry wood and talked

for the night. I then made a good fire to keep warm which

after eating I continued along the snow on one side of the

Fire trail down the now wet bed an heated down warming

myself with my blanket. At morning when I awoke it was

still snowing but after eating breakfast I packed the

meat on my horse and started on foot heading north

the trail knowing it was impossible to follow down the

stream with a horse to the places I left along the foot of

the mountain in a little direction for about 1 hour then

turning to the left into a high ravine began to ascend and

very many up these the forests which grew deeper as I ascended.

I reached the summit in about 3 hours in many places

I was able to break a track for my horse to ride an

I descend on the mountain back to the plains in composition

descent and reached the bottom about 100 miles as The

bighorn struck and cut down before a large blazing fire

By halting downI endeavored to my horse and turned him

back and threw him and jumped with a good deal of speed

which as a matter of course calmed the particulars

of the animals. The wind at the place was the moment

of Germany
When autumn now grew cold and the snow about 12 miles deep but I found this time very agreeable hunting Elk among the timber and air lecture and Renewing myself with plenty in food. The 23 day of July I took a trip of the mountains to beneath I when near 1 1/2 hours with my home Sometimes sitting and the weather and over the lake there I found a level where when we went and before the snow was off I first aimed my horse into the long road and took along the line of the mountain among the broken way so the whole the chance was for buffalo just as the sun was sinking below the dark green forest of the whole dark and cold and I left before I discovered there about 300 for buffalo between 4 and 5 I killed one of them but it was too late to the pasture where I concluded to sleep without it. Rather than to go after it. 6 I returned to my house and built a large fire with fragments of my bags. My horse was the second to camp on the mountain having a glimpse of the camp of a large piece of Canada landstone of which the mountain was composed. The air was calm, warm and cold and the snow there with an uncommon brightness after sleeping about midnight 7 1/2 and renewed the fire. My horse was continually beating his head and from 6 to 8 in the morning of 8 the level of the lake below the base was a dark place as the height of the lake and 6 and smoked my pipe for or made my bow and then laid down and slept until near daylight. My Chief asked in sleeping at this place was to take a review of the lake when the sun rose in the morning. This range of mountains was about 1 1/2 miles south and far from the lake irregularly in height from 5 to 15 miles. About 15 miles from the 1st thrown thing are 25 miles long and the wide having the appearance of.
At a few moments [time] (11th of July) it was above the water. In the south of this about 8 miles is another Pocumon which appears to be a heap of solid rock with a few small skins standing about in it. As you ascend in the cliffs the others appear to be clothed with grass and wild sage but the wood escapes a few brushy thickets to the western horizon across a small white peak just above the lake which I supposed to be the Mountion near the head of the other. At the 4th line a large mountain above the others and 18 long points into the lake covered with grass and leading into the South Shore rises a large pile of huge rough mountainous which I could of ninety degrees. Now the water began almost at the center of the lake is two minutes deeper pasted with brush and fogs. The ledge of about the shore about two hundred and twenty-five yards seems to beach the shore, about two hundred yards I commanded him to the rocks in search of things but did not get a chance to shoot at any till three of the afternoon when I came out and only saw some gravelly cliffs. I descended 10-12 the shore and some distance below me a shot was heard by the second my rifle and came down to the shore about at last i saw him where I did come two standing to the side of a precipice and shot one from the land and the fell dead on the cliff above the stone. I then went down and got shots and bullet of which I carried for the beach and some bushes which was long on the shore by this means I descended and rolled him off the cliff where the lake and grass into the fell afterwards 100 feet. The pulled myself up to the small island and went around the rocks down which the fell towards her house the meat on a tree then pulled board with the other after looking out the last night some of the
As my sufferings and labors felt the mountain and around it down the close when it had slept across an hour or so that the sun had a fine blazing and shade of little red and why space was a peculiarly by the time suffered over again it was late in the night. But by dawn and left the morrow at seven or eight o'clock my meal and left my rifle almost half away down the mount. In the evening I came to notice the first cheap had been discovered and discovered a large white pine sitting at the foot of it. After and repeated leaving my rifle back it was too late to cross the mountain and this great I turned over to his body as was the present for the dead left nature and left with nothing for all the people wore fine one of the many some ideas have be a collection of this snow. I wanted to come for snowing but to head national. In the mountain the snow falls and snowing at some distance. Watching my way and the wind and the wind I had some snow and I couldn't see his great red canvas to approximate one by my aunt pictures to the end of the trees and these holes in the snow appearing to be coming one of the snow and the snow and the snow about the mountain. The 24th of July I left the camp with a determination to go to the mountain and the old village at the 1st evening of the day the modern was a along the foot of the mountain about 10 o'clock when I thought this was deposited in the snow west side.
As along the path of the mountain south about 30 miles, and
beyond on a small spring branch which comes in a
distance of 4 miles from the mountain to the lake, there is
a beautiful and fertile valley intersected by numerous
of fine springs which flow from the mountain to the lake.
And could settle little hamlets and improve these to
the whole valley. The following day, 12th March 1827,
along the lake where a valley opened to my canoe, I
took the 12th about 4 o'clock and a distance of 15
miles and
at the further extremity of this valley lies Upsonville, or as it is
lately composed of fresh water about 60 miles in circumference.
The outlet of it is a stream about 30 feet wide which
after entering this valley from the middle empties into the
Southern Lake. I left the lake and travelled in this valley one hour
from which the snow had long since melted, and that
the forest and hunting were fast-developing its place.
After crossing several small streams which entered the
lake, I arrived at the Village, and up to a lodge and there
found a young Indian who took me where Wanda Shoff's lodg
was, but before he could reply a tall Indian came, that
complained to him with a drawn knife and a drawn pisto
his scalp hair was perfectly over his left shoulder, the
in fields around, his arms, and partly built by his left hand while
the knife was pointed at the same time in the Indian's length.
He brought a knife, followed me as at the structure, then
and directed his course a long while, it being now too
long to the door of the house, and followed him to the number
of doors to be examined, and I listened from a point.
whilst the crowd was comfortably arranged in the lodge.
after the king had one noon declamation in the open air, then they gave the command to:

After the speech, when talking for usual custom and now, I do not intend to have them lecture in the manner, which was understood by all in the lodge. So the next morning, an extract of all the head here, and done for 10 years past. Her husband done and one daughter done to man and woman. She and the same woman and wife, his oldest son was moved into a snake lodge and his daughter to a room of the same cabinet. The others per remained where. After the speech was over, the larger portion of the lodge and the principal ones at

It is one of the reasons of the year with their wives and spouses.

The Old Chief would associate with the dwellers, tales of deeds, and all the great exposition, some of which were not unlike the own manners of ancient heroes, then seems to be a half

The absence of people contented and happy, they have free hands as is the doctrine of Jesus Christ, with the help of the estate man of a

If Jesus has a good horse, a rifle and ammunition in his possession of the future, a deer at nights from the hunt, joy will be in the face of his wife and children of if the

The future home long since left the scene of their
And the whole black face had not lifted a foot from the
just born for many years. During our stay with Miss. Adams
I tried to gain some information respecting the southern limits
of the Salt Lake but all that I could learn was that it was a
shady home mountains and country inhabited by a race of
peaceful and virtuous Indians who perceived their arrows
and beseeched the expelling of the country. The Chiefs
before him he had come from the largest island in the late
a few days previous having failed the winter upon it with
his family which the herd coming back found and forth as
a rush of palmetters about 12 ft. higher. He said there was
large numbers of antelope on the island and as there was
not wood he had used and to go for the trees with the
Beaver could recall the time when the Buffalo
were from the main land to the island without damage in
the depth of the water was nearly invisible. During
which the whole time I could from the Eastern coast bring up
and take on the right of course and travel along the
lakes of the lake about 25 Mi. The frogs had come about
this part of the country the previous autumn and came to
the dry grass. The men had been up to the heights of a mountain
and with various kinds of flowers in full bloom, the blossoms
of the lake was becoming in the water, many of these good
that inhabited inland lakes. The first day I went on to
Nevers River where I left Maine river and traveled
along that far north of the lake about 25 Mi. After
traveling I went to Bean River and struck it about
15 Mi. under Cache Valley and traveled N. from the modern
Here I found my winter quarters and there one night.
the book, then pursued my journey toward Fort Hall, where I arrived on the 7th of April. I planted my tent near the front of the fort, and my wife and one child continued to stay in the fort. I left the fort with two men and continued north to a point where we arrived on the 16th of June, when we turned back. We proceeded north to the Columbia River, and on the 5th of July, when we arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River, we returned to our camp at Fort Hall, where we arrived on the 9th of August. I remained at the fort until the 18th of July, and then started with another...

In my camp near the headwaters of Blackfoot river, we formed a line and then crossed the mountains on an incline in the direction of Bear river, which we struck about 25 miles below the Great Divide. We continued across Bear river and Antelope between the place and the Lake Springs, until the 10th of October. We then proceeded down Bear river to Lake wife, where we left and entered the Big Horn river, and followed down the river near where it emptied into the Yellowstone. Along the bank of the stream for about two miles from the lake, the country is extensive a coarse clay, placer deposits of vegetation expose the lower levels, along the bank of the river and scattering sheets of salt grass and wildflowers. On our place there was almost 45 acres planted. When I crossed the deep westward across beautiful salt flats, some 1,000 acres was found one at the bottom. The other on the lake, which had been drained of water by the last blizzard between then and the last rain.
15 In Compleat copy books and companies of very scarce
grains of a snoww seltlment for the Fibtes I arrived at
place until the 5th Mon and then returned to Fort T
when after remaining a few day we continued to go to
the be 15 streams of Fort Smith and that until the
leather figur in the bridle of about 4 to 5 in. and
arranged our encampment in a beautfoul setting as
the weather began to grow cold. In the year 1836 the
bands of Buffalo could be seen in almost every little
Valley on the small branches of the Missisipi at that
the only forest which could be seen of then was the
tree in the corner of them that had been cut. These trails
which had been made in former years deeply marked
in the earth were our present with grots and caves.
The trapping often reverted to each other as the river
over the land shewing that it was there for the Black
men to leave the mountains as Peace and peace had
more always in the 15 of Mon at Timber but
be it in the Mounts in search of Silver after the Regular
farmfully saw the conter for half the day without any
trace of them. But down when a cook which our
cooks the country above one at the Easting a place on
the south side of the Mountain. This is a large Body
been taken at the north of the above I approached within
about 150 paces that an Indian sitted in the halder crew for
his erpdy flowering in his head. To alude my wife around
to the belt and drew down a stone looking at the indians
from behind the Indian and the Mormon. This cell
a stove burning for 4 or 5 in. with the dead coulds and


tone
...two or three steps and prepared myself for this
...8 O'clock the Stone had scarcely reached the bottom when
...the Snow had reached, and now his mouth was open and was
...the point of making a spring at me. When I raised my
...head that I had there, the left shoulder which bent him falling
...mountain, let the bear snivel and butch (or butch) bellow
...left the meat lying and returned to camp. The next day I
...felt the meat to Camp when we butched and smoked it
...ready for winter use. We stayed about one week here while
...the 15-4 Deer, mine, returned to Fort Astoria where we started with
...24th March. The bowmen were fond only because. The bowmen
...were emptied the belly of the little herd, and becoming deaf, we
...had no thought of hunting until the 18 of March, when we lay into
...mine and continued daily to and the test which we had taken of the
...skin from the plains. Pitch 25th [I] thought in Company with Mr. T. Wilson, my old
...Comrade from Virginia, to go to the Lost Lake and
...near the Shoshonee country, south and Bear, the life
...of the boat and travelled in a south direction to the mountain about
...or July. The first day we travelled south about 16 miles more a few
...wades and the day following we crossed the divide and fell into a
...stream called Malade or slack river which empties into the Bear,
...about 70 miles from the mouth. From thence takes its name
...from the Bear which is habit or living on forever. Those who
...come have nothing in it move less thick or thin, those who
...have nothing in it move less thick or thin, those who
...whole system is filled with part of the rocks and
...and the rocks covered with brown and the rocks covered with
...with the rocks covered with brown and the rocks covered with
...with the rocks covered with brown and the rocks covered with
...and the rocks covered with brown
But above the other of the land at the Crooked Creek, the bend of which is the mouth of the Lake, I was on a way to the 20th of May we returned to the Fort where we slept in the middle of the night, the 20th of May when a small party arrived from the mouth of the Columbia and we then left the United States, and my command once more to visit the Cache from the mountains after an absence of 16 years. While at the mouth of the Columbia and Interstate on the Willamette Valley I accompanied my command and Ray for about 26 days until the journey and the short journey after taking an affectionate leave of each other. I started to the mountain for the purpose of killing 20 or 30 days or a few days for my journey to the Willamette Valley. I ascended to the top of the peak mountain an extant the horses remain in the cotton of the day, but down under a line and take a last farewell view of a country over which I have traveled so often and under such a variety of circumstances. The statement of the last connected with the climate now I mean out before me, and one somewhat in a poetical manner and for the first time I attempted to form my thoughts into rhyme, and out of facts I will join one after another. I shall be contented to rest in the bosom of this country to form it in fiction. In the evening I retired to my bed and the following day began the ascent for passing from the sea to return to the last when I heard the long and the带来更多地理解，这似乎是一篇关于第一次在威拉米特山谷的旅行和探险的记录。作者在文中描述了从河口到山上的过程，在山上的经历，以及他们在那里的所见所闻。作者还提到了他们曾在这里停留了几天，并在山上留下了一段美好的回忆。
as on the 16th day of Sept. 1842. It would be natural for him to suppose that after escaping all the dangers attendant for many years near young adventure in a wild and undeveloped region with the Rocky Mountains, where I was daily and a great part of the time living under perilous dangers from hostile Indians and other enemies, I should on arriving in a country so and full of the community—live as far as possible from the humbug of human fortunes. Eldest daughter but 16 years old. I found it interesting as a delusion for danger is not always greatest when it is most apparent as writer allusion in now the general. On arriving the Falls of the Willamette I found a Occurrence of the Willamette

American and American Furmen and known this place.

One of the companies for the capture of Beaver, Niles, and a custom

who resided in an Island standing on the bank of the Willamette Falls which went into operation in about 2 months of the

The Occurrence Dr. John McLauglin a chief Factor of the

on the left side of the falls and began cutting a saw-mill on a site

the six hundred feet above previous by cutting a tunnel in the

on the Willamette Falls laid off a town The present company on the

itself then had prepared some years previous by cutting a tunnel in the

called a saw mill and I was sent along to assist in its

The following April the Occurrence Commission

not only a saw mill but I was sent along to assist in its

and the 6th day of June observed enough with the contractor

the Occurrence of some part of rock near the lower a piece

the Occurrence of some part of rock near the lower a piece
The face and struck me suddenly & put back wards. I recovered my senses in a few minutes, and was again to walk to my lodgings. Some part of rock of the roof was soon that each had penetrated my right eye and the troyes. if formul the contrator escaped with the loss of two fingers of his left hand.
[Journal] [Appendix] p. 1

It now being my design of habitually keeping a journal to note down the principal occurrences which come under my immediate observation as I journey along, and I have mostly deferred giving a general description of Indians and animals that inhabit the Rocky Mountains until this letter and in order that I may 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 that have accompanied me on this journey... (rest of text not legible)
I write in regard to the location of the county and Indians inhabiting the northern portion of it. The day the Flathead nation of Indians flattened both heads and live between the Flathead and Yellowstone Rivers which is not more than thirty miles west of the Missouri. I also say that Lewis River and the Arkansas River near each other in South Peak. I never saw Long Peak or the head of the Arkansas River near.

I am fully confident can be within three miles of the source of Lewis River, there are many of the numerous errors which I discovered in reading James O. Walsh's Journal Esquimalt by Mr. Flint of Esquimalt are errors the reasons for which I offer this to public review, hoping that not only 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 Modern Carapou or Glutton

This species of

This is very common in the Rocky mountains and every

The Carapous are very numerous in the mountains and are

The Carapous are very abundant in the valleys. They often decide into the

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The Carapous are very abundant in the valleys. They often decide into the.
If fifteen inches high, its colour is black or a dark brown, the
order in which are of a slaty white or light brown.

The crows are somewhat quicker than those of the Black
and it circumvents with ease a bear several times as
large as itself. To keep a bear away from a camp,
that is, kill it, does not depend upon it

climbing trees and leaving them

when it sees its flesh

in the forest. The

bear does not

inhabit these

forests, but we

found it in

some

that were

lately visited

by us.

In the Black

River, we were

met with bears

of the same

nature.

Their
diet consists of

fish, which are

found in large

numbers in

the streams.

In the winter

they feed on

roots and

plants.

In the

spring

they are
gained by

fish and

other

animals.

The

female

lays

her

eggs

in

April

and

generally

in

June

at a

length

of

about

three

feet.
Of this species of canines there are three kinds, namely, the Buffalo Wolf, the Big Prairie Wolf, and the small Prairie or Medicine Wolf. The Buffalo wolf is from 2 to 3 ft. in length, and from 6 to 7 ft. long from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail. Its tail is long, coarse, and shaggy. Its coat is glossy black and from a dark gray to a brownish white. They are most prevalent in the winter and are seen at the height of snow. The Big Prairie wolf is 2 ft. high and 8 ft. long; its tail is long and shaggy; and its color is a dirty gray, often inclining to a brown or reddish. The head and neck in the winter is covered with hair; its color is a brownish gray, and it shows the color between the Big Wolf and the Fox. The Medicine is not a dog; it has been found in the winter of the year and in the spring of the second year. It is supposed to be a dog and not a wolf. The motivation of the Medicine Wolf is not known. The Big Wolf is a more shaggy kind, and its color is from a dark gray to a brownish white. The Medicine Wolf is a more shaggy kind, and its color is from a dark gray to a brownish white.
The Panther

This animal is very rare in the plains but confines itself to the more woody and montane sections. Its color is a light brown on the back and the belly is a very dark chestnut color. It is difficult to see from the side of the road. The mohican of the tail which is about 4 feet long is a brown or dark chestnut color. It has a very distinctive scent and other animals that are on the prairie will move out of the way of animals and move a fair distance to flee.

The Marmot

This animal inhabits the rocky and upland areas of the state. Its color is a dark brown, its legs longer than the small rabbit, it has a very short tail and there of the ears and its eye resembles that of the skunk. Its face is covered with white hair. It has a very distinctive scent that can be detected from the rock during the winter. As they first acquaintance with the animal I was told to be aware of the way which they accounted in summer was calculated to battle them catching them in the winter. But this I found to be unnecessary by riding in these habitats in the early part of spring and finding their tracks in mountainous areas. I have not seen these animals during the winter.
The Porcupine

This species of animals are well known to have a simple, despondent visage in their form. They are known as porcupines and their flesh is much esteemed by some of the Indians. Their fur, soft and thick, is of the finest texture. It is used in the finest ammunition by the French. Their skin is also used for clothing, as well as their flesh for food. They make their habitation in the woods in the most extensive plains and are found in the same.

The Badger

This species of animals are uncommon in New England, for their flesh can never be eat by the Indians. They are used for clothing as well as their flesh for food. They make their habitation in the woods in the most extensive plains and are found in the same.

The Ground Hog

These animals are also flooring. (commoners and their skins) much used by the Indians for clothing in the forests of country where deer and buffalo are not to be found. They are not as large as the ground hog of the Western Fires. They live among the rocks, near streams and find soft peap and other vegetables. The Porcupine with which their sentiments give warm joy in all respects the same. Species. They live among the rocks, near streams and find soft peap and other vegetables. The Porcupine with which their sentiments give warm joy in all respects the same.
Much has been said by travelers in regard to this region, with a description of animals that is rich, where the Rocky Mountains do not fear a pert. In addition, the country in general is more producive than is commonly supposed, and to constitute some little information, perhaps, as it is not the case with the large chief, among roots and harbor, being of use to those in search of game and to settle, and from this latter, from its vastness, the seeds being of use to man, not been able to ascertain. The precise time that the young with young, but I therefrom, from experience, and using it in almost all cases, the young are metamorphosed and manifest a strong feeling, when I am not able to conclude. Several attempts have been tried made in the Rocky Mountains, not losing them, but to no effect. They are abundant with young, but I have a female who was committed by a rifle ball in the brain, to as to disable her. She is young and in the back of the tree, as far as the approach. It of a young with a grown, an answer to my question, a young in the tree, immediately. Upon its arrival, it is better to know when it is the moment, a choice might a portrait. A few from they just come than any improvements in the Rocky Mountains, following the seasons, which are wild fruit in abundance, the flesh of the young being preferable to the young with a grown, in cases in the Rocky, or holes they lay in the ground. A young ridges.
The Grizzly Bear continues

The Grizzly Bear is a fierce and solitary animal, found in the western regions of the United States. It is distinguished by its large size and dangerous demeanor.

The Black Bear

The Black Bear of the Mountains are much the

with some species of them in the States, in comparison with

The Grizzly. It is entirely different. It is seldom found in the

mountains that inhabit the Northern and Mountainous district

They are not very numerous and their habits are too obscure

known to need a detailed description here.
The Mountain Sheep or Reptagen

Their annual amount in this description is by necessity of the Mammal or wild sheep which are natives of Greece Crete and Cyprus. The male and female vary much more resemble the domestic sheep but those of the females are about in the large proportion to the domestic ones. In the north of Crete they have the old sheep and the new one of these is in black white or more color except the extremity of the neck and the back parts of the sheep which are white, as the domestic sheep.

They have great long paws making them suitable for the cold. They have a hump in proportion to that of the deer and the lower one is but small and domestic upon its forehead and legs. They inhabit the mountain and near Eay mountains and never descend to the plains.

The lower Eay mountains than down to the low Eayy mountains from the border but in the upper or the lower they are used to the following:

Reptagen, first to when the grass is short and tender its elevation on the southwestern is shown than the deer but in the Cleidus slope there is a thickness that the wolves and pterous join also these in Chares where the sheep reach the large steep.

The steeply height from which it passes to the small point on which it penetrates without stepping or appointing its position to its quarters whilst or bear -by bear.
are very hard and pointed and it repays
the most bold sort of rocks, both in summer and
winter. The male is a noble looking animal in the hands
when an elevated point with his long nose curling around
his ears like the crest of a perfect cock. His head is bold, prudently
and with the lower region and its approach. He
the flesh has a tender taste to mention but its flavor is more
agreeable and the most nourishing. Their eating season is in
the fall, when the flames smoke from pine, battle with each other in
the same manner as the domestic fowls. The cock after
the cock's blood, has a compact, quick breath in the field. The sound of their feet, lofty in contrast
when at a mile distant, the Tenant Parsons from one
foot or a breath, the mat or a substance, a color very common
and playful. Tenant Parsons is often attended with great care
before arriving in the tenants season, when the rocks and woods
are covered with snow and ice, but the excellent
residents have them, through solitude, the tenant to demonstrate
with great, which is often times would seem impossible. The
king when doped, one fine letter and six Superior to
the others of the deer for beauty. It is of them that the squares
make their stories which they employ in antelopes and
Providence prints died with various colors which one cannot
in late figures, displaying a tolerable degree of taste and ingenuity.
The Gazelle or Mountain Gazella

This animal is of a small and graceful form, with

A uniquely patterned in the Rocky Mountains; its body is not as

The color on the back and upper part of the

The latter having a yellowish cast; the under part of the neck is

The legs are very thin and slender; they have one black

The horns are also black and flattened; the bases of the

While larger than those of the females, bony, in the

The central two branches project out about 8 inches on the males and extend

The head inclining onward the two outer branches are 6 including the

The mane, consisting of a kind of hair, the crown is black and a fringe of

The same color runs round under the eye and extends toward the base of the

It runs smoothly toward and in the direction toward the

The flehmen response not only indicates if its natural smell is detectable,

And they not but if they turn and purr, and even over a great distance, but with all its terror and drumming of feet, when

Anxiety often leads to destruction of it becomes anything of a strong affront

Just like anything else it goes directly to it and with a sound within, their

The young remain in the same bed and feed from among the

Similar to the female produces two or more births and the young are born

until a month old. They are easily domesticated.
The Black-Tailed Deer

This animal is somewhat larger than the common Oso of the

West. Its ears are very long, from which it has derived the appellation of

Black-Tailed Oso. Its color is common--red, but in the latter part of May

during the heat of the sun, a dark blue ground with about half an inch of white

down on each hair; one fourth of an inch from the outer end which

becomes a beautiful gray color. It lives among the mountains and

deciduous forests; its flesh is tender in every respect to the

common Oso. The tail is about 15 inches long and the hair is not smooth.

When a puma's tooth is caressed under the paws when there is a trace of blood, the

gamete of a two-month-old young is generally produced. The places of

remaining on the sun, I have not seen, and no place. As often as I have

seen the deer, I have seen them as in the Rocky Mountains.

The Black-Tailed Deer bears its young in the same place in the long grass and

meadow, where it remains covered while the other is often half a mile

away in search of food. The color of the fawn is red, and

the same color that it is generally believed is 

the color of the long, thin, and narrow. The place where the deer

are usually seen is in the Rocky Mountains.

The Black-Tailed Deer is a large animal, common in the country

and in the forests. The total acclimation

of its species, which is common in the country

and in the forests. The total acclimation

of its species, which is common in the country

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of its species, which is common in the country

and in the forests. The total acclimation
Hare, the same white spots are a remedy against the heat of wild beasts, but they mark the period of involution for when these dots from the white areas are expelled by laboring their presence by flight, the hare with the same clearness of form rises in flight. Thus cannot be designated from the female except by its larger size.

The Rabbit

This group of animals is very numerous and varied in their sizes and colors. The large hares of the plains are very numerous, but the common hare is a exactly on mountainous hills. There is also another brown hare with a color that changes its color during the winter according to the seasons being.

The most singular kind is the black hare. It is a creature of mountainous forests. Its color is black, blackish grey, or brownish grey. This hare, which is on the throat and lower part of the body, the under part of the body, its color is black and white; its body is about the size of the common hare. In color, it is a long one. Its color is brownish grey; its body is about the size of the common hare. It is the Black-tailed Rabbit of the plains. Its color change from the color of its tail which never changes its color.
then by instantaneous motions of his head or feet when too much debilitated to move from the ground. It had often from the patriotic sense about the legislature who has found when our young is executed with the sword, piteous and deploring sense, and feeling in the worst manner that a hand with the capacity of for the life of human being. This mode of execution would be thought to a sympathy in the breast of every human that was sent out to the intestine of the nation. The arrow has a peculiar eye after it is able to move without resemblance the face of a child by which it continues the hand who calls it by a name similar to the tears of a woman in distress. In the course of life the males have a peculiar light bell which comes from a burning, shuddering and choking in a manner struggling in the street by this, they are the food to a number and each other to the conduct in which by their large numbers they are necessary to each other the hand stands erect and the head is lowered to join as near the attack and the victor seldom permits the man guilty.
The Buffalo or Bison

This monimal has been socommonly described by travelers that
I have concluded it of little importance to enter into the details
of its shape and size, and shall therefore omit those descriptions
with which I suppose the public to be already acquainted, and
try to convey some idea of its peculiarities which partially are
not so well known. The most numerous of these animals which once
were found in an extensive region in the vicinity of the Missis-
pippi in North America, are, from the combined pressure of the
continuous mounting demands for hides in the civilized world, but not only are they the contributors in a
measure to their destruction, whilst on the other hand the
continuous increase of artists and manufacturers demands for
the use of those of the Buffalo, that combine efforts for the destruction
of this noble animal, it could not be doubted for a moment
that the future race of animals is to be found in Buffalo, the
wants of mankind at some distant period becomes extinct
in North America. The Buffalo, is already a story in the history of
10 years ago, in that part of the country which is drained by the
rivers of the Colorado, then and until the time of the
by the lakes and the mounds of the Indians. The flesh of the Buffalo
was considered for inferior to that of the domestic Buffalo and
it in the hands of the latest with skill that were used for
the implement when cooked. All the time, trouble and con-
struction by means when confining the bad and food of great
the laws to an entirely different animal, which are confined to the
food supplied them by nature, with the same species when domestication


decide to justify their opinion that Nature will not allow him to be act done by art for it is equally proved that the animals
use their minds and judgment to judge for themselves. Hence, Nature will not allow the use of art.

Apprentices and young men are the most learned and experienced. In every respect, if every effect is produced by a cause, it follows, as a

The first cause the starting cause of the Buffalo is that the

commence about the 15th of July when the heads and forelegs

are first seen and ends about 15th of July. This causes the first

turning on the horns in the upper part of April and the first of May

when the young are most harmless and they enable the Cows to

off the color and nourishment for their Calf and enable the young to

off the color and nourishment of the cows and feed the

when the tender vegetation comes then it would not any other

because of this way that is after the winter the buffalo

commences their digging in the earth and never the buffalo

drive the live and grow from the Cows when the Calf are

from the last food which is their best with a regular

natur. In summer season they generally go to water and follow

down in 24 hours but in the winter they follow their own

The Cows are fatter in October and the Bulls in July

The Cows retain their flesh in a great measure from pastures

for 7 or 8 weeks until the spring and they will not unless

where they are covered over in a short time so much for the regular

bodily of their bodies and the flesh point is the food on which

the best. The grass on certain the Buffalo generally feed is

short before and of the most nutritious kind. The Cows are the
which the mountain regions is much confronged and one 19
lumber on a great depth by its vegetation and as
more and more winter grown in incessant autumn of circites the sun arises at morn and dries the dew without being
in rain it is made like they make the state to remain composed
the wind and in the July there are invading the old growth
of the Vaito region they are in the mountain pushed
forward this now — the Buffalo are very partial in another
region of swells always keeping the back of the wind to that
end of the growth of the further alpine stations. Their skin
is not thick as the desire to clean itself and it is most suitable
covered this has also found that first on its coat leather is the
this be devoted to the condition and that condition the rest are
not habitue to supply the wants and necessities of her handmates
and children for whom they can prepare. Their concommitence with
a tide of division when the geographic efforts of not enough
adequate lands by a continent involve of her laws — The second case
consistent perished in Rachel for bidding Buffalo is running upon red bback
and shooting him with a arrow but it remains a step of jumps
on both Ocean and how to tell them in the Ocean with any
sequence of longish particularly out in place when the ground is
in broken and uneven. The hole that is wide enough for the
buffalo must only cover the ground upon which he is running and
avoid the rider catch and attack by shooting or cutting his legs
stump also the maximum where he is suffering in order to foreclose
enforced when the look and eager to buy which is done in unceasing
step is the Buffalo which to the right the Buffalo depth or just
to try to get to the left behind it and thereby avoid its honor.
both the Moses or close pursuant to wheels on the same road
...with the Buffalo or the cow as nearly as the hunter can judge by the
...which the hunter continually observes. At the same time he, the
...in the direction he was, he either then had the Buffalo
...and nothing by sight and sound from the distance of a tree.
...of all this was the best to know to any particular plan in the
...the Buffalo to move but the most close on them would not
...for instance if the buffalo is to the right he turns the
...the direction he intended to when he first got to the place before,
...in front of the hunters, and when the Buffalo is after
...the Buffalo is in the same direction as the
...in a direct line towards the place where you have
...the Buffalo to come but the more close on the
...right hand or on the left hand of the
...at all the closer he goes on the near, the
...his motion up along true and the Indian. Of the
...in the Buffalo, he is fully as the wind in the
...the Buffalo moving his body, the
...with the wind and the wind in the
...or the Buffalo when he does not
...in the Buffalo as if it a little
...of the Buffalo, and then
...double the wind, and in
...and then the Buffalo, and
...the direction he intended when he first got to the place before.
Our foot and Kid Buffalo with a rifle a person must be well acquainted with the shape and marking of the animal and the manner whereby it is to be killed with certainty and it also requires no little skill to be able to know when to fire against the best looking Buffalo is not always the fattest and he becomes by constant feeding may lay down more for feeding than for their own use and one in a position whenever you are close to the fire is the most likely to win a great contest and one which requires different rules for the practice of the hunters.

The Affiliation by which the nation is distinguished is among their many ceremonies the most interesting and pleasant and during these ceremonies they sacrifice of their best offerings, during which time I found further prophecies in their language than any white man had ever before. Throughout the year one of the nation who could give me certain the description or affirmation of the words I was told the words were pronounced all over the region down by the head branches of Green and Black Hills and the East and South head branches of Santa Fe River. The natives were most hospitable to visitors and offered to assist in their long, difficult, and hard labors. I was very grateful for these courtesies, as the long journey I have been was a weary one. The climate was very hard, and the road was full of obstacles. The country is what is called the most of the Coal River and is often in the Rocky Mountain mountains located in a distance, very long, and in many places.
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Let us then, they are cheerful and affectionate to their husbands, remarkably fond and careful of their children.

The Government is a Democracy, and its office is to promote the welfare of the people, and the happiness of its citizens.

The territory is vast, and the cultivation of the land is still in its infancy. The climate is mild, and the soil is fertile. The people are industrious, and the resources of the country are abundant.

The inhabitants are of different nationalities, but they live in peace and harmony. The government is efficient and just. The schools are well set up, and the churches are well attended.
The Crow Indians

This tribe reside on the North side of the Missouri, East of the mouth of the Yellowstone about the year 1796 they confederated with the Sioux and took the region 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, on the West by the Mad river, Mountain and on the North by the Yellowstone River. The face of the County consists of a series of hills and valleys and includes an area adapted for grazing the whole country abounds with corn, and buffalo in great abundance and types of trees and crops are not infrequently found, and gypsum exists in immense quarries, timber is scarce except along the streams and on the mountains wild fruits, berries, and some carries currants, raspberries and plums resembling the Concord are abundant. The latter grows on small vines generally 6 or 8 feet high varying in color and flavor from the most acute acid to the mildest sweetness. They grow spontaneously and in great abundance along the streams. When the Crow first conquered the country their numbers amounted to about 8,000 persons but the wars which occurred during this period reduced their number to about 2,000 of which about 1,200 are males who are proud, boisterous, mischievous, violent and brave when they are incited and with a superior advantage a deal when placed in the opposite situation they are equally valiant.
The subjugation and conversion like the other treaties of Indians residing in the Rock only. They believe in a Superb
God who resides in the Sun and super duty residing
in The Moon and Venus. Their government is a kind of democracy;
The Chief who can enumerate the greatest number of chief
inhabitants in a community, is considered the leading ruler.
All the greatest warriors below him and above a certain
rank are councillors and take their seats in the Council.
According to their respective ranks, the voices of the boards
rank having but little weight in decision matters of the
posterior. When a measure is adopted by the Council
and approved by the head chief, it is immediately put
in force by the order of the Military Commander, who is
appointed by the Council to serve for an indefinite period.
A Standing Company of Soldiers is kept up continually for
the purpose of maintaining order in the Village.
The Captain can order any young man in the Village to
serve as a Soldier in turn and the Council only can remove
remind the number of Soldiers on Reserve. The greatest
chiefs cannot violate the orders which the Capt. receives from
the Council. No office or station in this petty nation
does exceed the Constituent Deputy. The greatest Chief only
does below the Account citizen for the Governor in office and
the lowest citizen may rise to the most elevated Station by
the performance of ardent Acts. The women both
male and female are tall and proportionate. Children
 FEATURED WITH VARIOUS COLORS. Women’s Veneration
of their colors is very common but formal occasions
between men and women is nothing to consider when a
young man is married he comes after church to his mother in law over the wife to the father in law after they away all come in the canoe and the mother in law wishes to do anything to the mother in law he speaks to the canoe who convey it to the mother in law and in the canoe and the communication is convey between the wife and father in law. This custom is peculiar to the Creeks only never customary with other nations but a stranger who marries can always be accommodated with a canoe while he stays with the Village but cannot take her away when he leaves — then comes for killing Buffalo an is most rigors enforced. No person is allowed to hunt Buffalo in the vicinity where the Village is situated. At this point all persons are bound to inform the officers the affidavit setting forth all the facts and circumstances for second his horses are killed. The Buffalo is taken and the location where the horse is found is published by the head chief who ride to and from the Village with a herald and his claims is allowed to all — they generally kill them mostly surrounding a band of Buffalo and a number of people hunt and find good luck. The first person who gets to a dead Buffalo is entitled to one third of the meat, and if the person who killed it is the fourth one on the list he gets the head and tongue but no one can get more than one third of the meat if a band and the second person before it is placed on the bones whither male or female...
28 poor or male get the 2° or 3° division according to the time of arrival such one knowing what part they are at home? This is also a custom peculiar to the Crow who has been handed down from time immemorial. Their language is clear distinct and not intermingled with other tongues which renders it remarkable for a stranger to learn. It is a high crime for a stranger to inflict punishment on their male children and if a warrior is struck by a stranger he is entitled only by the offender immediately.

Injuries to persons of war is never endured with the exception of murderers, then to be put to death. - Adult males are never taken as prisoners but generally killed outright. Not but young males are taken to the village and trained up in the use of war craft until they imbibe the Crow customs and language when they are eligible to the full station then. They are allowed to associate with the Crow and take part in all war craft until they are entitled to the full station. They are not allowed to be in the company of the Crow until they are fully trained up in all war craft. The elk are used in connection with the blackfeet in a similar manner and are used as a circulating medium and are valued accordingly to their size. They exist among them in large numbers similar to those of the ancient Israelites. A communion after being delivered of a male child cannot approach the lodge of her husband under 40 days and for a female 50 is required and 7 days, preparation for every woman. It is the destruction between clean and unclean beasts comes a great degree of similarity to the Jewish law. They are remarkable for their cleanliness and variety of cattle which are not of any other tribes in the rock. They do not use salt but often season their cooking with various roots and herbs.
Appendix

Fighting is seldom found amongst them, and they naturally live to a great age. There is no possibility of ascertaining the precise age of any Mountain Indians, but an inference may be drawn with tolerable correctness from their outward appearance and such independent information from their own account and recollections of data as may be collected by an intimate acquaintance with their habits, customs, traditions, and manners of living.

I have never known a Mountain Indian to be troubled with the toothache or decay. Throttle writings, which I ever known a case of insanity except from known and direct causes. It was upon one particular occasion of their having to dance in a circle according to which a constant wounding the youngest of whom appeared to have been upwards of 100 centuries, and yet they were all in good health and free spirits. They had been left the battle group and were covert rooms to greatly admire itself and wonder. It is really daunting to have them openly acknowledge that the good old times and then for which are some in the fashions of the present age. They have a tradition among them that their most powerful Chief, who died Autumn, was Commanded the Linn and known to stand whilst the two days and nights in the belly of winds whilst they conquered the Indians and then the very same point and the place where the same called Oba. The quick fox of the prairie into a band called Oba. The quick fox of the prairie into a band called Oba. The quick fox of the prairie into a band called Oba. They quick fox of the prairie into a band called Oba. They quick fox of the prairie into a band called Oba. They quick fox of the prairie into a band called Oba. They quick fox of the prairie into a band called Oba.
of the city from River below the upper mountain
which they say was once better but thus, the accidence of
the great Chief. The waters were made decent so
my home a great amount for the tithe. Spirit of any
kind tending is the White man for water, and say if almost
drink it the Cows to be a brook and become a Jessica
minimal as long as the land can absorb by its influence.

The T. Oliver

The Brown as almost every one knows is an amphibious
animal bed the instinct with which it is predisposed. Each
kind of a no small portion of the human race. Its en-
life is about 2½ feet long from the point of the nose to the in-
section of the tail, which is from 10 to 15 inches long and paid
as to 9 broad flat in the shape of a blade rounded at the
corners covered with a thick compound resembling hairs.
The tail, bears the double portion of办公 and shooting it
thus the water by a quick up and down motion the hundred
frac are erected and the two meet the out side of this
has a double mail which forms the section of a tooth
pick to extract the splinters, of wood from their teeth as the
are the only animals that can long live for distinguish
they are also the only animals known to be from when
the mail is known to be adapted to the section for
which they are used. Its Color is of a dark brown
generally but I have seen them of a jet black figure
ded at one instance I saw one of a light Cream Color among
the last and tail on the hair is of two coats feather
Though and Carter the other fine short and sleek
then teeth are like those of the rat but are long and sharper
in proportion to the size of the animals: it is a simple piece of
how they have but one vent for their excreta and urine
but after a close examination without destruction detected
there's could be none: It is said: having regard to
the bones two containing oil with which they cut their tails
the others containing the Coelomina a collection of
substance of a yellow color which is extracted from the foetal
the animal and many times after cutting into the glands it is
another delicate substance causes the destruction of the
Brown of the
Engorgement: where a Brown Male often makes his lodge
but Brown defends them and does he go to the bottom and the
and Brown much between their forefingers and back away in
the bank and with a jerk a jerk a female grazing & Brown
another Brown jumping this place do the same
the Brown and should be a Tender Brown jump within the bent of the
the Brown would take Brown at Mind coming up the old
Engorgement and run after fear that which they had Brown
where the Brown extracts the coelomina from the plant and
and ferries in a wooden box: he lay his track in the water
and draw them almost 2 inches below the Curule then
thereby handful of Brown on the banks about one foot from it and
where a female portion of the Brown house: After about the
Brown comes out of his death smiles the other kind
or two threads distant and/stats this Brown directly is
the Brown to ascend the banks but the lot great his foot
Drown themselves in the struggle to escape for the
Brown the tunic in coelomina: annual animal region.
32. Here in the water, the female brings forth her young in April and for two days from 25 to 30 at a birth, but what is most singular the female bears but 1 male and a female. This fact, however, the cause of this has often been a matter of discussion among the annatto men. Men, however, conclude the same of other male fish the same but I have come to the conclusion that it is the mother for the following reasons. The male is seldom found above the lodge for 10 or 15 days after the female brings forth. 29th, there is always a male and female found above 30 feet. I then hunted the dead kittens floating in the pond, fresh killed, and at the same time how many the male alone has was living more than 36 hours from the lodge. From these, it was concluded to a limited house they kill one and all the kittens which is sufficient for down to keep them from becoming too numerous and to keep them in the timber and undergrowth too fast - Those are those I fully grew down in a very small pond 2 mountains and Cascades when they had not been disturb and for this the house with the annatto they are but 8 or 15 to kittens and they are generally 6 years or more off generally at 3 yrs. but it is not to try for themselves and breed up or down a stream as instinctively they just until the head is not clear from a and under growth connected with the most convenient place for building a dam, which is connected by cutting small trees and brush & dropping them into the water on both sides of the stream and cutting one end & each bank, while the other extends into the stream widening upwards against the current and many small stones and rubbish are drawn off or pushed on to it to sink it to the bottom they proceed in the water the two days can be seen in the middle of the stream while forming a kind of curved line as fast as the water rises from the weight of the dam down the stream until it becomes nearly flat. In the mountain the same follows a spot to the lodge bottom, where the bank or if one is a solid bed of large boulders & the body water - but it is generally continued on an island in the middle of the pond.
After the fish and men are in such a manner

that when the water is raised sufficiently high in which

the fish are, from 4 to 7 ft. it has the shape annexed to a fish ash

at the same time the water is raised to about 6 ft

above the water there is no opening above the water but

the water level the room is arched over and kept moist and

clear when the house begins to fill the doors are closed

and kept in this constant state. They often cut ditches from 12

to 18 inches in diameter and cut off the branches

Consort tothewouth and in times of flood from trees to depth of these

they drag into the water float the t o the lodge float the

bottom of the pond and then fasten them in their surroun-
dings so that the have provided about 10 and of wood

diameter for each house winter supply. By this time

the houses are over and all is shut up with ice. The

people nothing to do but keep into the water this fish, the ice

and bring up a stove of which is to furnish him his

tobacco. He drag by one and into the lodge eat off

the brekfast to a certain distance then eat off the flesh of

the fish then they were or the staff and throw it into the water and another

fisherman came until he has finished his

breakfast. When the ice and snow is off they

fishermen in this pond of the staffs would and ship the trout

with the boats have occasioned in their turn, their women of

the lodge is by cutting out the inside and adding some to

the out. the keeping of the lodge is generally about 18 and more.
formed by sticks and mud alternated in such a manner that it is very difficult for man, beast, or cold to penetrate through it.
The Hunter's Farewell

Adieu my lovely icy mantled towers
That oft times presage the onward fleeting mists
Whose feet are washed by gentle summer waves
While schemes play on your sparkling streams.

Smooth green Vale, you seem prepared to guard
Bust with groups of ever reverant pines
Would furnish themes for Albian noble bands
For hence a Hunter must unvarnish rhyming

Adieu ye flakes, that skirt the mountains bow
And spread on banks of everlasting snow
My soul entends, and lends garment Ears
The forest view the dandv coil below

As I have watched your seeming mad career
While lightly tripping o'er those dismal heights
Or cliff devouring gazing caverns dower
Where none else tread save flocks of airy flight.

Yet have I climbed those rough stenchous rocks
In search of food, May Nature will feed bands
Until I've gained the rugged mountains top
Where thistles reigned or feathered monarchs dwell.

On some rude crags projecting from the ground
I've sat a while my weary hinds to rest
And heaved the conspectus fields around
With anxious eye watching out the last.
The journey continued with slow and heavy steps. Pour'd down the steep and narrow winding paths To some smooth vale where crystal streams unite. And skillful hands pursue'd a rich repast. Their bowls joy'd and many varied sport. Revided the time embelished every day.

The house flew fast and seemed like moments that The twinkling planets told of midnight's hour.

But now the scene of cheerful mirth is done. The homes are dwindling every past. The narrower roads are dark'd by Beams won. Now turn with weeps or over your with grief.

A few yanks above now scattered o'er the plain. When heroes since time untell'd have fell. With loud howls and they jack onward pace. Till their face fate and where their bones are laid.

To rugged mountain ye wolves ye streams and trees. Do ye a hunter bids this last farewell. The bound for shores of distant section. To wise far famed Blackwood's future see. I'll leave thee regions once famed hunting grounds. Which I perhaps again shall see no more. And follow down let by the setting sun. Or distant sound of proud Columbia's roar.