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Dear Sister,

I received your letter dated Jan. 31st. I am on the 18th of December last, and the one dated 16th March. I am the 1st of October, and if your last one broke the language of your heart, I am sure the writer of letters from the winter female relations I know, will understand how the writer of letters could not suppose it to prevent you from writing, nor the writer of this letter do not suppose it to prevent me from writing. I wish your eyes met when the letter date of this letter do not indicate its mistake in saying or not writing, nor in your letter to your last letter has so long been delayed. In Oregon we have all gone out of business, as far as we can, at least as we have communication with the outside world; as I have been at every movement of the government and the United States. This does not alter the facts of Oregon will show them to a desperate situation. Congress has taken us with a thousand acts of which we do not deserve. Subsequently our few feeble resources are are now involved in an expensive Indian war, the causes of which I shall briefly relate.

On the 17th of December last, the Cayuse Indians who have 200 miles of the Columbia River, most of whom are friendly, many among them; among whom are the Cayuse Indians who have been friendly with the whites, and have formed themselves in the Cayuse of the American Board of Commissioners. The only cause they could design for the coming of such a large and numerous body, was a report recently spread among the Cayuse Indians, and which was to tell them and take their property, and for that purpose they have instructed their friends in the States to indicate the measures against them. It is true that proper measures will be taken to put them into all the inhabited parts of Oregon, the effects of which have been seen in the Indian wars, from their mode of treating the disease.

Then were several families amounting to 200 persons residing among the Cayuse Indians, and among several of them were many old ladies, and the women and children of the Indians. The whites have been killed in consequence of about 12 days when these whites were killed by the Hudson’s Bay Company. The name of Peter St. Croix will long be remembered with gratitude not only by those who have lately released from such a formidable captivity but by every American in Oregon, who has a heart susceptible of feeling.

Our legislature being in session at the time, the distressing scene at Oregon City caused immediate action for raising and equipping 200 men for the purpose of punishing the Cayuse as their enemies should be. At last date it is not known exactly how the Indians act, but they have killed and destroyed the Indians and killed 60 of them. The whites have lost 4 killed and 12 wounded. The Colonel has been killed in company of an accidental shot from a mile. The Lieutenant-Colonel has been wounded in the face. A treaty has been concluded with the neighboring tribes. In the Cayuse have been informed that a treaty of peace will be made within 60 days.
Sincerely yours,

Since the year 1834 I have received 2 letters from my relatives. One from Samuel, one from Daniel, one from Clement and two from myself. I will tell you about the journey west to Oregon, which I went on, and the events that took place. We found a nearby mine in Oregon, and it was the policy of the miner's union when I received the letter from T. C. D.,

Dear Sister,

I am writing to you in Oregon, with a sense of thankfulness and gratitude for the events that took place. I have always been interested in the history of Oregon, and I am writing this letter to you, to share my experiences.

Yours truly,

[Sign Name]
Oregon Polk County Apr 4 1848

Dear Sister

I received the letters from Montana and yourself dated Jan 31st 47 on the 18th of Sept last, your own experience will dictate to you the inexplicable delight which I felt on the receipt of them, better than my pen can do, and theagreeable surprise which I had on my return to find no letter from you, anything from your friend Hakst. This is the first opportunity I have had of answering your letter, I fancy you are about to start across the mountains to the States to which I entrust this one of my letters to yourself, and one to Mother and I cannot answer my Brother's 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 nature dictates that I must forego at present as my presence in Oregon is indispensably necessary until the United States extend their jurisdiction over us, in order to acquire a permanent title to my lands and property. Nevertheless, I sincerely hope the time is not far distant when my Bounds desires to see my native home, will be fulfilled. It affords me consolation to know that you have a partner suited to your wishes, my warmest wishes are with you in uninterrupted happiness, and may your continue to dwell in the affections of your husband and favour of your God and man. Learned by faith full discharge of the duties he owes to his family, to society, to his country and his God continue to merit those affections.
We have had one of the most pleasant winters I ever experienced, the grass has been remarkably fine all winter,
and the finest quality of beef, is now sold from the modern
pastures. Garden vegetables such as Pea, Onion, Summer Celery, and
in fact nearly all would do the best in this country to stand
in the ground all winter, especially when the soil is inclined
to be sandy, as are 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
or the early part of winter, although wheat can be grown here.
In my month of the year, you will have never seen what is called
a Praire country, can form but a faint idea of the beauty of its
beauty. A diversity of Oak covers hills, a profusion of underbrush of if by
the hand of art, and plowed ground with the most luxuriant winter
intersection with small streams from the mountains, where Serpentine
ravines divide them into convenient farms, which are supplied with
water and timber from the numerous springs along their banks, on
the Oak groves on the intervening hills, constitute the face of this
valley, as viewed from my residence eastward, until the light is lost
in the smoke atmosphere 30 miles distant, on seats on the towering
Peaks of Mounts Washington and Jefferson, with their snow crowned heads
that oft times please the one and fleeting mists,
Whose feet are washed by gentle summer streams,
Whilst sheaves a may play on their sparkling crests.
But my dear sister beautiful as this country is, that is this portion
of it (for I now only speaking 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 affectedly
the wish that not only you, but all the family were here.
We have to endure the heat of our privations in the country
of which you are little acquainted, which must always be
expected in the settlement of a new country.
we are now engaged in an extensive Indian war, which we have
been undeniably drawn into, but the theatre of action is
200 miles from this valley, the particulars of this war
I have briefly described in another letter.
My health is very good in comparison to what it has
formerly been.
Give my best respects to your husband, and tell him that
although we are not personally acquainted yet a letter
from him would be received I as a favor.
Give my love to your children and my respects to all my
remaining friends.
Write every opportunity.

In more that the God of heaven
may bless your and young, and his spirit guide you
in the path of duty, directed through and protect 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
Osborne Russell [to] Eleanor Read Lewiston, April 4, 1848

Mrs. Eleanor Read
Lewiston, Maine

Delineated James Hall, 5th U.S.
Dear Sister,

You will not probably be astonished when you see my locality, at the date of this letter, as I think Medicine and even the walls must have been the same. But the last of November was approached with the billows of snow which lasted until winter. I remained in the mines during the winter and until now and shall also spend the winter in the mines. Owing to my ill health last winter I engaged in merchandising in March and in March commences collecting gold with my own hands and continued working until the first of October when I commenced business under the firm of Pease & Gilliam Provision Store and Boarding House, my partner an old neighbour from Oregon Doyen. This family here we are doing a thriving business for this country. There has about 80,000 people come across Canada to the country this season. The old miners think average from 10 to 16 dollars per day estimating gold at $9 a fine ounce. Cities and towns are arising 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 Gallows-town. It is situated 15 miles east of the City of Sacramento on the South side within 5 miles of the American River. It takes the name from the fact that it was the site of the first execution ever done there. Since that dreadful execution this has been one of the most quiet communities I ever lived in. Some people here are getting gold by the pound, but they are working much more than their boots and I am told it is the same throughout the mines which are near 20 miles in length. The mines are confined entirely to the hills, mountain streams, and ravines. The most I have been digging has been from 100 dollars but have frequently obtained $40 to $50 per day. The gold here in this place is coarse from 1/4 dollar to 6 ounces in a piece; yet some is so fine that it can hardly be seen with the naked eye. You must build a dam just for the gold digging, and let some skinner take the place.

I received a letter from Martha dated Sept 18th in which she informed me that she was to be married in December and that is the only reason 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 hear of
I am writing these to let you know how to direct a letter to her as the life is filled with uncertainties. A gentleman from Brownstone, Maine, with whom I became acquainted with the spring, shipped into the store to day, told me he should start for Maine on the 12th and would pass through Lewiston as he had some relatives living there and also having a few relatives living there determined it once to send her a letter although she has not received my last. I am 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 12th. When I shall see Maine I must tell her to expect to see it before long and fetch with me one of California gold. But people value not gold there as they should in the United States, the sight of so much of it makes it familiar to them and depresses its value. Mr. Allen (I am not his) seems like a man who give me best respects to Mrs. Read and your Uncle, to your children with compliments to all inquiring friends.

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

Dear Sister,

I have just arrived in the City of Placerville after a ten months excursion around the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Received your letter with delight, but the Post Mark was a shock. The preservation from William Lister March 4th. I am not well since my return having been severely attacked with the Delirious Cholera. I am still very weak and cannot but a few minutes. Although Cholera.

If you speak to me of coming home it will not be my present intentions to attempt to leave the City. I have never been and the way to your nearest nearest near the only son of George P. Russell and I shall not want to lay this head!!! you will certainly be astonished but is a fact that in all my sickness since 1832. I have never had a white woman to attend on me until this present attack in this present care a girl from Ohio. Fourteen years of age, almost an entire time, until 1832. I think that when now I am now 18 years 5. She makes her present permission to attend upon George Russell during his illness want do you wish to attend on. The Judge. He has a stronger ignorance. I know it, but you know the Judge loves music and my Cousin Westy can Theodore play the Accordion and he will learn to play strictly when he gets better. As yet one attends him. Aunt the old Judge will never forget me and will have conversation with us in mind, although not
I was sensible enough to know—
I threw me down if I let me!—I sympathy—
Anne Boott's affection.
I shall leave this place a few days, perhaps sooner
At seeing the pretty affectionate Child, mother, from Russia,
Appear. And me and all the love towards me. Not
Sister as she calls me.
Clara, I think I shall never see Maine again.
If it cannot be, then do not look for it.
I shall not answer Williams' letters, and in fact,
I shall never!—answer another day, my letter from Maine
I have not seen. I have been in New York, yet
be as seen of the letter, House all the time, remember.
And never spend any thing about the business
I receive Williams New York, although they are within fifteen miles of me. — And now if William
Has nothing else to do but write to me, then
Scandal on this own relation you are on mine.
He need not expect I shall read his letters when
I see his name at the bottom.
After this, I sorrow to give on this bed from which
I may never arise. That scene is not the last
congratulated with. 
My relations once thought I was dead after
more years silence would to God. I had
never thought myself in your memory—
You are Mother and Daniel and I wish how chosen
Your Companions for life that in your affairs and must
mine we. They are all stronger to one—
Eleanor wrote to me often, but do not write the same. I believe when it I never shall forget the look of that December in our meetings. Take it for granted. Most of all American Mothers were of贫穷 and our Mothers among the Western States would never have been lettered.

Now you must remember that you were the second daughter after 3 sons. One look at him, a stake your life and ask them. So think I see your now dance in them in your last day. He'll be a lawyer, a child as a Doctor in Medicine.

My Eleanor that I do not once imagine that he will have to learn to cut the mill stone as his father did. His father in a Miller of an eminent Vermont. I well must see to the cutting and dressing his mill stone on the corn and understand the meal of corn upon it. Since upon

Now from husband learned does not understand filling the石 as for grinding. He is not a Miller. I never take it for granted he does. Know his father, William Munther, tells your sons years ago was apprentice to a mill. When now will you perform as what was such a trade. An to any boy wish of the New England. Will sister Munther says, I can remember his tale him to take the hand and nothing make a friend of mine, do thou trust to me. Mrs. Munther Am. to date the form me, Eleanor.
Martha dear, this is a short letter. Chamberlain has sent the account that as an American, Mother, he must consent to sacrifice something to the public. I hope this is not for the care of the Union. It is for the care of the country. But tell him the truth of Jackson. The Union must be saved.

Yours affectionately,
Osborne Russell

P.S. I expect to hear from you. I believe I have always answered every letter you have written.

Martha seems to have left this one and gone out to walk. I wish you would remember to write her. If she ever writes a letter, send it on to me.

Mr. Chamberlain has written a letter to me, asking me to go to the mining camp. He will be gone for a week. If she ever writes a letter, send it on to me.

O. Russell

May not go to Montana. If she has not received it, I will write her again. If she has not received it, I will write her again. If she has not received it, I will write her again.
Dear Aunt,

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

Mother says you need not think you are going to have a chance to drop up quite yet. She says you may expect to see us all over there before winter. You may look out in September because if nothing happens some of us will come without fail. I don't suppose you thought we had any classes and flour over here. But I guess you will get it all. Our school keeps five weeks longer. I see your brother Daniel occasionally. He has been very busy having but I am in hopes he has got most through. I should like to see your baby and see if she is as pretty as you say she is. We have not heard from Uncle Osborne yet. Grandmother and Uncle William are pretty smart. Aunt Martha is going to write a note and put it 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 you return.
very much. I cannot write any more now because father is
going to write some in it and I must get ready to go to
school. Give my love to all. I must bid you good by.
From your affectionate niece
Rebecca Osborne

August 5th 1850
Vester 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 hunt up your boring cage just yet, for
we are all moving about yet. A little Elliot has
not been well this summer, and she hopes
a change about here would have been better.
I am in hopes that you shall be able to visit Lewiston sometime this fall
perhaps in September if nothing happens to prevent.
We should be pleased to see & Severe here at any time.
Give my regards to your husband and family
and regards to yourself.

from your affectionate aunt

Daniel Russell
My dear Mrs. Russell,

I thought I would let you know that I am not going to move or stay too far rather than think of this morning. Thomas is not very smart and he is not good enough to move with me. We have to consider how to move down very slowly due to my health and the expenses of the job. I am not sure if I can take care of it. It seems the house will not suit him. I hope it will be that the house will be good for him. He has been sick for almost a year and he is not very healthy at all. He has been sick ever since the beginning of last month. He has been much better but not well enough to take care of the house.

The other day, I was thinking about staying for a few more months. I was glad to hear that you are going to stay. I am sure that it will be better for both of us. I am not sure if I can stay too long. I am not sure if I can stay too long. If I am not able to stay, I will let you know.

I have been thinking about going to Cardenas. I should have made you a call this fall, but now it is too late. If you go, I will be able to stay longer. I am not sure if I can go. If I have to stay, I should have made you a call this fall. I am not sure if I can stay too long. If you go, I will be able to stay longer. I am not sure if I can go. If I have to stay, I should have made you a call this fall. I am not sure if I can stay too long. If you go, I will be able to stay longer.
Journal of a Trapper or Nine Years Residence Among the Rocky Mountains Between the Years 1833 and 1842.
Journal of a Trapper

Or
Nine Years' Residence among the
Rocky Mountains

Between the years of 1834 and 1843

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

By
Osborne Rappell

Saw no man that knew more than myself, and spilt their that knew less. Sir J. Brown
Preface

Reader, if you are in search of the tokens of a scientific 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 peruse a Hunter's rambles 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 hold himself responsible for the truth of statements made otherwise than from observation.

The Author
At the town of Independence, Missouri, on the 15th of April 1834, I joined an expedition fitted out for the Rocky Mountains and Mouth of the Columbia River, by a Company formed in Boston under the name and style of the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company. The same firm had fitted out a brig of two hundred tons burden, freighted with the necessary apparatus of merchandise for the Salmon and Fur trade, with orders to sail to the mouth of the Columbia River, whilst the land party under the direction of Mr. Nathaniel T. Wyeth, should proceed across the Rocky Mountains and unite with the brig's Company in establishing a post on the Columbia near the Pacific. Our party consisted of forty men engaged in the service, accompanied by Mr. Moulton andound, Peter Baskin, and Frank Bulkley, with two attendants; Lieutenants Ross, Jodon, and Daniel Lee, Methodist Missionsaries, with four attendants on their way to establish a Mission in Oregon; which took our numbers (including six independent trappers) to fifty-eight men. From the 23d to the 27th of April we were engaged in arranging our tents and moving to a spot about 40 miles from Independence. On the morning of the 28th we were all equipped and mounted hunter-like: about forty men leading two loaded horses each were marched out in double files, with joyous hearts, reluced by anticipated prospects: led by Mr. Wyeth, in jovial adventur and love of Enterprise whilst the remainder of the party with twenty head of extra horses and as many cattle to supply the organic took up the rear under the direction of Capt. Joseph Vogt, an eminent Navigator and first pilot of Neopaul who had been employed by the Company in Boston to accompany the party and to run the route across the Rocky Mountains by astronomical observations. We travelled slowly, thus the beautiful
...and widely extended prairie until about 2 o'clock at night, at a small grove of timber near a spring. On the 27th, we took up our tent and travelled across a large and beautifully undulating prairie included by small streams dotted with timber, intersected with the Platte until the 3rd of May when we arrived at the Cow or Kansas River near the residence of the U.S. Agent for those Indians.

The Cow or Kansas Indians are the most filthy, indolent, and degraded set of human beings I ever saw. They live in small oval huts 4 or 5 feet high formed of willow branches and covered with Deer skin or Buffalo skins. On the 4th of May we crossed the River and on the 5th resumed our march into the interior, passing over beautiful rolling prairies and encamping on small streams at night until the 10th when we arrived at the River Platte.

We followed up this River to the fork then forded the South fork and travelled up the north until the 15th of June when we arrived at Laramie's fork of Platte. When is the first permanent commencement of the Rocky Mountains we crossed this fork and traveled up the main River until night and encamped. The next day we left the river and traveled across Black Hills nearly parallel with the general course of the Platte until the 7th of June when we came to the River again and crossed it at a place called the Red Butte (Red mountains of Red Rock from which the River flows). The next day we left the river on our left hand and traveled a North West direction and stopped at night on a small Spring branch near the edge of a wood or shrubbery. The next day we arrived at a stream running to the Platte called Sweet water, this we ascended to a rocky mountain top until the 16th of June. Then left it and crossed the divide between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and encamped on Sandy but...
a branch running into Green River which flows into the Colorado of the West. The next day moved down Sandy River to direction and arrived at Green River on the 18th of June. There we found some white traders who informed us that the grand rendezvous of whites and Indians would be on a small eastern branch of the river about 20 miles distant in a South West direction. That day 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 Mr. Bridger and Hazard. The other is called the "Rocky Mountain Fur Company". The names of the partners are Thomas Fitzpatrick, Peter Skidmore and James Bridger. The two companies consist of about 500 men in all, including those engaged in the service, white, half-breed and Indian fur trappers. This stream is called "Beaver Fork of Green River". The face of the adjacent country is very mountainous and broken except the small alluvial bottoms along the streams. It abounds with Buffalo, Antelope, Elk and Bear and some few Deer along the rivers. Here Mr. Bridger deposits about 500 pounds of skins, etc., to the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and on the 29th we renewed our march towards the Columbia River. After leaving Beaver's Fork, we took across a high range of hills in a North direction and fell on to a Stream called Bear River which empties into the Big Salt Lake. This is a beautiful country, the river is about 60 yards wide runs through large fertile bottoms bordered by rolling hills and gradually ascend to the top of the river to the high ranges of dark and lofty mountains upon whose side the snow remains nearly the whole year round. We traveled down this River for about 15 miles and camped opposite a Lake of fresh water about 6 miles in circumference which empties into the River on the west side. Along the borders of this lake...
The country is generally smooth ascending gradually into the interior and gives
terminates in a high range of mountains which nearly surround the lake. You
approaching close to the shore on the East, the first day the 17th we camped
down this river and on the 18th encamp’d at a place called the Indian rock.
It is called from a point of the mountain terminating at the river which
in a perpendicular rock, the river curves around the foot of this rock, and
forms a half circle then also turns to course to the S. W. from whence it runs in the same direction to the Salt Lake about 8 or 9
miles distant. The steep escarpment of the prominent elevations which overlooks the
surrounding country, to a great extent, at all seasons of the year.

On the right hand or East side of the river about 2 miles above
the rock is a hot spring, some of which have from
the tunkt of soda water in them to rise up and round immediately
the other have a more sulphureous taste: none of them have any sulfur,
but boil and bubble in small holes a few inches from the surface
of the ground. This place which now looks so lonely, visited only by the
traveller or solitary savage will doubtless at no distant day be a resort for
thousands of the gay and fashionable world, as well as Indians and
Pikletoon. The country immediately adjacent seems to have all evidences
volcanic action at some remote period the evidence of which, however, still
exists in the deep and fruitful chasms which may be found in the rocks, through out
the whole of country which could only have been formed by some terribl e
underground movement. The ground about these springs is very strongly impregnated with
silk and soda. It also bears marks of clay in the vicinity of a strong whiting which
is much used by the Indians for cleansing their clothes and using it to
cooking any infusor & soap for cleansing necessities or skins cleaned after the
Indian fashion. On the 11th July we left Bear river and crossed low ridge of
broken country for about 15 miles in a N. West direction.
and filled one to a buin which enters into Snake River called Blackfoot. There we met with Capt. B.S. Bonnemont with a party of ten or twelve men. He was on his way to the Columbia and was employing 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 encamped from the mountain into the great Valley of Snake River on the 16th, then crossed the Valley and reached the river in about 25 miles from the West. Here Mr. Smyth concluded to stop and build a Fort and deposit the remainder of his Commissaries in the hands of a few men to protect them and trade with the Snake and Bonneville Indians. On the 18th we commenced the Fort which was a stockade 80 feet square built of Cottonwood timbers set on end and sunk 2½ feet in the ground and standing about 15 feet above with two bastions 8 feet square at the opposite angles. On the 4th of August the Fort was completed. On the 8th, the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the breeze at sunrise in the center of a savage and undisciplined country over an American trading post.

The next day Mr. Smyth departed for the mouth of the Columbia River with all the party excepting one man (myself included) who were stationed at the Fort. I now began to experience the difficulties attending a mountain man being all raw hands excepting the man who had charge of the Fort and a Mulattier, the two latter having but very little experience in hunting game with the Rifle; and all the rest of the country abounded with game while it wanted experience to kill it. On the 12th of August myself and 5 others (the Mulattier included) started from the Fort to hunt Buffalo. We ascended up the stream running into Snake River near the Fort called Rejiss for a mile or two...
About 25 miles, crossed a low mountain in the same direction about 5 miles and fell on to a stream called Post River. Here I found several large bands of Buffalo. I went on to a small camp and encamped. I now prepared myself for the first time in my life to kill meat for my supper with a Rifle. I had an elegant one, but had little experience in using it. I therefore approached the band of Buffalo standing on my hands and knees within about 50 yards. They then raised my body and took aim and shot a Bull at the center of the band. The Buffalo all ran off excepting the Bull which had been wounded. I then reloaded and shot as fast as I could until I had discharged 25 bullets at him and about him which was all that remained in my gun. The Buffalo could not escape and I watched him anxiously for half an hour in hopes of bringing him for but to no purpose; I was obliged to give it up as a bad job and return to our encampment without meat; but the Mullatoe had better luck. He had killed a fat Cow whilst shooting 15 bullets at the band. The next day we succeeded in killing another Cow and two Bulls, we butchered these, took the meat and returned to the fort. On the 20th of August we hunted again to bring meat. We left the fort and traveled about 6 miles when we discovered a Grizzly Bear digging and eating roots in a piece of moor. We met a large bunch of willows. The Mullatoe approached within 100 yards to it and shot him thru the left shoulder. He gave a ridiculous groan and running into the trees. The Mullatoe then said, “It’s a good job a bear this powerful 100 to 150 pounds” but not being acquainted with the nature of these animals I determined on making another trial, and persuade the Mullatoe to adjust me. We walked around the bunch of willows where the Bear lay, keeping close together with our Rifles ready cocked and ready...
I presented towards the beeches until we near the place where the road entered when we heard a duller grovel about 400 yards from us which was instantly followed by a baying of the Bear toward us with enormous jaws extended and eyes flashing fire. Oh! Heaven! was ever anything so hideous? we could not retain sufficient prescience of mind to shoot at him but took to our heels separating as we ran, the bear taking after us, finding I could not run him he left me, turned to the other who wheeled about and discharged his rifle covering the Bear with smoke and fire the ball however missed him then he turned and bounding toward me I could go no farther my legs without plunging into the long gray mire which thrummed me that on three sides, I was obliged to turn about and finally came within about 10 paces of me then I laid down, stopped and raised his tremendous body, open his mouth wide afly, gazing at me with a hearty laugh, at this moment I pulled trigger and I knew not what else to do and hardly knew that I did this but it accidentally happened that my rifle was pointed towards the Bear when I pulled the trigger, the ball piercing his heart, he gave one bound from me when he turned a deathly howl and fell dead, but it occurred as if I shot an arrow and it was a fact for half an hour after, we battened him as he was very hot packed the meat and dried on our horses and returned to the Post with the trophies of our bravery, but I secretly deplored in my own mind never to molest another wounded Grizzly Bear again in my life or death. On the 28th of July our stock of provisions was so plumpig to that 4 men started again to hunt Buffalo, and I had been out several times in succession I concluded to stay within the Post awhile and rest this is the most lonely and dreary place I think I ever saw. Not a human face has been seen.
everything the men about the Fort. The country very pretty, and the weather sunny and hot. On the 14th of Oct. our hunters returned with news which caused some little excitement among us. They had discovered a Village of Indians on Black feet, about 25 miles from the Fort in a North East direction, consisting of about 60 lodges. They had made war horn little into the Village without any ceremony or knowledge of their friendly or hostile disposition.

The Indians neither could they inform us to what nation they belonged. It happened, however, that they were Arakke and friendly to the whites and treated our men in a hospitable manner. After remaining all night with them three of the Indians accompanied our hunters to the Fort. From these we gathered that the Mulatto who could speak a little of their language rendered information. The next day myself and the Mulatto started for the Village where we arrived about ten half an hour before we were conducted to the chief's lodge, where we dismounted the horse and cheerfully divided by the chief who was called by the whites "Jimmy Wristbands" and by the Indians "Pok-chauer-white un-dubs" or the riding bear. Our horses were taken to graze, and we entered into his lodge where he soon ordered his people to be prepared for us. He assured very much pleased when we told him the whites had built a trading post on Snake River. He said the Village would go to the Fort in three or four days to trade. He left them next morning loaded with as much fat as could be. The United Buffalo meat as our horses could carry which had been given as a present, we were accompanied on our return to the Fort by six of the men. On the 14th the Village arrived and pitched in their lodges within about 200 yards of the Fort. A new command learning the Arakke language and prospects for in a short time.
I was able to understand most of their words employed in the trade and among the traders. A vessel, the Bonneville, consisting of about 300 tons, arrived at the fort from which we traded a considerable quantity of furs, a large supply of dried meat, deer, elk and sheep skins. While the vessel was in port, and was being loaded, we were occupied building water-closet houses and the necessary other buildings for the next winter. Nov. 5. Some white hunters arrived at the fort who had been defeated by the Blackfoot Indians on the Green River. One of them had his arm broken by a stone ball but by the solitary relief which he obtained from the fort he was soon enabled to return to his associates. Nov. 16. Two more white men arrived and reported that Capt. Bonneville had returned from the lower country and was keeping within 30 miles of the fort on his way to Green River. 20th four more arrived and reported that a party of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company consisting of 60 men under the direction of one of the partners (Mr. Bridger) were at the forks of Snake River about 60 miles above the Fort where they intended to spend the winter. They were also informed that the three Fur Companies had formed a coalition. Dec. 15. The season became severe but frozen and the weather very cold. Left Capt. Bridger's men from the mouth of the Columbia with a canoe to fetch supplies for the fort. James now began to have a different appearance. The Indians and deer were numerous in the valley, all came to camp near the winter on Snake River. On the 20th of January 12 of Mr. Bridger's men left his camp and came to the fort to get employment. They immediately made an engagement with Capt. Bridger to form a party for hunting and trapping. On the 15th of March, the party was fitted out consisting of 10 trappers and 7 men, keeping himself being one of the latter.
Under the direction of Mr. Joseph Gale, a native of the city of Washington, with 25 men, left the fort and traveled about 2 miles N.E. and encamped on a stream running into the one about 12 miles below the fort, called Potomac. The next day they followed up this stream in a Easterly direction about 10 miles, here we found the snow very deep, from this we took a South Course in the direction of Bear River, our animals being too poor and the travelling too hard, we had to make short marches, and reached Bear River on the 14th day of April. The place where we struck the River is called Cache Valley, to come from it, 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 all kinds of snow. The snow had disappeared only upon the South side of the Valley, the South and East side of the River lay the snow, but it appeared very white, and the river near overflowed its banks in summer, so 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 15th of April we crossed the river with our horses and baggage, and pushed our way through the snow across the Valley, to the foot of the Mountain, when we found the ground bare and dry. During we had to stay another night without shelter. About 3 o'clock next day the meat of two fat geese, flour and bread brought into Camp. Our Camp Kettle had not been greased for some time, and we were continually bitten by lice from them during the day.
The best course of them containing about 8 gallons each were
soon filled with fat bear meat cut in very small pieces and
hung over a fire which all hands were employed in keeping up with
the utmost impatience. An old experienced hand who stood beside
the fire and was never in a hurry about anything was selected by
our unanimous vote to lay when the stew (as he called it) was done
as we thought with any cunning that it took a long time to
have cooked than any meal I ever saw prepared, and often repeated
in attempts to keep up the fire and hungry stevedores tipped by all hands he as
length consented that it might be seasoned with salt and pepper
and dish'd out to cool. But it had not much time to cool
in the glades for our commoners (operations and all) announced it the best
meat they had ever eaten as a matter of course where men
had been starving. The next morning it took a walk up a
smooth slope of the mountain to look at the country. This valley con-
 drowned about 50 miles below the lake being the river running first
of south into the valley this a deep cut in the high hills, after
coming out of the way the the North and West border of the valley; then
the West and runs thus a deep ravine of perpendicular rocks,
away it way to the Salt Lake. The Valley lies in a sort of semi and
rather an abyss on the South and East of about 20 miles in
length, divided by 5 in diameter and nearly six miles wide by the plan-
the range mountains from which flow these streams entered the valley and emptying into the river. These are large
quantities of Beaver and Otter living in these streams but the snow
melting raises the water so high that our provisions made but slow
progress in catching them we stayed in this valley until the 20th of
April then moved to the South East until we made an attempt...
The next day we traveled up a thin, called Rush Brook, in an east direction, then a deep gorge into the mountain for about 12 miles, which then widened about a mile into a smooth and rolling country. There we struck the following day up an N. E. course over the divide and travelled about 12 miles then turned to our left about 4 miles more on the same road on the south side of a high mountain, where there was little or no vegetation excepting very scarce trees. Sometimes after we had stopped it was declared that one of us was missing a young English驯化者 from Bristol, but on the return we had been lost dismounted and sprawling to drink at a small brook at some distance before we entered town. On the following morning I was ordered to go back in search of him. I started on the snow which was frozen hard enough to bear me and my horse. I went to the place where the man had lost his horse and found his track which I followed on to a huge ice mountain where I lost it among the rocks. There built a fire for that my gun became of little use and after hunting till night without hope of finding him I gave it up and went to the edge of the snow and stepped for the night. The next morning I started at day light in a gallop on the snow toward a mountain, and the Nelly smoothed up with snow as hard frozen that a galloping horse couldn't leave a foot print; about noon I arrived on a high ridge from which you could see the Suicide Lake and the Nelly mountains. I had which had been apparently clear of snow for some time. As in the evening at the southern extremity of the lake by the camp about 2 miles distant. I left the camp of 2 of us. I descended the mountain and entered the camp on the 27th of April, we travelled down the south side of the lake to the next.
The outlet into River river. Here we found about 300 lodges of Snake Indians. We encamped at the village and the next day in the meantime our trappers were employed hunting Beaver on the River and Snake streams. We then crossed the river and ascended a branch called Thomas's fork in a north direction about 120 miles. The next day we started across the mountain in the same direction and after traveling about 5 miles, we discovered a large snowy bear about 100 yards ahead of us. One of our hunters was speared and went down on the spot. We all rushed forward to butcher him. We were an enormous animal, like the bears brought to London for hunting bears. One morning the hunter came to me and measured the bear's hide. He had about 7 or 8 feet long. We saw him on the snow where he had just left the track. We found him in the forest of pines on the side of the mountain. We left the bear with our pack animals and traveled up the mountain about 5 leagues and encamped. The next morning we started about 2 hours before day to cross the mountain on the snow which was very hard enough to bear our animals, and at 10 o'clock we came down 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 its branches. It runs from the middle of a brushy valley about 40 miles long and 10 wide emptying its water into Snake fork of Snake River. Its course being almost due north. This is a brushy valley covered with green grass and thickly bordered by towering black mountains covered with snow spotted with groves of tall firs, hemlocks, pines which from their most elevation resemble snow-capped mountains in the
16th. Snow, whilst thousands of Buffalo Carefully feeding in the green fields,contributed to the wild and romantic Splendor of the surrounding scenery. On the 16th of May we ascended the river about 12 miles to a Steam running into it on the west side called Gross Fork. Here we found five black spruce or aspen trees, 5 or 6 inches in a short time after the snow has disappeared. On the 17th 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 east side called Gordon’s Fork. Here we met with Mr. Bridge and his party who informed us that the country around and below was much infected with Black feet. They had lost several horses and a few of their men had been wounded in the shoulder by a bullet from a Jesse. Upon receipt of this information our leader concluded to stop all his course towards the Fort. On the 18th of May we ascended for Gordon’s Fork about 15 miles, then a deep gorge in the high Craggy Mountain. May 15th travelled up this stream about 10 miles when we entered into a valley ten miles long and about 2 wide. Here we left Gordon’s Fork which turns almost due North into the high Mountain with the bird of the air just cutting the north end of this valley, we travelled down it about 3 miles and encamped on Blackfoot which running into Snake river after a course of about 100 miles, there the snow was very deep over nearly the whole plain which was surrounded by high mountains. 16th we travelled down the foot which runs south west across the Valley then turns North and runs into a deep chasm in the Mountains up and 1600 feet.
Above the bend of the stream the entrance of which seems

 largo and deep enough to admit its waters &c. to traverse this

 valley a canyon for about 10 miles when it opened into a large plain stretching

 from the high point on Bear river which appeared to about 300 miles directly

 to the South West. Here Black foot makes a sweeping curve to the

 South West then gradually turning to the North after a narrow gorge

 of basaltic rock thru which it rushes with impetuousity for about

 the last 25 miles. Where it emerges into the great plain of Snake river 17th

 we travelled down this stream about 18 miles and stopped to kill and

 capture Buffalo not sufficient to load our two horses. At the

 29th we marched down to 15 miles where we found thousands of Buffalo

 and killed a great number of them at the same hour some of them were very

 plentiful at this season of the year. By 30th we travelled down to the

 Plains and on the day following arrived at the Fort after trave

 lling about 30 miles in a South W direction. On arriving at the

 Fort we learned that Capt. Thompson had been 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 with

 the total loss of his outfit pecalizing his men and horses.

 On the 1st of June a small party left us for the Adams

 2nd Company arrived from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia

 under the direction of Mr. W. A. P. Carver accompanied

 by Capt. Mc Stewart an English half pay Officer who had spent

 the winter at Vancouver and was on a tour of pleasure in

 the Rocky Mountains. On the 12th they left Fort Hall and started

 for the grand rendezvous on Green River. We now began to make

 preparations for what the Nez Perce termed The Late Hunt and all

 preparations ready on the 15th for departure. Our last smoke on the morning
18. Consisted of 24 Men, 14 Horses and 10 Camp Rations.

It was the intention of our Leaders to proceed to the Yellow Toma, Lisa and hunt the country which lay in the vicinity of our route, from there proceed to the headwaters of the Missouri after we had finished our return back to Fort Hall, where it was planned we should arrive about the middle of October. As such, we proceeded to the Mouth of Blackfoot Creek about 10 miles, 16th. At Blackfoot abt. 15 miles, 17th. Followed up this Mountain abt. 10 miles, further than left it to our right and took a W. course thence the dry plains covered with brush sage and sand hills about 15 miles to the foot of the mountain and encamp'd at a small Spring where Indians in the plains down after leaving the mountain. Here we killed a couple of jackals and took some of the best meat. 18th. Weake to a low mound in an E. direction about 12 miles, and encamped on a Mountain called Gray's Creek, which empties into Snake River abt. 40 miles above Fort Hall. 19th. Travelled East over a rough broken Mountain over country about 12 miles, and encamped on a small branch of the same stream. The country afforded no timber excepting the grazing brush which grew in small clumps along the river. 20th. We left the waters of Gray's Creek and crossed a low plateau in the mountains in an E. direction, fell on a branch, the stream running into Lewis Fork about 10 miles, 21st. We travelled East following this stream to the mouth, about 15 miles, which about 30 miles below the mouth of Salt River. From which we were able to cross Lewis Fork which is about 200 yards wide and can just be forded at a low stage of water. Not at present was almost overflowing its banks and running at the rate...
the day of to about 10 in the hour. We commenced making
the 2 boat by sewing two row Bully hides together which we
overstitched over a firme frame of green willow branches and
the entire thing gradually over a blow fire during the night. 22°. Our
2 boat being completed we commenced copying our equipage and
exposed of us were empty of all a young man by the name
of Abraham Patterson attempted to crop our horse back inside of all
mite and enucly of those present his curb and rode
but to to the matter of his reason was after a desperate struggle
we reach the opposite bank he abandoned his horse made a few
of spring and sunk to ride no more the war a motion of Penn
the about 23 years of age. He acceded in coping our baggage and
whacked on the South side for the night. Leaving fork at the place
with thickets clad with large cottonwood trees along the banks on both sides.
A few miles from the East lies a valley about 29 miles long and 2,700 yards in
length. The bottom of the valley is enclosed by a range of lower mountains,
a which approach the river at each extremity of the valley. 28
We came to the North point of the valley and ascended a range of hills.
About 15 miles NE where we encountered among the mountains
of the mouth covered with tall pines intermingled with pines along
24 miles. The Mountain 12 miles East course 2 and deduced into
the South W. Extremity of a valley called Pierre's hole where we stood
the next day. This valley lies north & South in an oval form
18 abt. 30 only long and 10 wide surrounded except on the North
only wide and rugged mountains; the East range resembles
Mountains hills on Mountains and covered with dense timber
peaks which pierce the clouds. These peaks bear thegeneric name
of Lattis or Leats. The Indian call them the heavy header
for Father. This is a beautiful Valley, consisting of a vast plain
and...
Intersected by small streams and thickly clothed with grass and herbage and abounds with Buffalo Elk Deer, quantity of 27% are taken to the North end of the valley and encamped one of the numerous branches which unite at the mouth of the town and forms a stream called Harris’ fork which the charges its waters into Harris’ fork of Brown River and then the stream on which we encamped flows directly from the to the Central Faction and is impassably wooded with Cottonwoods tree closely intermingled with underbrush, on both sides. We were encamped on the North side in a place partially clear of brush under the shade of the large Cottonwoods, 28% of the we were amazed by an alarm of Indians, we ran to our horses and were confused—each one trying to get his horse, he succeeded in driving them into Cornfield, the we caught all but 8 which escaped into the prairie the the time the Indians appeared. Before our cornfield a number of Os of which 15 or 20 were mounted on horse the remainder on foot—all being entirely naked armed only of flint, bows and arrows. They immediately caught the horses which had escaped from us and commenced taking to and two of these shots of our corn with all the speed their horses were capable of producing without shooting a single gun of us about 20 minutes, breaking their war weapons and yelling at the top of their voices; one shot killed 5 or 6 or 8 on the road while they were in the air. Others had pieces of screeches of clothes with them and fastened around head while the others tried after them. After losing my horse, I took my gun examined the priming set the breach on the ground and leaned on the knapsack.
with my arms folded gazing at the novelty of the scene for
some minutes quite unconscious of danger until the coothing
of balls about my ears gave me to understand that there was
something more than mere pictures of imagination and gave
the appearance that these living Creatures were a little more per
than those I had been accustomed to see portrayed on Engravings.

The first gun was fired by one of our party which was
taken as the signal for attack on both sides but the immediate
fire from our Rifles soon compelled them to retire from the front
and take to the brush behind us where they had the advantage
until 7 or 8 of our men glided into the brush an advanced
there until their left wings approached within about 30
to 50 of them before they shot again they then raised and attacked
calmly in the flank but the Indians did not stop to return
the fire but retired back to the brush as fast as possible
to dragging their wounded along with them and leaving their
supply on the spot. In the meantime myself and the remainders
of our party were closely engaged with the center and right of

I took the advantage of a large tree which stood near the
corner of the brush between the Indians and our horses, they appro
ached until the smoke of our guns met. I kept a large

of German hose pistol loaded by me in case they should make

Charge when my gun was empty. When I first stationed
myself at this tree I placed a hat on some lying which pre
fed at the foot of it and would put it in motion of breaking his
head with my foot in order that they might shoot at the hat and give
me a better chance at their heads but I soon found this had
never its joke for the poor horses behind me soon killed an
wounded by the balls intended for me. The Indian shook with
dread for about 2 hours then retreated more the brush with a
despair. He then began to look about to find what damage they
had done us. One of our Comrades was found under the body of an
Indian, had not been wounded by balls in 3 places in the right arm
and one in the left leg, below the knees, no bone having been broken, another had received a
wound in the groin and lost 3 horses killed on the spot and
7 of our men wounded but not so bad as to be unable to travel.

Inward right some of our men followed down the road
about a mile and found the place where they had stopped and
laid their wounded Comrades on the ground in a circle. The
blood was still standing congealed in nine places where the
head apparently had stopped the wounds. 26' Ward at the
same place fearing no further attempt by the same party of
Indians 21 - 22 miles of the main branch, abt. 10 miles. July 10
traveled to the SE extremity of the Valley and encamped for the
night. Our wounded Comrades suffered very much in every
thing, even the worst done which lay in our power to ease his
suffering. A bullet was made when the last gaited horse died
of the party for him to ride on and one man appointed to lead
the animal. 2° Cropped the little mountain in an east bis
section about 15 ml. the ascent was steep and rough the
ground was rough and the plains, but the descent was somewhat round.
Here we again fell on to Lewis fork which ran in a Nor
Southern direction thru a valley about 80 ml long three forks
to the West. Thro a narrow cut on the mountain to the mouth
of Dolan Creek about 30 miles, this valley is called Pack River
Hole, it is generally from 5 to 15 ml wide, the Southern part of
When the river enters the mountains it is full and
swollen, but the mountain portion is wide, smooth and
dreadfully narrow. The valley is crossed with wild
trees and surrounded by high and rugged mountains. At
the summit the snow remains during the coldest months
of the year. In summer, the alluvial bottoms along the river
are very fertile. The valley produces a abundance of
vegetation, which wild fish, and a species of
eel, are abundant. The great altitude of this place has
ever combined with the cold descending from the mountains
at night. I think would be a serious obstruction to
growth of most kinds of cultivated grains. The valley
like all other parts of the country abound with game -

Here we again attempted to cross Lewis's fork. We loaded
the boat July 13. Our boat being completed we loaded
it with logs and crossed to the other side but on re-
turning we ran it into some brush, where it instantly filled
and sunk, but without further accident than the loss of the
boat, we had already made half the distance across the
River, after being back and were now upon a Island in the
channel having promptly removed our horses to the other shore.

We now commenced making a raft of logs that had drifted
on the Island on this side, when completed we put the remainder of our
and equipment about 30 miles. 10 of us started with it for
the other side but we soon reached the rapid current then
Two of our raft (which was constructed of logs)
became unmanageable, as well as all efforts to reach either side were vain and fruitless.
We lost the raft, and were left on the dreadfull shore to which we were
just approaching. We abandoned the raft and continued our jour-

[Journal] p. 23
To the sound of the current, the being all conceal'd so, the swimmers excepting myself, I could give them calls for help but at this critical period every one had shifted for himself. Fortunately, I scrambled to the rocks among the last swimmers. We were now on the side from whence we started without a single article of clothing except an old cloth tent whilst the rain poured down in torrents.Fortunately, we had built a large fire previous to our departure on the raft which was still burning. I now began to reflect on the miserable condition of myself and those around me without clothing, provisions, and no means and decided to the skin with the contents of those who were perhaps at that moment celebrating the anniversary of our escape in my mouth, hand, or basket around them loaded with the richest foods of a rich independent and self-sustained country could offer, or perhaps collected in the gap between relating the heroic deeds of our ancestors or joining in the minstrel ditty of the songs of cows and toads whilst there presented a group of human beings crowded around a fire which the rain was fast diminishing; meditating on their defensible condition at what moment we might be carried away by the thrills of the enemy of the hostile savages with whom we were infested whilst not an article for defense excepting our butcher knives remained in our posession. The night at length came on and we lay down their to await the events of the morrow, day light appeared and we hastened along the shore in hopes of finding something that might set free from the raft and drift towards the beach.
The had not gone a mile when we discovered the 23
raft and raft lodged on a gravel bar which projected from
the shore when it had been driven by the current. We
landed on the bar, the water was at least to the hip where we
were. Satisfiing our great surprise and satisfaction we soon
saw safe upon 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
our horses driven across to cut panels of a mounted
wooden raft without further accident and the day
ended in our camp. The remainder of us in camp.

The following day we again in our equipage. We left the river
followed a stream called the 'great fork', in an east direction about
7 miles this stream was much broken and rapids are found it can
not be run. We followed the stream through the mountains
over many rapids over rocks, steam, and deep
valleys. We came to a stream about 7 miles past this small fork of
about 5 miles. Here we crossed the stream in the plains.

There was not a man in the party who
had ever seen this place or any of the Yellowstone Lake. When we
were intended to go but our leader had received information from
a person at the post and had written
direction on a piece of paper with the word, he said,
they desired us to go from this place when snow were due.
We were instructed by the same person. The mountains to the north are the
north; but the land and the direction must be wrong as the cold
snow was not due for this. The mountains to the north of us are 10
days took a narrow defile which led us in an east direction.
26th at 11 A.M., on to a stream running S.E. This we followed down about 10 miles when the channel opened into a wide shallow valley about 15 miles in circumference thro' which flowed the stream from in the direction about S.W. and ended in a mountain on the E. side. Here a distinct area crossed the path of country we were in. Our leader marked that the upper branch of the Yellowstone River but some of the Beavers had been in this valley before and knew it to be a branch of Lewis River. They pointed out their old encampment and the Beaver sign. They had been trapping 2 years previously. But our leader persisted that this was the Yellowstone River and left us but not before one of them had pointed to the stream by what name he pleased, as a matter of course, this was called the Yellowstone, though the party hereafter called it Bead River and left us but not before one of them professed given our charge to refrain a sound drubbing about borrowing small matters of little importance to any one but themselves. On the 15th we left the stream and crossed the valley in a NE direction, ascended a high point of mountain which came with difficulty then descended over cliff and crags crossing deep gulches and the dark forests of firs and bogs until about noon when we came into a smooth gap sloping a bowl or mile in crush bordered by a small rivulet which fell from the north shores. Then the valley and fell into a chasm on the S.E. side over which the firs. On the N. and W. side towering rock several hundreds and feet high which seemed to overhang this little vale. Here the mountains were shutting up and down a fine view of the clearness of the whole land in front, which seemed to cover an expanse of country that it required a telescope to describe. Our wounded companion suffered severely by this descent.
The next day. He now began to think that these were whist the waters of the Yellow Stone at all the branches ran se
nually be given is up and openly declared he could find no abode that I had what part of the country we were in. 12th
falced myself and another had orders to mount 2 of the last inches
and it was some 2 miles to the Mountain to see if we could discover any mark near the mouth of the. We left the camp and travelled in a north westerly direction about 2 miles then turning to our left around a high point and perpendicularly entered a narrow gulf which led to the west of the Mountain I. This was divided our course and we effectually
the loose fragments of rocks which had fallen from the dark wooded straining branches that seemed disturbed in the air above a gap on either side for about 5 miles when the ascent became too steep that we were obliged to dismount and lead our Mules half way. After climbing about a mile further we came to big stacks of snow 8 or 10 ft deep and so hard that we were compelled to cut steps with our butcher knives to place our feet in whilst our Mules followed in the same track. These places dwindle from 50 to 200 yards across and so high that we had to use both hands and feet to like in climbing over them we were descended in reaching what we at first supposed to be the summit when another peak appeared in front completely shrouded in white snow dotted here and there with a few dwarfish evergreen Cedar. We now seated ourselves for a few minutes and rest our weakened limbs and gaze on surrounding objects near and on either hand the large bands of Mountain Sheep bordering upon the snow covered turfs which pervaded our path every now and then the grass was too high which presented to us a merry
After resting ourselves a short time we resumed our march over the snow leaving the Mules behind. The reach of the highest Summit is about a mile Travel. On the top of this elevation is a flat place of about a yarding mile in Circumference. On the West and North of us ran one small side of the high Mountain crowned with snow, but none appeared so high as the one on which we were. On the South and East nothing could be seen in the distant blue atmosphere. We did not prolong our stay at this place for the weather was very cold and cold it was in the month of January in a Northern Climate. We hurried down so that we had left the Mules in order to descend to a more temperate Climate before the day going on. Our next object was to find a place for them with our Mules in the cold it being impossible to continue our steps without the greatest danger. After halting a long time we atte the foot of the snow ice on the West side Where we concluded to try if we could find a smooth green spot at the foot of the declivity. We then let ourselves down by cutting steps with our shovels and our Mules which gave us a smooth green spot and turned our Mules to feed and entered the snow ice on the West side and built a large fire and kindled a fire and being satisfied we lay down to sleep. The next morning at the break of day we saw and kindled a fire and being satisfied we lay down to sleep.
and set down to breakfast, presently I cast myself

me

the down the mountain and discovered 3 Indians approaching

within 200 yd of us. I immediately ordered my compan
tons who was still sleeping, we produced our guns and presented

them upon the intruders upon our cotitute, they quickly ac

cepted us in the Dakota tongue saying they were Tharnicin

and friends to the whites. I invited them to approach and de

descend then gave them some meat and tobacco, they seemed

astonished to find us here with Musks saying they knew of Ours

a place where they thought the deer or other could abound. The Mountain

was that was in a N E direction. The small steam which

was forced by the melting of the snow above us after rain

ing just when we took resting down a steepish Chasmi and

was lost in spray. After our visitors had eaten and smoked

we can be gone to question them concerning their families and the cou

ardly around them. They said their families were some distance below,

the a North direction and that there was a large lake beyond all the

winding tracks in depth to N. W. They also pointed out the place

where we could descend the mountain and told us that

the Steam ran down then the mountain and united with

the larger stream which after running a long distance North turn

down the valley of the Clear into a large plain where there was

a plenty of Buffalo and Sioux Indians. After getting this desider

information we left these two sons of the wilderness to hunt their stuff

and come to hunt our camp as we could. We travelled on

the highest point of rock, Chiefly Composed of Granite and Cams

then sandstone. As many places can have large quantities of jet

refraction, nearly every tree broken in pieces from one to three feet
To long completely satisfie the other Lawrence and
of R.L.K on the top of the Mountain Composed of coarse and
pebbles and sea shells of various kinds and sizes. After
the summit we filed into a defile which had a continuous
course down the mountain. Near the foot of this defile we
so found a stone jar which would contain 3 gallons
and a half. it was cut from a piece of granite with shaped and smooth
After travelling all day over broken rock, fallen timber and
rough country we arrived at the Camp about dark
14th. We raised Camp and travelled N N E over rough country
then about 15 miles and encamped in a narrow glen between
two enormous peaks of rocks. As we were lying along over
Sweep of the mountain we came to a place from which the cordul
looked at the previous period and left the cliff to change its
move and difficult to cross for horses were obliged to placers
foot in the sand holes and fissures in the rocks & kept themselves
from sliding off an unfortunate pack horse however he fell in
his footing and slid down the declining slope. The summit was
a deep and frightful Canyon then which the Indians called
estimated some hundreds feet below. Fortunately his first comprehension
of roots which projected from the crevice in rock and arrested
his terrible course until we could attack roots to him and drag
him from his perilous situation. 15th. We folowed the
the Glen east as far as we could ride and then all dismounted
and walked except the wounded man who rode until the
Mountain became so steep his horse could carry him no
longer we then assisted him from his horse and coat
and hurried him to the top of the divide over the snow
In the meantime it commenced snowing very heavy —...
Weighed down the stream till we reached our animals. By
and by we passed them on to the snow on the other side which
laying down they went better. The next hour they went down to a snow-clay
site and were arrested by a smooth rocky crest. The men
then lowered the second man down by cords and put our
saddles and baggy to gather on the snow jumped on the
rock and started. Clouds at first but the velocity increased
counting we brought up tumbling and over head on a grass-hank
in a dense moderate climate. How we came down, but while
agreed to get out as a question yet to be decided. Announced
approaching mountains of rocks Surrounded as expected on the
left where a small stream ran from the snow into a dis-
ning chasm below. But for my part I was not contented
that an eye could be cast on any direction around
the snow or below without seeing the first sheet glowing at us with
extended curiosity or eagerly finding among the rocks and flexed
fingers. The brush when we ascended contained about 50 acres
of grass level. 16th The snow at this place so our commit
the Embark took sudden stirring the day before. Some came
up down the stream to hunt a p refuse while others went to hunt
up steep. Being in Camp about 10 we heard the faint report of
time with out one I looked up and saw a Chief tumbling down
the rocks which stopped close to where I stood but the men
who shot it had to trample 3 or 4 miles before he could do it.

stood out the day to the Camp. The Sheep were all very fat
as the snow could be called as they were high above the
spared the altitude of position and rich provision. 17th
started down the stream there difficult and dangerous
traveled about 10 miles when we struck another branch on the left
8th This day ascended due West about 8 Ms, and then on another point that near the brow of the head of the 18th ascended the Mountain at the head of this branch and crossed the divide and descended another branch which runs in a North direction about 8 Ms and encumbered with numerous gorgs. 19th reached about 16 Ms down Conscious, and encumbered in the edge of a plain. 20th reached down to the two forks of the stream about 5 Ms, and stopping for the night. Here some of the Jackets froze the Country. This stream is called Stinking River a branch of the Redstone, and contains that river which after running about 40 Ms, turns to the big plain enters the above river about 15 Ms, and the lower Bighorn Mountain. It takes its name from being bot spring about 5 miles below the forks producing a 21st in the same direction. Distance of 5 7/8 Ms. The big plains consists with large bodies of Snow and Extensive Country. We stopped at this place and rested our animals until the 23rd. By this time our Wounded Comrades had recovered so as to be able to hobble about on crutches. 24th the look up the right hand fork in a due E direction about 15 Ms then turned and go down in the mountain. 25th reached about 16 Ms in the same direction. The following the stream ascended very rapids down the dense files of Mountains are found of Granite slate and Sand stone country with stones where there is sufficient soil to support plants. 26th followed the stream almost due West about 8 Ms and encamped where we stayed the next day.
On the 28th, we crossed the mountain in a west direction.

In ten, the thick shrine and yellow timber about 12 miles and
in a small valley about a mile in circumference.

This valley was a small stream in a south direction which
seemed to be a branch of the Yellowstone. We
then followed the stream about 15 miles until the dense forest and
at night came to a beautiful valley about 8 miles long and
surrounded by dark and lofty mountains. The stream after running
Beneath the valley in a W. S. direction rushed down a tremendous
gorge of basaltic rock apparently just wide enough to admit
of its passage. The banks of the stream in the valley were covered
with trees, in many places with beautiful Cotton Wood flowers.

There we joined a few Black Indians comprising 12 men and
4 or 5 children who were the only inhabitants of this land and included
of stated. They were all mostly clothed in deer's skins and their
hair was the best quality and deemed to be perfectly handsome and hilly.

They were rather surprised and were astonished to see us
and talked to us as if they were the saviors of the land.

But their intentions were very genial and friendly,
whenever we traveled with them.

Our journey consisted of the old buffalo skin which was worn by the two old
Black Indians who had become our friends for want of ammunition.

A small stone post and almost 30 days on which they were
on this line. Their clothing was made of their hunting expeditions.

They were well armed with bows and arrows, and were armed with.

The bows were beautifully curved, from which Buffalo and Elk horns
were made into bows and arrows, and ornaments with silver tinsels and generally about 3 feet long, the obtained a long line.
at of Elk skin and their skins from them of the finest quality and was high price for it. Fisher skins in return for one skin they returned
and say give us whatever you please for them and we are satisfied the men got plenty of fish but we do not often see the Fishermen (or people of the town) they said there had been a great many beavers sick on branches of this stream but they had killed nearly all of the young ones being ignorant of the value of fish had done it off with full force in order to stop the men from coming here. They had been here
in the winter some years previous who had hunted there. The valley is left a hole when I but he had died during the first winter. His
was nearer a hole for fish which they probably the fishing of two pieces of
wood while one rubbed together with a quick and steady motion.
One of these knew a Map of the Country around us on a white ball
shiny with a streak of Charcoal after which he explained the direction of all the different points, Streams to show them a distance that it was about one day's travel in a N direction to the south or north; a Bittern of the Yellowstone River, but the stream from below
description being difficult and never completing some orders gave me the idea of going to it this season as our horses were
much jaded and their feet badly worn. The Geography also tolled
that the stream entered with the Yellowstone after leaving this Valley half a day's travel in a west direction. The Description
Near a long distance from a tremendous cut and the Mountain was
the same direction and emerged to a large plain the effects of which was beyond his geographical knowledge or capacity.
But we stayed at this place and for my own part I did not
wish I could have the remainder of any day in a place all
like this when mapping and charting seems to begin in wilder
...prominent flander, surrounded by majestic butte...sufficient to support the excursions and that not all hosts in...p. 35

At we left the valley and ascended the mountains by a narrow...difficult path winding among the base of the rocks for...12 miles when we would come to an end and the town...nake would overtake the river on either side of the mountain further...shy of man or beast, and obliged us to halt for the night...About dark some of our Bedouins came to camp and reported...one of their Comrades to be lost or out with some unforeseen accident...the next day we concluded to stop at this place for the last morning...or four men went in search of him and returned at...night without any sign of him. Whatever it was then a good...chance for his gun had been and killed him or his horse had...to listen with him over some tremendous precipices. He was a man...About 65 years of age and of 30 years' experience as a hunter. Our...danger concluded that further search was useless in such a hilly...land and forded the Missouri with...difficult to the South Side. The river at this place is about 200 yards wide and...swimming to horse's mouth a short distance below it...weather down a chosen path with a dreadful roar, echoed among...to the mountains. After crossing the trail of a thief and...norodtje was a South direction and on joining the summit in about 30...river from the Country to open South and West of us into rolling prairie...the descent the mountain and encamped on a...stream running west. I travelled about 25 miles, above that...route broken and uneven in the latter part of the day and...places thinly wooded with pines, encamped at night in a...valley, which is about 40 miles in semi-circle...water. Symptoms of all the bites and worst by the river mountains...
36. On the 8th, we met with a high narrow range of mountains running north and south dividing the waters of the Yellowstone from the Gallatin fork of the Missouri. We passed through this range about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and camped on the Missouri. Here we divided, with one party following the Missouri shore and the other following the Yellowstone. We were encamped on a small creek, shot and killed 31 elk, but we lost 2 of our men. It was a large herd. The fat on elk is very good. A pound measured eleven inches thick. The head contained a large bone. One on the left horn and 12 on the right. 22 2/3 after we had started in the morning five of our party left us and the rest of the party dropped behind with their pack and trading boxes and took a different direction from the party of this account, but they could not be much blamed for leaving as our friction with the traders was continually increasing with the traders by endeavoring to force his authority administratively. We followed down the valley to the junction with the Yellowstone, where we encamped. And the next day we proceeded to another range of mountains which we passed through and camped on a little creek. We met with a high narrow range of mountains. We skirted along it, reaching a narrow valley. 25th, left the defile and took up the Gallatin in an east direction across the mountains and fell on to a creek running into the Yellowstone and finding ourselves very near to the junction. The next day the route we had come, we left up the Gallatin to the place where we had left it, and from 27th to 29th, took up the stream to the south. There were about 100 men. We left it to the left hand and followed it to a branch of the Madison, fifty of which we followed down about 15 miles further and encamped where we stayed next day.
This paper is from the memoirs of Mrs. Erasmus on
and the two high ranges of mountains on either side of us which appeared
farther each other and terminated in a low, deep, completely covered
in snow forest, along the Hudson. Colonists, Indians, and
were thinly clothed with grass forming scanty little encampments.

At Jumelle 2nd, we saw down the stream about 10 miles. When we came
over the "bend" in the river, we saw a town about 80 feet in our immediate
surroundings by low hills of pine and mountainous which are
covered by broad, long, fine mountain streams which are
cut by the Madison fork of the river. At Jumelle, we came
about 12 miles, AW, and encamped during a heavy snow storm.

Across the river, after leaving the town, we entered a gorge in the mountains in a
southeast direction, and the snow, in the entrance of this gorge, until the
We traveled down about 15 miles, when the country opened into a
large plain. Here, in the stream turned in a swaying curve due
west of Jumelle, the river in a west direction, traveled a small
branch, and encamped about 2 miles from the river in
a place with high cliffs on each side of us. We had long
encamped about an hour when fourteen white hunters
all came to us and spoke out loud of Mrs. Bridges party who
remained encamped at Steen's Lake about 20 miles in a south
28 direction and expected to arrive at the Madison the next day.

Their party consisted of 20 white men and about 40 black
Missourians. The hunters remained with us during the night, talking
and mountain music, and the news from the Indians. Early on the morning
of the 10th, we started down the river to let up on the hunting and
return in about an hour, closely followed by about 80
black men. The immediately during our hunting were good.
38 previously made for the purpose and we were surrounded for battle. The Indians that gained the bluff and commenced shooting into the camp from both sides. The bluff on East Side was very steep and rocky around with tall pines. They also approached within 1/2 of us. On the left the bluff were covered with thick groves of spring ashes. From these heights they promised to fire balls without mercy or even damage to our men. Some men who were exposed to their fire. In the meantime we concealed those in the thickest around the Camp to await a neater approach, but we were too much afraid of our rifles to come near enough for much action. The lay almost directly about 3 hours when fires could be seen across as to action by their long shots they commenced a letting fire to the dry grass and rubbish boards which were around the compound. The wind blowing from the north and to our left the fire was converted into one circle of flame and smoke which united our our house. This was the most horrid sound I ever heard in my life. I was as our place in death became almost in antelope, but with not despair but the hand began immediately to remove the thick brush around the compound and letting fire to it to cut up some of the flames that were burning our our heads. This plan proved successful beyond our expectations. Some half an hour heads, when the fire had spread around us and drove our enemies the their position. At last there was an opening whom ran supposed the the Chief standing on a high point of rocks and gave the signal for retiring which was done by taking one of the opposite corners of his rocks lifting it up and blocking it. 1 hour in the ground, the cracking of guns then ceased and the men made off in silence. My head killed 2 horses and one wounded the shot and fire men were badly wounded. It was about 3
reached The afternoon When the firing ceased. The men saddled the horses, packed our remaining animals, and started for Mr. Bridget's camp, which we found on the Madison at the place where we had left it. Our party was now so devasate from the previous separation of men and loss of animals that our leader concluded we should remain with Mr. Bridget until we should arrive at the fork of Snake River where the latter intends to stop the winter. On the 15th myself with 5 others returned to the base camp to deposit some traps which had been left for beaver on the Nez. Tomorrow our encampment whilst the main camp was to travel up Swan to the Milk about 5 o'clock, and stop the remainder of the day. We arrived back at the camp about 6 O'clock. At 7 A.M. Mr. Bridget gave an alarm of "Blackfoot!" Behind him the camp. In a moment all men are umbrellas and coatin where on the "hills" where seem to have a hill to the West. Two bits horses along the right side of hills which project down. The river flows and forms and abounds with fish on a line on a line on a ridge on the river. There is a small hole on the river and from it came an American flag and a prairie dog. The hole he makes a hole of the hill, and has two men to meet the same number of warriors and treat for peace. Two of the whites who could speak the Blackfoot language were appointed to negotiate while the unreserved line but where the land to await the boat. After talking to the Indians smoking for half an hour the Negotiator directed one returned to his respective post and the others received them to the boat. Party of Pagans a small tribe of the Blackfoot who desire to trade to the Americans trading just on the McDonald. They went 50
So well armed and equipped, we gave them a general invitation to our camp which they accepted with a great deal of reluctance, where they were unfurnished of the bottle on the 15th but coming at the camp and receiving friendly treatment, their fears in a manner subsided. After smoking several rounds of the big pipe the chief began to relate his adventures. He said, the head man in previous battles with the whites and European, the part was at the battle in "Pievis hole" on the 28th of December in which there were 6 Indians killed on the spot and 8 died of their wounds on the way to the village but he denied having any knowledge of the late battle, but said there were several miles of the Blood Indians looking about the mountains around for them to report with us until near night and all left except 2 who concluded to remain. At the left the Madison Fork with where Bridges Camp and attended a small branch in a west tide. This the mountain about 10 miles and encamped on the divide. After we had encamped a groundman started down the mountain to get his traps for bear hunting &c. the adjutant and part of his command the had gone but a few miles when the cafe, from a party of Black footed, killed and scalped 100. Then the mountain about 15 only 10 and encamped on a stream called "Thinking Creek" which runs into the Jefferson fork of the Missouri. After we had encamped some troops around the stream but were warned by the Black foot others went below and killed the cow and horse from another party but advanced to the camp about 15. Moved down the stream about 1/2 mile North. This part of the country is comprised of high bald hills on either side of the stream which terminate in rough, pine-covered mountains. 16 Fourthed down the stream O.W. about 8 miles.
The valley opened wider as we descended and large numbers of buffalo were scattered over the plains and among the hills. On the 10th of May, we arrived at the mountain on the third descent, a small, cold stream from whence is a plain. We did not make much progress, however, down these lower flats, but Indians arrived and told us that their village was on a branch of the Jefferson called "Pawnee Head." A few miles further, the trail led about 20 miles in a straight direction. The next day we came to a village which consisted of 180 lodges of Flatheads and Blackfeet. It was called "Hanging Brisbane." Here we found a trading post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company and under the direction of one Thomas Ewart, who was endeavoring to trade among the Little Rockies. We met with a whole Cabalce de Mouat, or band of about 120 men, and encamped with another village of the Coweberes consisting of 180 lodges. From this place is a large plain, the flat, a continuation, extending nearly to the junction of the streams of the Lakehead. The Flatheads are a peaceable, friendly, generous, and hospitable tribe, always honest and fair with a mixture of pride which explains their love for their native appellation of "savages." When contrasted with the tribes around them, they are as brave as daring. Their games and sports are a disgrace to their tribe if they are not unchallenged. They are content with one companion, with whom they hunt, fish, and fish, and are generally peaceful. Their Chief and Chief of the War party is a revenue due to their station in the Northwest. They left the Village in company with Mr. Bridge, and his party and Frankil of the lake about 10 miles to the foot of the hills and encamped at a Spring. The 18th, SE across the plains about 18 miles to the top of the rolling hills, beautifully clothed with canvas.
42 25' North in the same direction 12 mi. and encamped in a smooth valley about 80 ft. in circumference from the
on the North & East by a large range of mountains at the N. End
ity is a marshy Lake about 12 ft. in circumference from the Lake
flows the 1st Division of the Jefferson fork of the Buffalo which
comes to the S. It then, the Valley and enters the low mountains
The west then a narrow cut & still continues the same distance for
a large section of country previous to its entrance at the junction of
it with the Valley about 16 mi. and encamped on the East side.
This Valley as a Mountainous wood lay was full of Buffalo when
when we entered it and large numbers of which were killed as the
others were reduced. I saw Signs of Blackfoot about as to anywhere
the Indians. 1st. We camped at this place to rest on 1st Buffalo
2nd Camp the Mountain PE about 12 Mi. and encamped on Canvas
Orchard the W. Extremity of the great plain of the Black Hawks
now the leader of our party desired me to go to Fort Hall and pay
some horses to supply them to the Fort as we were dependant entirely
Bridger for Animal & Men Camp 3-60. After getting the military
information from our leader I started contrary to the advice of
the Black Hawk's of the mountains of Mr. Bridger and his men rather than in the
of Cowards by our American Cav. direction. I travelled across the Great Divide until dark and thousand of Buffaloes. The weather
was very rainy and my horses fed not being what I was used to be.
 nearly to the quicks which caused them to keep away much of the
travelling about 30 miles, & by dawn and half hour down the
the night. The next morning I crossed and rejoined my
jorney down the stream about 9 o'clock I came to where I found
a lake where it branches to the dry sandy plain from this lake a
4-1/2 miles as directed towards a small Route which obviated
A few miles north of this point, I was informed that it was about 25 miles to the North West. In this direction I travelled a little about 2 hours after
the sun rose, the lake being previously surrounded by the lake, and
the morning recovered before I started yet travelling
over the rock and gullet with tender foot and his wounded
arm, felt nearly exhausted. Turned here loose
on the roots of the hills and wild life and laid myself down to
meditate on the family of myself and others. An about 2 hours
fled would be to dream of cool springs, rich forests and cool
shades. In the morning I soon and looked around me. My
where was near by me picking the beauty of flowers
which grew around the lake. Recalling the place of
Cumberland I could go no further in a South or East direction
once there lay ahead me a range of broken sandstone rock which
seemed to extend for 5 or 6 miles on either hand and 5 or 6 miles
outside thrown to appear prominently in such a manner that it
was indescribable for a horse to cross them. The Bute clearly
the shore about 10 miles which I was informed was about
half the distance from the lake to Lake River. I was found
in healthy at蜘蛛 or some other motion lipman.
Equestrian Janes had given us directions to ride faster and come
the conclusion to put me further confidence in what the
man told me, but return to the lake I had left as it was
the nearest water. I knew of the point being out of
my horse and started on foot leading horse by the bridle.
I travelled all day in the direction of the lake over the flat
land and gullet. After dark I left the place and
for my guide but it led me south of the lake where I
By came on to several large bands of Buffalo on my approach and ran in all directions. It was near midnight when I laid down to rest, but I had plenty of provisioins and could not eat. Water was the object of my wishes. Travelling for 2 long hours in the hot burning sun without water is by no means a pleasant way of passing the time. I soon felt exhausted and dreamed again of bathing in the cool streams. Would from the snow-covered mountains. About an hour before daybreak I was awakened by the howling of wolves who had formed a complete circle within 30 paces of me and my horse. The flashing of my pistol however they soon disappeared. At first light I discovered some willows, about 3 miles distant to the east where large numbers of Buffalo had gathered to feed on grass for water. In two hours I had despatched the Buffaloes and lay by the water side. After drinking and bathing for half an hour I travelled up the stream along a mile and lay down among some willows to sleep in the shade whilst my horse was carelessly grazing among the grass. The next day being the 11th I lay all day and watched the Buffaloes which were feeding in dense banks about one mile and a half away. In the morning at sunrise all was looking to the S W. I discovered the dust rising in a column of which led them. The mountains about 5 o'clock. The Buffaloes were carelessly feeding all over the plain as far as the eye could reach. I watched the motion of the dust for a few minutes, when I saw a raft of Buffaloes going back pouring out of the dust among the Buffaloes. In a few minutes the dust became to the rear.
The whole map of Buffalo became agog, and
introducing a sound resembling distant thunder. Although
alone, Indian pursued a Coco close to me running alongside
and had him at a distance. So I was imme-
mediately convinced him to be a Comanche, with whom I was ac-
quainted. On discovering myself he came to me and
said, "I am an Indian, if you will." I answered, "No, I am a
Frenchman." He told me the Villas were come and encamp-
ting where I was. As the meantime he pulled off some of
my clothing and hung it on a stick as a signal for the
Villas. Where the Squaw should put his lodge he then had
nearly killed 3 fat Cows but would kill one more and
return. By this time his arrow charger and the near
ammunition disappeared in the cloud of dust. As about an
hour an hour the Old Chief came up with the Villas and
invited me to stop with them (which I accepted).
While the Squaws are putting up and hitching their lobs
and walking with the Chief on the sidehill to view
the field of Amนางtha the cloud of dust had forgotten
away. The cannon were sounded with the main force of
3,000 Cossack Cossacks killed without becoming one lure
in vision of gunpowder. The Villas consisted of 652 lods
of average size persons young and old to each lodge the man
just returns from the battle pits to feast on
meat Buffalo. After the lodges were pitched I returned to
the Village. This Chief is called Ilan-wed-wed-kun
(two-tongued Cat with a bent) as is the brother of this old
Indian from Chief who was killed in a battle with the Blackfoot.
Some years ago, and it is related by the Bonnack, it is
the last sample that he was killed by a piece of artillery
in the only manner in which he could have, as he was proscribed
by a self-sacrificing blow from all other hands. My wits
first speed me to make my route to Conopeo
as his circumstances would permit. The next morning I had
a look at the village and found there was fifteen logs of
blacks with whom I had some acquaintance the
year before. On my first entering the village I was met by
the two white Indians belonging to Mr. My then party had been
lately killed by the Bonnacks in the lower county another
the two Indians who had killed or caused them to be killed
were then in the village. The old chief had pointed himself
out to one as we walked thus the village and asking
what the white men would be about it I told him
that it was just that many men were at the fort.

He said it was just that many men were at the fort. He
believed they were murder. He was white man the
property, and that all in gambing for gold.

In the same case often flies away and does the same way
but said he would not let any of them know till the
law for whilst you stop with the village. The Indians if
employed, cutting and drying meat for two days at the
end of which the ground on which the village stood was
covered with neat leaffolds bending beneath him rich
of fat buffalo meat. My horse being somewhat
recruited I left the village with a good supply of buffalo
tongues, exposed by my had lady, and the many other
eaters and preventions from the old chief.
About last about 2 1/2 miles, which goes near the forks, there is a large river which the woodmen call the river of fresh water. I immediately landed my horse and rode about from the river about a quarter of a mile intending to travel parallel with the river.

In order to avoid any struggling mass of rocks, which might be detected in the timber growing along the banks, I had not gone far when I discovered three Indians on horseback running a little towards me. I jumped my horse into a ravine out of sight and crawled down an

other high bank to watch their movements as they approached. I soon saw they were Indians and showed myself to them. They left the bank and galloped up to me

except the usual salutation I followed them to their lodge which was on the East bank of the river. The Village consists of 15 lodges under the direction of a chief called "Commanche" by the Indians and by the whites, the "Lame Chief." He was welcome to the Lodge in the utmost joy and honor and I was not surprised to hear the Indian language to repay his jokes in

his own way without hesitation. I joined the time very well for 14 days among these Indians but rich food and

time and hunting. On the 15th I learned that the Bridge

was approaching the forks and the party of hunters, I had before I had passed down the river towards the Fort

and mounted my horse, started down the river and

arrived at the Fort next day about noon. The Indians lay

about 60 miles, I believe. When I arrived the party had gone up

valleys of the river being me again and had already passed my party.
48 beds lying on the plains after having been dealt by the Lava's. The time for which myself and all the men were engaged had nearly expired. So that now I was independent of the world and it no longer to be termed a greenhorn. At least I thought not to be the prime to bind myself to an arbitrary to the Mountain Chief to be kicked after kill and lashed at his pleasure. Nov. 15th they arrived the Columbia with supplies for the Fort. On the Mountain the men about the Fort were doing nothing and I was rather than a hand until Mr. Smith should arrive and prove as our discharge. Dec. 25th Mr. Smith arrived when I bid adieu to the Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company and started in company with 16 of my old companions for half the winter at a place called "Mud-Ton Hill" on the river about 40 miles E. E. from Fort Hall. Mr. Smith was with a crew recruits of sailors and Sandwich Island men mostly our places at the Fort. We lived on fat Elk and the Snow Dome as from the Mountain in Feb. Our party was dispersed. I joined Mrs. Bridger Company who were setting the winter on Blackfoot Creek about 15 miles from the Fort where we stayed until the first of March. Mrs. Bridger's men lived very poorly and it was their own fault for the Valley was crossed out for Casual when they arrived in Oct. But instead of standing and killing their stock for winter they began to starve by running on horseback which had driven the Buffalos all over the mountain to the head of the Missouri and the snowfall fell so deep they could not return during the winter.
They killed plenty of Buffs and they were surprised that their meat was perfectly blue yet this was their only article of food as bread or vegetables were out of the question as the Rocky Mountains except a few kinds of root of plants. In length which the Indians dug and prepared for food. It would I doubtfully amuse a deliberate spectator to witness the horrors of eating some buffalo meat as prepared by this Camp

Considering the winter of 1835-6. On going into the Camp at any time in the day heaps of ashes one bit had been with the fire burning on the ground and an independent looking individual who intemperance of Hercules at him the putting over the ashes with his club on the rolls out a prodigious mass of Bull beef and bailing it a real with his club it tones 2 5 or 6 feet from the ground like a huge bell of thunder clastic thislevation frequently repeated divest of the ashes adhering to it about prepares it for burning. The then broke his club and digestion, his pocketknife cutting to his Comrades "Come Major, Judge young, what will poor cotton and Gabe won't you take a bunch of lemon" each of whom acts according to the dictates of his appetite in according or refusing the invitation. Some often indulgence with the Philipchical and independant Sag隠ians Colter's round a buffalo

But come from a field of embursed profusely. Observing or lay

After the rough thins from the lean beef that this would be a grazing but that it was too fat where there was more and then pitying the remnants with a promise to make the fat cow suffer before the grains became round. The Camp remained on Black foot until the better weather of March when the Hunters woke up and commenced hunting.
50 and hunting Braver. The left writer quarters on the 28th and traveled along the foot of the mountain in a northerly direction to Lundy forks and advanced it SE to the mouth of the creek where we arrived on the 9th of April. Here Mr. Pemberton ordered a party of 12 French to branch off to the right and2
the head waters of Gray's and Black foot creeks. I was included in the number and felt anxious to try my skill in fishing. After
10th we set off leaving the main camp to proceed directly to Lundy
Valley and from there to the mouth of Thomas's fork of Bear river
where we were instructed to meet them. On ascending another
from the mountain on to Gray's Creek then were forced to descend
downstream very fast and the streams to branch down the hill for
made a slow progress in fishing. The branches of the stream to and for fishing couch where we were
would permit until the 15th of April when we left the
wet and wet down to Black foot. This extended too long
in the valley where I was torn by our party until
wayward and fired upon by a party of Black foot whilst crossing
the stream then a kangaroo one of them was slightly wounded in the
side by a shot ball and all escaped to the camp and relative
the Indians to be about 25 in number. 7th of May we left the
and crossed the mountain on to those deck with and stuck forever
of Black foot and crossed the valley in the North river and encamped about
25 miles above the divide 7th traveled up for seven days when we found the main camp at Camp of a.
and his party consisting of about 20 whites and near as many
half-borns who were accompanied one lodge of tepees and two

We had the lodges of our Pierre and flatheads, 5th we came to 2
north, then on the beautiful banks of the river above the mouth
of the Black fork. Here a white company of Indians and white
men lived, and traveled to Ash's fork, expecting to meet
some traders, who went down to the Black fork of the Green
River and put some goods and other articles, deposited under the
ground in a safe place. After reaching Ash's fork, the Indians concluded to divide on in
to different directions, as we were in too large a body and had too many
traders to divide them among them. They were instructed to aim at the
headwaters of the Little Cane, on Green River about the 4th of July, as
some expects supplies from the U.S. about that time. The ladies
then set about on the branches of Green River until the 28th of June
when we arrived at the distant place of Redding, now on the
north of the U.S. Mr. Myrick arrived from the mouth of the Columbia
River this way to the U.S. with a small party of men. 2
The ship arrived from St. Louis consisting of 40 men having 20
horses, and many supplies for the ensuing year,
and the cargo accompanied by Dr. Marcus Whitman and Lady
Mrs. Whitman, and Lady Bond Mrs. A. H. Gray, Presbyterian. Our
party then set out to the Columbia to establish a Mission among the
Indians in that quarter. The two ladies were gazed upon with wonder
and astonishment by the tribes, being the first white
women ever seen by these Indians and the first that had ever
been introduced into these wild and rocky regions. The remain-
ning about the Redding area until the 26th July and then began to branch off
of the river, there to find in different directions a Mr. Bridges,
who was destined as trader for the Black fork Country, it contained
most of the American buffalo and numerous 60 men a
party, and a party of 15 were led by A. Campbell.
Ordered by Mr. Bridges to proceed to the yellow stone, and there await his arrival with the remainder of the party. Left the camp at 9 a.m. and traveled up Green river 26 1/2 miles, from river 15 miles in the same direction. Left the river at the river's mouth and took up a small branch called one of the large streams running N. and S. and is commonly called the South Water. Followed the stream as it heads in to the southern mountain range. After leaving the river we traveled about 4 miles to the head of the branch and came upon a large grassy place on the divide between Green and Snake rivers, which head between a little 200 paces of each other at this place. Followed the river about 15 miles, descending a steep and then a rough mountainous country covered with pine trees and underbrush and surrounded on the west side by rock. Descended the South fork for about 3 miles to the junction of the two forks. The Bitter Spring, a large spring coming in from the East, come then left the Bitter Spring and followed the river about 5 miles, then a piece of rough country, and came to a point where the divide is formed by the river. A little lake at the bottom of a small ravine in a mile or two from the river. This lake is about 250 feet long and 100 feet wide, and the bottom of the lake is covered with a little mud.}

3 miles above the Lake we observed the south end of the mountain, on the S.W. stands the S.L. where the dark forested sides rise abruptly from the lake and lead up above the Clouds. 500 yards above the lake lying little South of the river, have the highest point of the mountain with a little station, a mile or two from the lake.
whilst the water rushes in torrents down the awful
22 precipices from the descent by which they are consumed
The high range of mountains on the west after leaving the
valleys slopes gradually to the 9th and spread into low lying
prairies. This valley like all other marshes andSW
marshes in general is inhabited with innumerable dozen of line fish
and muskrats. To the right of this valley is the large
mountain with its prominent peaks. He was too
tired to continue on but the cold air descending from the mountains at night
made us seek shelter among the trees and grass at an
early hour. Game is plenty and the river and lake abound with
fish. After leaving the streams and marshes about this lake we
left it on the 7th of August and travelled down Lewis fork about
6 miles to the Lewis stream running into it on the east side below
the lake. This we crossed did a short fork which crossed the
river near close to where it emerges from a deep canyon in the mountain
range. We took across a high plain thirty seven miles entering
the middle of a fallen timber in a W.E. direction for about 12 miles
where we fell into a channel leading on a left hand branch of the
Battleship we had left. On 7th we took up this branch due North about
3 miles when it turned South to the right we left it and continued
and crossed Lewis River a little course. Sometimes travelling
over hilly up and down hills. When we reached the river we were running from the remaining bank of
hillscrossing the river and on the plains in the shade of the mountains.
for about 1/2 mile when we came to a prairie plain
about 2. Only low and half mile wide lying east and west
surrounded by pines. On the southern side about midway of
the prairie stands a high large stark tree from whence issues a
...stream of water which after entering the plains to the equal one half running NW and the other East though this river being about to where the other one bound for the Pacific Ocean the other for the Atlantic Ocean. Here a group of 12 miles to the great mountains in safety. Pots named by the "vortex of the waters" and with climbers like angels. I believe remains somewhere as yet by all except the citizens of the water and they circle the running. The party who were under the shade of a spreading pine tree clean so and beating time to the tune with a whistle. This kept Jack whilst excavating on the running river and those in water. 10:45 We took down the East branch and found it almost 8 only to the Yellow Stone River which is about 10 wide and at the shallowest place nearly 3000 feet or 300 yards. Up this place it comes from a deep gap in the water enters a small valley giving 1/4 of which almost 15 miles long and 1 mile wide, then which it comes it was about 20 miles with the mouth of the Yellow Stone Lake. The South extremity of the Body is 1 1/2 measured clothes where the meadow grass surrounds the Cape Crossing Mountain together with forest. The horse and those plan traveling until the 30th of August when we crossed the lake to the river near the southern extremity of the ridge came up with the remains of the party 18 pm the whole camp moved down the east shore of the lake. The 18th those stand of a a near the outlet about 20 miles and encamped in a small prairie 9th of October down the outlet to the outlet about 20 miles and encamped in a beautiful plain which extends along the Northern ridge...
The valley is interspersed with scattered groups of
thick forest forming shady retreats for the numerous
birds that frequent them. During the heat of the day, the
lake is almost

A real beauty of nature is seen in the form of hot springs, which gush forth in beautiful streams and

The heat of the day makes the air heavy and oppressive, especially near the

As we were walking and leading our horses around,

The view from the top of the mountain is breathtaking, offering a panoramic

The air is filled with the sweet fragrance of wildflowers, adding to the

The lake is a real beauty, surrounded by

After resting for a while, the horses

The trail leads through a thick forest, and the trees cast dappled shadows on the

As we continued our journey, we

The trees are tall and sturdy, their branches reaching high into the

The river flows calmly, its waters

The air is filled with the coolness of the mountains, providing a refreshing

To this place the horses that were before me broke loose, and ran to the bank fast and the blue stream rushed fast from the side. The whole scene was covered with a sea of limpet shell, or large whelk, formed by the overflow of the breaking water. Shortly after leaving the remnant of the inflamed region we entered a flat break running seaward in a smooth gravel that between two high clay ridges continued by a narrow stream which came around down the gulf behind us. As we had passed the inflamed region we thought of a mountain of course this must be a commence ment of the Delphi fields and accordingly as we entered we saw a flat, a long line of trees blazed in outline with sides of Elk ribs, and one of cast in the flats, on bluffs down which the great sea in two The first line of the snowy tides was round the arch of land, laughter brook, where the Belshazzar of the might which after being admonished in the echo from rock to rock in the bay, in the echoing woods. Every lake lets an conductor in one of something similar in that under different conditions, which being later the 'laughing part' grew more to encourage movements and furnishes more comfort for good times, and witty sayings such as a Swift never dreamed of. Thus the evening passed with eating, drinking and there came a with witty humor until occur. Midsummer and being crowded in their blankets giving round the group of falling to sleep one by one until the last late in classical the morning of the morning audience the sailor could not mint below off the Legislature and around his blanket. The others about him soon joins the morning.
The hills of the fine linen, enveloped by the light of the moon,
just rising from behind the Cotton Mountain, a golden glow,
so cast over the remaining fragments of the first and all is
silent except the occasional hooting of the cotinga owl on the
neighboring mountain whom never an abode to the flavor of
Mountain air, but fearing to approach nearer his habit, where a book
sits reveals his calculations on hillary schemes which are re-read
once among the mountains. Aug 20th. Look over a high, rugged
mountain about 12 Miles N. E. and fell into the Yalland Valley
of which I have described in my last year's journal, however
found some of those independent and happy, natives of whom
I gave a description in that. Some Breaor and I chose them
from them and I hunted the Stream, coming into the Valley for
the General day. There is something in the wild, romantic, dream
story of this valley which I cannot nor will I attempts to decide
whether the inspiration made when my mind while going from a
high eminence on the warm sandstone rocks in the sunning
and the sun across gently gliding behind the Cotton Mountain
and casting its rays over where the slope were such a fine
time can never efface from my memory but as I am neither part
of Finion or Romanic writers I must content myself to be what I am.
Our humble journalize and learn this beautiful valley in century
rented rented by some more skilful in the arts of the beauties of
education who may chance to stroll this way at some future
St. 25th. Left the Valley and travelled down to the Flat Iron
Town. Camped it at the foot of the Mountains. 26th. Stood
and fell on to Hazard of the slopes myself and another but some
shriek and yell to the right whilst the remainder of the party
S 8 in different directions to hunt. Setting up Camp at a Mountain 10, to Gordon's hole. Where we found the Bear. Camped 2 1/2 miles from Gordon's hole, and traveled North, to the Yellow Stone. About 20 miles. Dig. The whole party for the river out of the mountain in to the great Yellowstone. The plain distance about 12 miles. The trip was hot. We camped in the middle part of from 2 to 5 in afternoon. Having Mr. Bridges with 2 1/2 Camp Ahead, to trace how done the river, myself and another traveler down the river about 3 miles. We to a branch called 2 1/2 good river. The river was about 2 1/2 miles in a north direction where we remained. The country lying on the River Cherokee is mostly composed of high rolling ridges. Clothing was spare and people crowded. The encampment of Buffalo, buffalo led with bands of antelope. On the return to the bank which we found at the mouth of this stream where we found also 1000 deer, so who had joined the Camp in order to hunt. Deer with great plenty. 20 miles down the Yellow Stone about 20 miles. This is a beautiful country the large plains widely extending on either side of the river. Amidst streams and occasional low banks of mountain whilst thousands of buffalo may be seen in almost the direction and bear Elk and Geese. Geese are abundant. Letter are more numerous than in any other part of the country. As coming to the west quantitates of cherries, plums and other wild fruits, which the climate of country affords. We are going to visit city true. A distance of 30 1/4 miles. In the evening I have frequently seen 7 or 8 cherry trees.
...Cherry bushes on their hind legs gathering cherries with surprising dexterity not once ceasing to turn their backs to the gaz of the pithy tracker but merely casing to slide down from him without altering their position.

We left the camp on the Yellow Stone and started across a low and somewhat broken tract of country in a SE and met a stream called the Rockies accompanied by another tributary to the Cache come to rest on the Rockies and the next day halting on in the same direction, whilst myself and Enos went up behind to look up the work and the camp on a stream called Rocky fork where Clark fell of the yellow stone when we arrived at Clark's we were told the sad news of the death of a French trader named Badeau who had been way led and killed by a party of Black foot while sitting his troops and one of the Indians had been shot by the help of one of his comrades going off accidentally and several were parties of Black foot had been seen dancing about the country. We had been in camp but a few minutes when two traders rode up whom we called Major Britt and Trouble. The former was riding a white mule and a tall Virginian who had been in the mountains some 12 years by this mountain some blood was discovered which had apparently been running down his horses neck and dried on the horse. The was instantly asked where the had been and what was the line of this. He then said he had been on the Rockies fork to let our traps and found Old Boy Johnson's boys there just walking along and down there are streams with their hands on their hips getting the grass up a bit and turned me a tremendous two
All that day horse, I've thebit in the creek and drank near our head in a mile together but we passed around

Get to your know when Price leaves the cut bluff going

Yes, replied Bridger. We'll after you get one of the hills on the wind.

And for there is hardly any others for about 3 miles along the Creek up to where a little right land spring branches

puts in with lots and plumes of Plume trees about the mouth of it. And some old teacocks down at the mouth on the tree

Creek, I well saw one went up them and bit grazing

men. I shot 2 trouts right below the mouth of that little
ditch in them old trees and saw but him down the old
ditch. He after we had got our trouts but we turned
round and sent plumes a while the test plumes I saw

Then the trees are loaded and breaking down to the ground

with the finest kind as large as Obiaceus eggs and OU

as long as your thumb almost melting away mouth covered

them rounded. I always like that place to walk about in
after we had eat what plumes we wanted me and dell

look down the creek and start all night on a little bug

in the hill, and this morning walked to our trouts we

came up to Dace's trouts and in the fact there was a

young ol' Shade, the most was false hand went to the place

and it had cut a foot and some of the root. He

was up to turn to the mouth of the branch I rode our

& took ahead of Dace and just as I got opposite the first

tree I heard a rustling in the bushes within about 6 steps

one I looked round and saw just pop out event the guses

one with smoke so close that I could see the blankets

coming out of the Messer. Chull! Sir I whipped and a ball
Struck from the bed - the neck and just touch the bone and the flesh back. Look at the cut - running and I on his back. The damage just datetime. Guide and at one but I raised a flag for about half a mile.

The foregoing story was corroborated by Daniel Smith, a middle-aged man who had come to the Rocky Mountains with Gen. Ashley some 15 years ago and remained ever since, an excellent hunter and a good trapper. The next day we moved down the Fraser to its junction with Clark's fork in about 3 o'clock of the Yellowstone. On the following morning two men went to set off down on the river and as they were crossing along the sandy banks, for place to set a party of forty Blackfoot warriors, the same downward into the river and that after they as they ever-romed according on their horses; one by the name of Howell was shot by two Indian balls this, the chest the other was Captain, Howell rode within half a mile of camp, fell and was taken up in another he lived about 24 hours and expired in the greatest agony imaginable - about an hour after he was brought in. The other Indians came to learn the truth along the river, and fight the Blackfoot, the Blackfoot of and then they drove them in to an Indian and fought them till dark. The help on our side during the battle seven or the enemy of Indians killed and one White Cheyenne wounded in the shoulder. The Blackfoot who were victorious on the river drove off in the night becaus of their dead and running off in the darkness. The next day our enemies 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 at the trouble onto Point fork and struck it when the Major's
8th troops were setting distance 2 5 miles East S E 

12th stopped at this place and gathered fowls 13th East 14th to the left hand fork of Poio. 15th The snaring the west bank, all day and on the 16th it was 15 miles deep 16th To the return to the west fork of Poio and stopped the next day 18th. 19th With snow being few, we returned to Clarks for 19th Decenp. As left the Camp and travelled to East fork near the mountain distance about 35 miles. Course 3 W. the 20th took to Missoula but over tracks on Black fork near the mountain. At the camp near 3 days and a party of Crow Indians came in to consist of 49 warriors. They were on their way to the Blackfeet village to share horses. They started with us two nights and then proceeded to the Camp which had come up to the stream about 20 miles below us. 28th Another party of Crow came to us. The listing of 110 warriors. They went with them to the Camp where we forced about 10 miles below. They remained with the Crow and then left for the Blackfoot village which is as far as they are now at the other fork of the Missouri. 30th These with the Camp went on to the Crow and Oct 1st the two parties left in every direction to hunt Beavers on the banks of the "Rowland's" and continued to the 10th when were flowing the Camp down the Yellowstone where Mr. Bridger had told me to look for the water. The 11th streams being full the hunting was suspended and all collected to winter quarters where were thousands of buffalo feeding in the plains and where were thousands of deer. We spent all Oct. 25 the weather being fine and warm. Some of the troops started another pair to hunt Beavers. Myself and another started to Pricia and put our troops on the East fork where we spent 2 days.
In these parts a broken piece of country about 12 Mile N E 63 acres and full one to a Stream running N E into the Bay near called Bigg's fort here we set traps and stood 10 days. The description of country is very uneven and broken but around there're Buffalo Elk Deer and Bear. Among other Abunances in productions of this country are hops which grow in great abundance and of a superior quality. Thousands of acres along the ground branches the trees and bushes are accomplished enlarged in the trunks 14". The weather uncommonly cold the streams froze over again and we started for the Camp which was found on Col't fork about a mile above the Howells Encampment. The Camp pitched at this place over the Christmas they moved down about 1/2 mile onto the east covered ground. The bottom along these rivers are covered by little grass and our horses and Ponies are very fond of the grass which we strip from the bank and give them every day besides the Buffalo also have plenty of fresh grass the first three miles in the front part of the country. The scenery around the trees cominigrably leafy but in early June has been to find ourselves some little Buffalo and Hare that is to say the Trappers. The bush-paper becomes in winter quarters as to guard the hares and keep fires. We all had many lodges made of dryed Buffalo skins in the center of which are built a fire and generally compassed about a round the lodge the log winter covering were hauled away by collecting in some end of the most spacious lodges and collecting into debates and arguments or tuning for games until midnight in perfect good humour and for our while smoke and coffee so that a how derive os little beatiful from the logues arguments and debates held in what we termed
64. The Rocky Mountain College and I doubt me but some of my comrades who considered them.

I was told by some of the older scholars that the wisdom in these academies was rather than not.

On the 28th of June, myself and my party concluded to take a course of 5 to 6 days after Brigg.

The snow was about 3 inches thick and the weather was cold. We took two cows and two horses to pack the food and travel up Clarks fork about 12 miles. After a long and anxious day we reached up a range of hills which divided Clarks fork from the west running perfectly along with the ridge of a hill.

We made a camp about 3 miles before us on our saddles when we came to a hill on which a great many rocks which divide, Clarks fork from the west running perfectly along with the ridge of a hill.

The sense of having passed this news made the weather remain from the hills in the spring season when cold. The snow seemed turning with white snow and a shower of snow and a cloud of smoke was visible their nation tribe manners and customs.

Mode of warfare: A ball broke the right arm of one of the men and the horse dropped his rifle which a fowling arm came up and shot after us and at a distance of one mile we discovered away out of the reach of their guns. There was about 50 of them who had been watching themselves until we rode another 10 feet of them. They got a rifle from him and one man to shoot and lost a rifle to be shot after as we cut through the brush.
as by the 2 or 3 last Snows the ice had fell in the
Adt. A few days afterwards a party of 20 were discovered
running the face of the river about 30 Miles below us. 20 Men armed
entirely mounted and set off and arrived at the place
where they had entered the town. They reported some 20
other Indian forts some of them 100 poles in a Conical shape.

The Whites immediately surrounded and fired a gun upon
which was fired up until dark and the savagery of the attack
compelled them to return we had one man wounded closely
three the best had one Skewer was shot by a personed
fell in the eye which lodged under the bone of the lids
and S. D. The examine the botch ground next day
we found that 50 at least had been killed and put under
the sea in the river as we or 5 had been badly wounded
which they dragged away on canoes to their village. We
found that the 3 old forts were not bullet proof in any
man way rifle balls had wounded two than near gill and blood and brains by bullets about in
like on the Shattered few pieces of rotten wood

July 22nd The Bridge according to his usual custom crossed the
bluff near the commencement to look out for Indians or
the town. It about one ock P M. He returned after seeing some
that alarmed and one being asked the cause. He said
the great plain below was alive with forty 20 who were exiled
and the hills to the town about 10 Miles below us. From
then the place the river from in a N E direction became 2. On the
West and West side is a plain from 6 to 10 Miles, were
covered by rough Crofter hills and Clay cliffs on the side.
Of the river came along the front of a high, sandy, cliff, intersected by deep ravines and gullies. Near the river are large bottomoons covered with large buffalo at the timber and clear of underbrush. All grand commenced fort to build a breastwork near the camp, which was constructed of log and brush piled horizontally, but piled high around the camp enclosing about 1/60 front. This being completed at dark a double guard was mounted and all remained quiet but it was a cold night. A snowstorm began from 9 till 12 o'clock. The wind was from the east, there was an unusual lustre amid the trees, crackling like piston about 12 o'clock. The weatherly deputy commenced streaming red, shining, flashing, glittering to and fro like the movement of an army at batallion. Shouting and flashing died away and gradually turned into a slow rising glowing over one half of the city, the whole awful and sublime phenomenon (if I may be allowed to use the term) lasted about two hours, then gradually disappeared and was returned by the morning guard. I went to bed and slept without telling sunrise. The next day we were engaged in work from the factories by cutting timber from 12 to 18 inches in diameter, standing them in the water and leaving them on the breastwork, close to shiners. This was completed about noon. About 9 o'clock Mr. Bridger and 6 men, Mounted, and I, went to the reconnoiter near the river. After returning from the indistinctness of their being encamped about 3 miles from the river and there was a multitude of mules on foot. The Night passed without any disturbance, and we began to fear our should not have arrived this morning.
after all our trouble. About sunrise one morning 6th
of Camp Cress up behind the trees and that about 2000)
and Mr. Bridg to camp as he was gathering wood outside the
fort then stampede off without doing any damage.
A Spanish crew ordered on to the cliff to look out
and found an Indian in the observatory built on the top
who waited until the Spaniards approached the Indian
which raised and the Spaniard cocked and that to his
wounds the Indian shot and the lastSpanish man
ran the hill as he made a 50 foot leap down the cliff
and slid down the snow to the bottom. In about
half an hour the word was spread that they were coming
when the sun and preceding they appeared coming now on
heels of the river in close columns within about one
seconds they were turned off to the right into the plain and
headed a half. The chief and his chief chief blankets came
up and a few steps and gave out the signs that he
should not fight but return to his village. They then
continued and took a NW course across the plain
and toward the 8th of the 8th of the 8th of the 8th of the 8th
and after numerous conjectures that the wonderful appearance
of the horses, a few nights previous connected with
military occupation had caused them to abandon the pass
without an attack which is very probable as all
the horses are in very precarious the supplies on spanning
another Camp next day that O’Henry must have been
about three hundred who had started from the college
with the determination of taking us from the face of the
earth but that the Great Spirit had chosen them that
8th Their side of the heavens was bloody whist ours was clear and serene. 28th. They are of our water. The yellow stone and shelled for the Big hole the snow forty 6 inches deep on an average we were close and reached it in 8 days at the mouth of the fork below 15000 below the lower Big Horn mouth and there lay out to stay and cut but we slep 3 much faster then we cut. That our most effective guard under the weight of fat Buffalo meat. We remained there amusing ourselves with playing ball laying wresting swimming fruit race to well the 15th of March when we discovered The Crow village moving down the Big Horn toward us immediately all were armed some quant huge in to meet them others fortified camp ready for battle indeed they should be a misunderstanding between us and the Secretary Party soon returned with some of the chiefs accompanying an American who was trading with them in the camp of the American Fur Company the Chiefs after looking about some time returned to their village which is located about 3 miles above on the river. The first morning they came and encamped at about 300 yards outside. Their village contained 200 lodges and about 2000 people. The Crows are a proud haughty insolent tribe whom their party in the most just but of the can in reversing things is what causes us and their bones. This village is called the hair's head after their chief whose hair is clean for miles low down in an enormous curve about 3000 yards long. And ship under the water. hanging down his back. He is absent.
80 years of age and seemed to be afflicted with the Dropsy. The only case of the kind I have ever known among the Mountain Indians. The village stood with us until the 25th March and then moved down the river about 60 miles. We left from Fort on the 1st of April and started on the March 1st. On the 3d, Mr. Bow's fort 20 miles. We left 16 miles. After we had encamped at Delaware where we missed about in the hills. Another Buffalo fell on another party of 10 or 12 Black feet killed one man, the shaft also wounded several men. The Black feet then went to their huts and left the mountain Delaware without loss except one man. He fell wounded in the neck, 10th. We arrived at the mouth of the mouth of the mouth of the mouth of the Kayak. The entire country was filled with buffalo driven by the caons of the bow and other animals. We raised a cache which had been deposited in the ground by the paint. On the 1st of May, 1st, a party of 30 Kalipins and 20 Cheyennes started to trap the buffalo, which would be to the mountain near 250 yards. We went into the Monticola in the mouth of the mouth of the Blackfoot. We found a large cave on the side of the mountain, in which there was water, 6 days during which we made great progress among the buffalo. On the 25th of the camp moved up to the head of the bay, about 12 miles and left all traps and signs of several camps, including Black feet who came from about the mountain. 10th.
70. I was与众同去另一猎人。我们走了一段路后，遇到了两头黑熊，
它们追赶我们，我们脱险后，我在山上见到了两头野猪，
它们在山里徘徊，我记下它们的行踪。我见到了印第安人，
我让他们准备食物。2月6日，雨后，我们
来到山下，我看见一个山洞，那里有几只熊。
1月26日，我们离开了这里。我记下，
当天的太阳是西南方的。2月7日，太阳
升起，我们沿着小溪向山下走去，停下来
吃早饭。我们沿着小溪向上走，走了大约12英里，
然后向东南方向走，然后向北，大约20英里，
到达一个山洞，我们在那里休息。
下午8点，我们到达了‘灰色野狼’的营地，
我们在这里休息了一夜。第二天，我们
沿着小溪向上走，走了大约12英里，
然后向东南方向走，然后向北，大约20英里，
到达一个山洞，我们在这里休息。
下午8点，我们到达了‘灰色野狼’的营地，
我们在这里休息了一夜。第二天，我们
The party now entered the canyon of the Big Horn, where the mountains are extremely steep and the Little Creek runs through a narrow valley. The party followed the creek for several miles and then came to a point where a large branch of the creek joined the main stream. The branch was named "Black Rock" and was a suitable place for the party to camp for the night. The branch was very steep and difficult to navigate, and the party had to work hard to follow it. The next day, the party encountered a large branch of the river and followed it for several miles. The water was very clear and the party was able to catch fish easily. The party then continued their journey, following the branches of the river. They returned to the camp by a different route on the 23rd and rejoined the party consisting of 80 Blackfoot warriors in perfect order. The party made camp along the banks of the river and rested for the night.
72. Stream 8 miles distant. 10 30. N. the Creek. Spring on the South side of "Popo-argon". This Spring produces about one gallon per hour of pure cold water, close to the base of which is often carried out, the water being about 5 or 6 miles. The water comes from the ground about 30 feet from the stream and runs off slowly into the creek. Camp stopped here 8 days, but left no trace of Spring, but there was 2 or 3 1/2 feet of cold water on the ground. About 0.1 acres of thick black bulk. The bed below ground being covered by the fine black earth. This is a most fertile County. A thickly clothed with grass, vegetation in good flower. On the west rises the Wind River Range of high mountains..s. Of the smooth rolling hills, until rising up above the Clouds. On the East stretches one of the great Wind River Plains and terminates at a lowland of Mountains rising between Wind and Powder Rivers. Buffalo Elk and Deer are abundant. Birds of prey are frequent and Look for a fine in this part of the country. Today 5 1/2. The left the Creek and took over a point of about 15 miles S. S. W. and encamped on a large Creek. Branch. 5th. Crossed the Creek of Celeste. The last 12 miles and encamped on a branch of Sweetwater. Traveled West about 15 miles and encamped on a branch of a branch of Green River. 8th. Encamped North of the Valley about 18 miles, and encamped on the Green Colle. Said to New Fork of Green River when we passed through on the 10th. Camped West to the Main River 1 1/2 miles, then struck the creek about 1/2 mile below the mouth of Wilder.
atastive for the arrival of supplies from the States. They
mentioned what might be termed a mixed multitude. The
whites were chiefly Americans and Canadian French with
some German Swiss, English, half breed, and free black
indians of nearly every tribe in the Rocky Mountains. Some
were gambling at Col's Home playing the Indian game of Kem
and others Horse Racing while here and there could be seen
small groups collected under shady trees, talking, the event
was the last year held in good spirit and interest for lacking
a stranger to whom we met with in these regions. Such
drew the Buffalo and Bear skins mostly supplied the Mountainian
with clothing bedding and lodges while the rest of the same
animals supplied them with food. They knew not the importance
of any of the languages from the civilized world but once
or twice a year and then in large bands quantities that they last
for a few days. One had not remained in this quiet manner
before something serious for our amusement. The Provost
Marshal had for several years lived with the whites perfectly
lonely, but to greatly astounding horses and cattle and in our
connexion tilled two estate happenings. They had taken some
and traps from a party of French trappers who came hunting
the year before in this country and they were more important though
have been in a part of the Village of Col's lodge and encamp within 3m's
long in order to trade with the white people. Here
there having the fullest liberty in these post town and newly
returns to give it up. The 1st of January 1866 while on two days
inever Indians went to their Village and took the White
74 horses (whilst the men were and hunting) and returned with them to our camp a about PM of the same day. As Bonnett's came riding there full gallop up to the camp, armed with their everlak weapons. They rode into the midst and demanded good horses, which they perforced him to deliver, telling the white men they not wish to fight with the whites. But the horses were only left in number from their horses to the others for protection which we were anxious to do as they were mounted across the Jackson and of us from the lovely and own tribe. Some of the Bonnells, on seeing this, started to leave the camp one of them as he passed by me observed that he did not come to fight with the whites but another a fierce looking Indian who shot it and not just, cried out to the others 'Lay on we come to get hold of or blood and let us do so.' I was standing one on with the men and understood what he said to me to come from the whites and coming to be in readiness for any attack nearly all the men in camp were under arms. Mr. Bridgman was holding one of the Holsteiners of the two bidders when one of the Bonnets reached the, the four horse bidders fell from the bidders by force without adding the cocked rifle. This Brown to fire any more than a few of them when they had been some success in a hand of children. He was a brave Indian, lost his brother ground of use to himself, for the moment he and the rifle fell exhorted them. His body, the others wanted to him but 1/2 of them were shot from their horses before they came out of the reach of rifle. The three mounted for the
They plundered, their destroyd, and plundered 75
in their forrage, and followed, and they had been 3 days
when they begg'd us to let them go and promise to be
true Indians in future. We granted them our guest and
procured all our garrisons to be returned to their camp. Leared that the last was due, but
our most effectual with hostile Indians in the east. As for
that is the only one that can make a treaty which they will
not forget. Two days after we left them. They were
metaphor ignorant of what had taken place went into
their encampment and were treated in the most friendly manner.

In the Indians came however they had been fighting with
the Blackfoot. On the 5th of April arrived from the States
with supplies. The Constantine consisted of 46 men and
313 had been mounted under the direction of Mr. Thomas
and other patriots accompanied by Capt. Mr. Salcanton on another
juction to the Rocky Mountains. By now became in every
mountain of some received letters from their friends and
ambulations some received the public papers and letters
of the day others considered themselves with the doing getting
and blanket a Cotton Shirts or a few pieces of Coffee and
Sugar to transport them just by way of a great gift, that
we do by paying 2,000 percent on the first Cask by way
of accommodation for instance. In an 88% the first Coffee
at each Market 20 off each Tobac 20% per pound Alcohol.
The off 40 cent. Common Cotton Shirts 50 each to the Accrding
consumption paid 6 or 6% per pound for Sugar. In a few days
the barrels were put in barrels, the jars were down in
the weeks ready for transportation to the stores and postes.
The party, consisting of 110 men, were directed by the Blackfoot, under the command of F. B. Fontana and James Bridge.

I started with 5 others to hunt the sea otters of the Yellowstone River and the home of the Blackfoot. On the 25th of July we left the rendezvous and traveled 80 miles, traveled up a river which ran into the bush, the herd left on their journey and trammeled up a hillside, where we discovered a tree of eight to 10 Blackfoot and 10 to 12 fresh kills and butchered with the meat tied up in bundles on the ground, which they had left on their journey and trammeled up a hillside, where we discovered them. They were among some trees and had a branch which crossed our trail. We proceeded to the point where I discovered them and one of my companions who discovered Allan began to arrange the load on his pack. Meanwhile I joined my horse to the load and rode after the pack. I followed them for about a mile and a half, then cut off a branch which I used as an arrow. I saw Allan và gun pointed at me. I instantly wrangled my horse back to the rendezvous and ran down the river. The Indians at the same time jumped out of the bushes and rushed over me. I was thrown over in the river and ran toward the Shooting and yelling. I found me on a bank behind one of my companions and ran toward the town.
to away toward the Rendezvous where we arrived 26th A.M. 2.50. The Parties started and are fownd with Mr. Pontoneg, party up from Riven 10 o'clock intending to keep in their company 5 or 6 ins days and then branch off to one first inted from 26th. At about 10 AM accross a low range of hills and encamped in a meadow lying on a branch of Lewis's fork called "Jackson's Ditch". Rode to see from the Assiniboine River. 18 Oct. AM. This stream runs toward a tremendous mountain is a dark narrow Rappan. Also the trail runs along the cliffs from 50 to 200 feet above the land and is so narrow in many places that only one horse can stand at a time for several hundred yards and one horse. This would force one horse into the chasms to to culled for another to join into the mountain after leaving. The Rappan was encamped at a bend lying in Jackson...
78 Before and encountered about 1500 from the north, and
100 we reached the division, being about 400 in
E.

South, and stepped for the night. We encamped about
the lake. The lake and stepped for the night. We encamped
the outlet at the lake.

W.

We took our course to

W.

E.

and after traveling all day over long and mountainous

E.

W.

thickly covered with trees and underbrush. We accomplished
at night about 100 miles of the declining Rocky peaks on the

W.

out which were very often and had accompanied with

E.

W.

a deer which came and rested with us at one time.

W.

E.

the rest of our possessions the night previous at the gulch, the

W.

E.

lakes and the deer and brush leaves were so thick and so

W.

E.

the underbrush to think that the deer had eaten continuously

W.

E.

during the day. We traveled on a level and traveled down

W.

E.

15 miles from the track lines on the forested

W.

E.

near the head where our course was down the valley about 2000 in elevation...
in a few moments was almost lost.

In contemplation. This land is not a place where
trees and rocks are seen. In days of yore
the site is a place of which land have been until the world
knows the precise location of every tree and rock and
master maker town of every dreamer. But on the other
side still remains South of rocks where surface is free and complete
mountains rising one above another from the South to the North.
Added here and there with loose stones and stones of antiquity
which are eternitied as lichen with the Scotch chocks, and
other rocks to the North, or those mighty massing conical
top, the North having presence for their tender and presence
in Nature for the four gardeners and governors. As every
student likes this, the incorporation of one into all in science
indicate the day of the Patriarch and after numerous can
understanding currents without any final decision wonder is just
at the last last having one proof for its argument a doubt
which remains but in position slightly forward and taking
the wheel of knowledge in a bear round below the beginning of ages
as centuries end Jews after studying on such a train of reflection
for about 2 hours I deposited to the camp a circle of five
and the companions had killed a fat black elk during my absence.
Some of the shorter parts of it were displayed on table,
and was sent to the fire. My people had learned to my appetite
by the delicious sense of roasted meat from and my friend
of romantic ideas. My companions were men who never troubled
about time and friendships notions as they called them
of an Englishman] after I had met it. Lack of a fine County, said the and beautiful places in these moments. 

"if you want to see a beautiful place" said he "go to the McVeighs of Rutland's Castle. There" says a long face

crime who both opposite to one hand a cutten knife in his other while the same felt from his face and fell in the channels of pleasure, ran from the corners of his mouth. "Eye are we around a pretty place now to Old Britain and take care in Lord Hume's domain that is the place that's yours; for the "Visions" of a man whom that same game the other day I left my body and got with Streets. "Yes" the man back came to Menton on my left as he cast away his summer and smooth down his short yellow hair with his gray looking hand. "As you English and Irish are always talking about your four counties but if they are to be fit for Ireland with an Accent) why do so many of you run off and go them and come to America to get a living." From this the conversation turned to an argument in which to the point came off distinctors always his appearance from the field. 7 of Aug. We traveled by the Mountebank in a South direction and fell into a purple grassy

valley about 200 yards wide which had two or two twelve two 

knees of rock. At this place were fallen with a large bunch of thick flax, two lines fought the last mentioned. Yet roses and proceeded down the defile which leads to the mouth near to the termination of Stony River about 50 feet from where it enters the plain. He traveled down the river about 3 miles forth and encamped where he was shown by his guides as Markh Poland who made his wild wife keep7 morning. I went about day break and went in search for...
Our horses which had been turned loose to feed on the
night I have found all but 8 and after hunting some time I
found a track made in the dew on the grass where one had been before it lay on his belly and soon found where he had gone for the horses. Some of the mounted men and followed
the track in a west direction of a steep rising mountain until
10 o'clock when we lost the track among the rocks and were obliged
to give up the pursuit, we then returned to Camp. At this
point 2 our remaining animals we turned to down the main
branch about 10 miles. & we left the main stream and crossed
another branch in a S S W direction about & miles of a slope
and camped in a brushy grove that near the road
when we concluded to hunt the next day and hunt Brown
End the next morning a few of the mountain Indians came to
our Camp consisting of 3 men and 5 or 6 women and children.

Some of them told us the name the Aborigine who had stolen our horses
while they lived in the mountains between Hunting River and
Clark's Camp and said that he would go and try to get them
after hearing from Brown and Chief King from their meeting
by making a speech an hour. I mounted my horse with Brown
and my rifle and one of my Comrades and the Comrade
started to hunt Brown. We left the Camp in a N direction
and travelled about 6 miles over a high craggy mountain
at the head of an immense Vally about a mile
in circumference which was completely covered with tall timber
and stumps of trees and difficult feature. There had been trees
which had pitched in diameter brooked off within 2 ft of the ground
and slanting into pieces small enough for a kitchen fire place.
82 This is the probability was the effect of an avalanche about a year previous on the tall peaks that were completely closed for the space of 1000 yards wide and more than 2 miles up the back side of the mountain. The pounding noise on the crowns of these trees was returned to Campbell. Our Commissary had prepared an elegant supper of mostly bear meat and mutton nicely seasoned and seasoned with pepper and salt which as the mountain was fresh you is not bad to take upon a empty stomach after a hard day riding and climbing over mountain rocks. The 11th, we returned to the river and traveled up about 4 miles, then left it and traveled up a branch in a due west direction about 6 miles. Killed a couple of fowls and 4 wild turkeys. 12th, myself and Allen (who was the name of the man that I have to thank) started to hunt the small streams in the mountains to the west of us leaving the Englishman (who was the other boy) with the camp to get traps about the camp we started the creek up of this stream then crossed the divide to the mountains of the Yellowstone where we found the whole country covered with elk and killed a few on our way. We returned to our companions on the 15th and made camp nearby. The next day we returned to the river and traveled down about 15 miles above where we first struck it. 16th, killed a big bear and the mountain and reached the divide about noon then set up with a bed under the trees and encamped.
This Valley is about 8 to 1 mile in width. It is completely surrounded by steep mountain. The stream after passing by E falls into a tremendous Kanikun just wide enough to admit its waters between rocks from 3 to 50 feet in height, the fall extending about 12 feet. The great tangle of branches of the stream is the head of the valley, and it encamped. Here the stream is joined by a small stream coming from the left.

The mouth of it is at the distance of 800 feet, resembling a bunch of arrows, 19 in number above the left branch of the stream, and 30 or 40 feet in width, with thick pines and fallen timber around. The stream then turns right into a channel which leads us to the center of the Yellowstone in about 8 miles.

We are fatigued and ready for sleep and our tents are pitched. The traveller descended the stream, which runs under a high range of mountains, about 25 miles, 22

The stream was 15 to 30 yards wide and encamped in the secluded Valley where we stayed two days. 25

The stream was 15 miles wide and encamped in the secluded Valley where we stayed two days. 25

The stream was 15 miles wide and encamped in the secluded Valley where we stayed two days. 25

The stream was 15 miles wide and encamped in the secluded Valley where we stayed two days. 25
84 12. Got to the same Decoration 15. We camped this

advise of the main range North toward the Big
plains. The snow was only deep to our horses after
leaving the snow in towards about 8 o’clock a.m. We
arrived on the head branch of Troy Creek and
North into the Yellowstone about 12 o’clock, below the

Mils and 25 feet. Never have a snowstorm occurred which we

soon on the subject for a year. The spring was green Irish corn.

The Indians had stopped for the night on the mountain & took this

which we descended to the stream and encamped in a prairie close to

2 miles in circumference. It was the commencement of the settled

with the elk when the bands frequently allen a load. By noon

the weather was clear and the moon shone bright about 10 o’clock when

in the morning. We had made our beds at night on a little

between two fence day galleries. The weather was clear and the

from bright about 10 o’clock when I listened to a noise

and on the river. When I crossed the stream but I

down found he had been frightened by the horses and rung

up the mountain. On turning back I went among the elk and

the elk had started to get a shot at them in the distance. I

had done without saying a word. We went back to the

and left our camp. Not a word to be formed. No
desire.

The brush’s height and low ever and never calling for fear.

but Mr. Corp. and some at the Allen Breedings this last

branched tree on a pile of rubbish where he! Comin and

up north being frightened out of his wits I heard an

Allen said he was troubled as if an army was ever about the

but thought the whole world was full of the Stephens in the

and where are the neck? It was over an hour before we could

satisfy him of his mistake and Saturday by his command he

were by now means safe or sound to during the remainder of the night.
16th The Englishman awoke and we travelled down
This stream about 60 miles when we struck the next day as it
knew we were about 18 hours down about 20 miles and on the 19
came to the plains in about 10 miles. Here we encamped
Then we found the country filled with buffalo as usual 285
In our meals our course S E and travelled about 28 miles.
Upon the plains of the Mountain fell on to the little fork of the Platte then
they say the next day as it rained LAd The travelled south along the foot
of the Mountain CD Miles, driving among the low fells which project
into the plains in order to prevent being discovered by any being
hidden in the bottom of Blackfoot which might chance to be lurking about the
country. The plains below we were crowded with Buffalo while
we were careful not to disturb for fear of being discovered. We
stopped and let our tents on the small branches of the Platte and
until the 11th of Oct then travelled to Rocky fork and went up
into the Mountain and encamped. On the 13th myself and
Allen, Shorty to hunt Mr. Fontenelles party having our Companions in
the Mountain to assist our return. We travelled down Rocky fork
and the enemy was crowded of Buffalo and we camped after dark near
the mouth. The next morning we went to Blackfoot on our camp
but from no tree marked and the earth very disturbed
since we had closed it about the remains of the unfortunate Blackfoot
we now sent down and concluded upon the best course of action
The winter was approaching and could not think of staying in this
of Blackfoot
County where hunting was ranging at all seasons of the year. After
the final moment deliberation we came to the conclusion and
always said it at the foot of the hill
Note entered it in a Buffalo horn and then mounted the tree
Despite my hitches to this time now we mounted our Indians and started
86 12th to the mountain. Murdered about 60 miles from here and killed a cow. As we were lying within about 100 feet of the bank which contained about 300 cases Allen made some observation which I shall never forget. Don't be I have been seeing me these cases sometime and I can see but one that is from giving to it. for I say it is a chance to kill one of those big game cows and for two men down to clean the level, his reflection on the point and best for down. She was a heifer about 30 years old and but an inch of fat on the back. After catching them and cutting we proceeded on our journey until sometime after dark. When we found ourselves on a sudden in the midst of a band of a thousand buffalo who formed a wide front and crossed the road. As we approached many of them came in to us and to the bay of the cows, approaching sometimes all the way to the ends of the corn, approaching sometimes all the way to the near side. The word was a sudden and a few looked to the shore and to the shore and called out a few. When we had a number of willows where we could stand we had the width of the river. But for the height of the river we were. Beneath the wind of the river. We reached the camp about M0 O'Clock A.M. The wind on the fork of the stream was fair until the 25th of October when we concluded to go to the other fork. Running into the wind river on the east side above the Big Horn Mountain and there we the wind was. With the wind from the ocean part of 6 hours we travelled to Clark's Fork and the raft dog to the river's edge E.S.E. at 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning. We met the first boat containing goods about 35 miles whilst the rain was pouring all day in Commerce.
The sun was now set we stopped and the weather cleared up.

It was necessary for the night to be quiet and in a small enclosure where we could see the stars shining on a prairie but the wood but a lane

was from Cottonwood tree which had supported the Bold Eagles nest

probably more than half a century. But the birds were from

in violation to that of the day before when the camera was

sitting on a flat which was taken up by the eye of the

coyote until about noon. After leaving about 10 ants we

reached the Big Horn River and stopped and to commence cut

ting for the river. The river in this place is bordered with many Cotton

wood and tamarack with little or no under brush beneath. Towards

evening a party of Crow Indians came to us on foot and as we

were going to rest after dodging and dodging they told us they were

on their way to the Skidlake to have horses and intended to stay

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

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

below on the river and that long before a village was on this river

from the mountain but could give us the information of

Mr. Cuming or his party. They were very intelligent and talk

in English that we had not written in their country and interesting

talking and telling everything from us as they wished. The next

morning after eating breakfast they told us we would have

some horses and horseback and in return they would learn us to use

the scythe and told us that when we were to make a

knife they had all the blades they

wished but when we gained possession of the knife and the back
8 & they put down their arms and talked to us with an iron face. Some of them they were only joking but we were two and acquainted and the Crow to relax, such as they are, jesting and wishing to get out of their power. The rest of us the Indians little listened. We passed on either side of us the three bridges up our horses and found the river and crossed it about 6 miles an enclosure at the same time the Indians were mounted on our first horses and put us under a screen and the remainder on foot. Expecting return 2 of us the Villagers, after we had stopped they made a start of shelter as it looked likely for rain and at night would have to go into it and sleep but we knew not we refused and rode on our baggage about 30 pieces from them. The Indians refused to do it, one of them had taken the only blanket I had for his riding saddle and put an old worn out blanket on my riding saddle and put an old worn out blanket. They laid down in this blanket and continued to sing their songs and one of them went long until near twelve o'clock when they ceased and all lay down flat. The night was dark, with a sprinkling rain we lay without sleeping any disturbance until the break when we began to look around and could find our own Indians or horses the sun was going down the river we then got about learning our detail rigs and complete our dinner in the ground, intending after to make a few deposits and then to shoulder our rifles and travel to Fort Miller at the mouth of Lake now father of the Platte. We made a detail, those were supposed to accompany when we saw 5 or 6 Indians on horseback coming towards us at full gallop and presently 15 or 20 men offered.
followed them, they made up a place from the

to the rivers and asked for water to make one from them

from where they formed a circle and sat down. I was not

acquainted with any of them except the chief who was

called the "Little Soldier." He spoke to me in the Dakota

language and said he wished me to understand that they had

been members in which they had formed this ring and

placed their war weapons excepted for fasting and Allen

immediately declined as he had lived with the Crow Indians

and was familiar with the language. He said he knew that fasting

and the great ceremony the tribe could boast of

had come quickly resolved to learn them as the Indians

are considered our rifles and their war weapons.

But there are no guns to terrify the Indians, for

we are with pretended astonishment and asked what

was the matter, Allen told them that he was aware that

they wanted to return and come again, so it was best to do it with

great care to themselves, but said that if you follow or

stand near the river, they will lie on the ground with blood as guts

of Crow Indians and do not refuse to come more and

tread for another time, then the proud members of your nation

are saying the words to arouse and can march among in

the South division towards the mountains. The chief and some

more than fifty of them came, five or six miles from the

head of the river, when one of them told me to follow them,

which I did not wish to think about it.
Go on. I have much to do. Begin a conversation with him in his own language, taking care to speak clearly. If he asks any questions, you are very fortunate. Do not know how he can feel to think you have been robbed of men belonging to the Blanket Chief, but they are more than ours. The first 300 of your men in this country about midnight. A young man came to the Village crying and told me of these men's intentions. I immediately mounted my horse and hastened away to you and my command, but came too late. But if you will go with me, I will get your animals and give you some saddles and ropes and fit you out as well as I can. Can you send them away with you until the Blanket Chief comes? If so, then you can go with me. I told him that he was to send word to the Blanket Chief that I am coming. I told him that he should go to the Blanket Chief and ask him what should I do with the things you have left behind? I told him to give them to him. I told him to the Blanket Chief. They turned and left us slowly and sadly, but I could not bear that a Crow Indian can express great kindness for me and that I must have been taking some of my life. After he had left us, we traveled on toward the Mountains about 10 miles, stopping only to feed the cow and let the buffalo and them travel until about the midnight when it being dark and clouds were altogether gone, I stalled a few with sage and wood which we found about us.
And sat down to wait for daylight. It was so far from us now that anxiety was sharpened by the reflection that the first that saw us The two or three that went to answer the light A short time after we hastened to town
seeing many first and few were able to come over without little gain to help us from being of any value. The day at
last the appearance and we preceded one another towards
the mountain while it still continued to snow as we began
at Allen's Mountain the snow grew deeper and about
noon over not to our knees. We traveled on until lunch above
the lower ridge and found at some humble Cabins and Walkers
of which grew across a little. After crossing away the trees
they came to a fine brook some Cedar bushes and then on
the pond and back down away and sunny but we had
not been enough with us for coffee. Three of us reaching
Henderson had been above or half in and to the end
the hills of a winter life but our Cooch Reids at the Corn
would not reach the snows in which we were too deep
in a country that consisted of moose to freedom
and independence and often another hundred back
on the Chaswood shore. Myself and Allen had our
meal that between the others had a blanket each. The rain
and snow came along the side of the mountain
stream as when we were in the morning our fire had gone
about the snow was 3 inches deep on our way over at
the valley snowing, Allen killed a blacktail deer
alone by and we concluded to stop all day at this place.
November 6 the sun was clear and we started up the mountain
sleeping on the ridge when the wind had driven off the snows.
and arrived at the lake about 10 o'clock a.m.

From this elevation we could see the wind blow plains which were long and level whilst we were in a forest with sandwiches. We cast our eyes down the lake and found our way to the mountain and sea. We found a ground that might serve as an area and found ourselves

March prepared by our rights west. We turned north and all day as we ascend a gradual descent of country outside his house.

Wind and powder revealed at night on the division where we found the snow about 2 inches deep and hard and the winds cold and windy whilst we stuck of course or a bit of wood were to be found within 10 miles of us. The formations of places in hand and by the water in the morning of the year as the only shelter we could find from the wind and dorig down the dry earth returning home. He went on search of the branches of large when it is to his own. Others went in search of him to know in any part of it could extinguish the breeding as a fertile for an advantage little fire of fire and salt for with a piece of Michigan on one hand and a piece of tobacco in their other burning one at and drawer. This manner mind out and life down to that branch and roguish with the chickens.

The day light when we sit down and counted as just as usual by burning small amounts as well as the smoke of the wood for miles.

I find the night very comfortable. We were now in the face of the mountains, Ruts, on the sand that appeared about 60 miles distant.
The next morning we found the weather foggy and a little snow falling. I tried to resume my course and to Stath and the others were away, urging the probability of our being in a worse course as we could not retrace our steps but they concluded we could traverse the wind and after making some attempts to turn to the East, an uncertain guide to our position, I gave up the argument and we changed and turned about ESE for hours as we could not. Then about noon we found that instead of following ESE our course had been NE and we were far from the Petites as we were in the morning with the current around us. The brother instructed us to keep running and follow the course and not to turn to the left. We headed The Bulls about an hour after dark and before we could turn off the Petites had some of the meat whilst keeping the others on guard around the dunes. Finally, a group of bulls had made a fire and after reflecting about the water we had lost. As the herd moved far away and the bulls were left, the meat was covered and the fire was put out. We tried to keep up the blaze by the day. At night, a cold and wet wind continued to blow and the meat was covered with snow. The meat was preserved this way, when it was frozen with an observation that "Bull Meat was very dry, being when cooked too much." After many hours of being allowed to dry for a time by offering it to endless flights of birds, we gathered the Bull skin down from the wind in the night. We then cut the meat and laid it out to dry. We had only one gun, which was a .50 cal. rifle.
And all was Egyptian delight. I was tolerably comfortable in the cold, whilst the skin returned to its own warmth and remained above the surface, but the mind being left the weight of our bodies being in a great degree below the water level, which ran under us on the skin and around us. 

And do you think we can let in the cold water and if we remain seated in it, it was impossible for us to swim and to keep our heads up in the cold water and if we were unable to find a corner instead of a little place, so I found that we were all right. At daylight we arose and began to eat an uncomfortable breakfast, a ball and took our clothes. After eating we travelled in the middle of the river. 

The weather was clear and cold, but we found plenty of dry land to make a fire and dry wood for a bed. In the morning a great wind blew from the north. We travelled to about a town where we fell in with some bands of buffalo and having the village about 1 mile away. From there we came about a half an hour away and stayed at a place where there was plenty of wood, water, and dry grant to dry our cooking utensils and taking everything in consideration we thought ourselves comfortably situated. Comfortably living for a few months and for those who cannot live on anything but the best of dough, oil, or pottery, anything harder than thick bread. 

I wish God's blessing on the idea of a student's talking about comfort and happiness, but experience is the best teacher. 

I feel myself and that the earth will be for when it comes to rest.
The same day I started to move the plans in the region of my camp. I was without a friend to turn over a tent upon them after a long journey. I stopped this year, 1255. The sun rose clear and warm, and we found ourselves much refreshed by our rough sleep. We traveled down the river and landed at a place that was called St. Mary’s. The wind was from the south, and a strong headwind made us seek shelter. We pitched our tents and found a place to rest. We worked along the Black Hills, finding plenty of wood for fire and food. Buffalo meat was very much wanted, but on the 18th when we reached Fort Williams, where I entered the fort, I was met by two of my old friends, who had arrived one week before. I now felt myself at home, as Mr. Fortiwall was one of the most important officers at the fort. I had been living in the fort for some time, but the news of my arrival spread throughout the camp. On the 20th day, I received orders to return, as I was needed in order to stop the fort from falling into enemy hands. But on the 30th day, when we arrived, I felt much better and at least all my old friends were still there. He who had charge of the fort was very kind to me and allowed me to stay until the English arrived. I was very grateful for his kindness, and I stayed there until I was able to leave. But I was not allowed to leave the fort, as I was needed to return.
The year 1839. I never thought it possible for the year to have come to pass, but that always put the luma on such a laugh in the way in which the task in the years 1839 and 1840, with 2 or 3 years to give. Then it was in his fault for them to depart from the way in which they have brought us. And what is more, Mr. Thursby has one color, and more with each color for it is nothing more or less than the cause of how Nature's parent. This is the better reason of bad old and country learning and Philosophy containing the misfortunes. By commenting and mentioning their faults, which are always occasions of their misfortunes and be almost to be done after the event has occurred. I would rather at any time talk an ending to be compelled to listen to the advice of those. In order and procedure Counselors. If I should be told of something I already know, let it be that I have learned another painful experience and the misfortunes.
The 14th day after our arrival a large Indian

Arrived array'd in the costume of the white man, with a bow,之意 in the language when I went and took a round on the whites for sometime without speaking a word as long the sun rose to join to follow him and crowd into the room of the Port to the lodge which of four I had been kept for the reception of a stranger. The Indians who had been assembled in the back part of the lodge I was seated to fish by my mate Collier who being the best sealer he ate nothing for my part. The fish went round with the usual ceremony and with the new forms of Indian etiquette being complected with none but commence asking questions by signs without saying his life of and have no sign of conversation, signs without understanding. It is impossible for a person not acquainted with the customs of Indians to form a correct idea in which a constant and continual intercourse is held by conversations the individuals who cannot understand each other's language pass. The sign language renders it possible to know after two Indians coming to me by signs by way of asking and to return to my story. They inquired what was known in the course of an hour the minute details of my history, the commencement of their journey to the Fort and in return gave me a brief history of his life and intercourse with the whites. Since he had just left them, having described the battle he had been in, with the Creeks the time when he was for a time at the rendezvous and the rest of the soldiers and associated with both sides. Half an hour before the commencement of a dish of roasted buffalo tongues was brought to the accompaniment of a large cold morn of dried meat and fruit possessed with wine with buffalo marrow. It is contained an insult to an Indian.
98 for a Minor whether White man or Indian to return any part of the first article in 21 before him to eat. If there is ever
those the arrows to eat as one time he never to avoid giving off an
their the remain with him when he went to lodge. He is Thursday
General custom to eat the whites then he left off fire before leaving for
take. On the 20th, Bro was a small triumphy party arrives and
wonder if Mr. Thomas Pigg who intends to remain in the coming year
Tops until the receive further orders from Capt. Constantine. He desired
his home, his brother is coming to care lodging till they can send
be on entering the door. The can you come you think they? And could not
not let you go without beginning some of their oatmeal for you shall
you? Yes I believe he can. How can, and I mean me. The matter concluded
by coming to this place and relate what had happened. I believe the
and the Superintendent. Well said he after I had done that interesting. I thought before that Mr. — was a hick. But I only
said I have found you here I will say that you get much activity
as you want if they can be had at this place and you must guard your
I shall go up about 10 Mt. on the Plate and deposit. The condition
of land and water to thank it and almost 3,000 of the Company's
horses which you will know are kept after more than 2,000 were
mass out of the house to go into the Blackfoot County and Nothing
not one which has not from one to three of her long-stemmed and
best such as they are, you can contribute more or anything you can
in the camp come to the half others of butons. Nearly all of my party
are French and have little coming for me. But I cannot say
you that at Bozeman Road. So going to turn, and walked
the allignment of his wisdom. The counties, by one of the
districts can we call it. That Mr. — neither is to come
set some things in the dark. Allen he has got things that are
and had
my Lord out. The Company is awry of us money? In going off of employment by his superior. hole at the
year, and got some of his things and got upon-dered. As the going, and they are sent to the City. Also, as a
walking, I felt a little more independent. In observation
and I felt as tho. I had rather make them ride a
stretcher. This section of Country which is called the 'Black hills'
fever always been celebrated for the game, with which it abounds,
and I hope some of my time. But the Black Hills are among the best
in a foot which has always been my favorite spot. One day as myself
among one of my yellow horses, I was walking on the Hills. Coming
clothes is at first speed, the staffs and the pathed in it
he made as clothes without meeting a horse. one that the charges that occur
or was the lead, and one that I once know before they had all passed.
and the bandits were surprised. I could see the prairie dog
they made a trail
consider 3 or 4 miles across and went to a camp in a body, as they could
my country. They consisted mostly of females. 20 to 30. Dear Mr. Smith
moons at the Camp with 15 more bringing the first he had collected.
neering the heart for the pardon of the bodies there. As the first, he informed
he had left the main party on Powder river and apprised the command
that he had seen the course of our movement. The next morning, the
made a dash on to meet at Black fork and went two men to the plan
to the 18th of November, who found the cattle. The next day. But this
of the how bears with their Village of Bears and received all your
in writing that could be identified. I told them when I learned the man
instance, that if they did not procure your pardon to the 18th
would pay in, in 24 hours. Or being this immediately
...
Mr. Judge, the remainder of the winter very annoying
until 25th of March when the winter began to break. The
Buffalo to leave the Stream and decay among the hills and the
Buffalo to proceed for the Spring feed. After making several
arrangements, we started on the 24th down Powder river seeking
that March as our animals were very poor. On the 28th of April
we left the river and travelled amongst the country which was partly
covered in snow. We built a lodge in a North direction until the 18th when
we reached the Little Horn river and proceeded down it to the fort.

This river empties into the Big Horn about 80 miles below the town.

On the 19th we left the North and travelled amongst the
river a broken and uneven country about 18 miles and encamped
on a small spring creek. After we had encamped the Buffalo made
excursions for forage, the next day to hunt. We were on the look
out for the weather, since we left winter quarters for the lessons had started
considerably earlier. We were in the part of Crows who were armed equipped and
font with horses in abundance. As we passed through several
hills and valleys we observed several groups of Crows camped,
armed with bows and arrows. Some of them had horses and
some had only bows and arrows. This was the usual mode of
warfare among the Crows.

The Crows were feared by the white men because of their
shamans who were able to cast spells and sorceries. They were
considered to be sages and had the power to make the buffalo
and other animals run away. The Crows were also known for
their skill in making fires with stones and sticks, and for
creating trails for their hunting parties. They were a formidable
people and had to be respected by those who encountered them.
This was one species of Blanket beaten round his face which he wore covered with a pair of Glasses made of Draped Seesilk, Elk or Buffalo Skins with his long hair falling loosely over, his shoulders completed his uniform. The two accounts and possess his rifle before him on his shoulder. Such was the deep sympathy for the party myself included now ready to start, after getting the blank company information from Mr. Bridger concerning the country he intended to take with the Camp, we are started in a little direction and traveled to the Big Horn and then commenced definitively by going and going in different directions, exploring the river with the largest part still keeping a west course by night, about an hour before 11 o'clock when our kettle & a Belle brook withables some of the boys, and for supper proceeded on our journey the smaller who 12th, stayed simply with only one barge, now all had turned to their proper route, and kept in front of our drivers, their intentions for it was not until said eight, for a supper to help carry on to and the other side of the river, particularly with his horses not just as many as his, reliable company. I am pleased any remaining company who were around the Frenchman know now where I intended to go until I stopped them by force of a Brown man between Lovers and dollar, the other I only look and went down the Shon 1/2 a mile and was able to do it, from 10 o'clock the night I had traveled about 15 miles with a poor horse over a rough and broken country intersected with deep canyons to which only one man had the company of my help, and at about the Shon above a mile where we struck on our main trail, we crossed with them, doubled our horses and turned them out to find and before night over, Reunion had arrived to 12 o'clock. The camp came & as on the 12th of the year
And we mov'd on with them to the west fork of Piers River
and arrived on the 29th. The next morning we made
our camp near a rocky fork where we reached about 2d. At 3 I
sent some to tree some brush, myself, the cook, and
we began to come and we started to approach a band of
buffalo. We found the buffalo on the right and a young
bear with some hounds coming toward us. The buffalo
were about 1000 and the bear was about 12 ft. with a little
of the head and I called to the Canadian and said,
"You must not harm it." He said, "I will not harm it.
When the buffalo were about 500 yards away, the bear
stepped out and looked toward the camera. The
bear was about 10 ft. long and about 12 ft. wide. The
bear was about 12 ft. wide and about 10 ft. long. The
bear was about 10 ft. long and about 12 ft. wide. The
bear was about 12 ft. wide and about 10 ft. long.
1st Call to Bivouac for the night after a Comreadon who was killed by the Blackfoot in 1836 after setting out to travel down the stream encamped and before night our party consisted of 16 men who had set their boats and came to this place to defend the point without any fear from savages violation. But an old squaw came from her idea when her companions with encamp. The Indians tell before their troops one but I stopped at this place until 6 p.m. I was not hearing that the Camp had arrived on Point first below I left over boats sitting and went to set for a fresh boat on the top the Camp moved around the point up the middle of the river and the Chief gave me orders to take him at the junction of the 2 forks of Roseland. The empress I started with two men to take the head stream from where we found boaters of 12 or 14 horses laden with fish and to follow a fresh boat to set in waiting to get another with more profit with such a small force on our Camp near where we had our first a Call at the Camp which we found on the Yellowstone at the end of the Camp Creek. The next day the Camp crossed the Yellow Stone and moved up the little lake to the mouth of 25 yards. I left a Call with the Camp like the 19th when I made again with 3 others travels up 25 yards line about 25 miles in a north direction then left 6 and took a boat and point of Missouri in a west direction and fell on to a branch of the river which forms a valley from the Missouri at the first 25 yards to the river we found the part of the country had been really suffered by the Blackf.
The next morning May 29th D of myunu and I return
to the Camp as it rains very hard. The other settle
men which away D was going D repaired to know Moreau and Bette
off as B spoke for mounted bird guns and follow me without
further ceremony. We left the strem and took up the mountain
in a w direction after travelling about 6 miles, we fell into a
domain rising thru the mountain on to Cherry Mesa a branch
of the Galatian. We travelled down the branch until near night
and set camp. The next day continued down the strem and went
the plains about 30 Miles the containing about 25 Miles of the junction
of the 3 forks of the Missour. We then left the strem and had descended
and took at a small mountain fork of the mountain east direction
which we remained until the Camp arrived on the 25th Bf
the stream with the Camp to the Galatian fork the night day we cross
it with some difficulty but without accident except the loss
of a Reflex the current can be swept that several horses lost
their footing and came washed down the stream although it falls
more rapidly. May 29th crossed 3 of the streams to the mountain about 15 Miles
and no Camp. This valley is the largest in the Rocky Mountains
and more fertile, May 30th towards the Galatian fork about
25 Miles into the mountain and around a 31st I left the stream
at a small branch in a east direction about 25 Miles June 1st
in the mountain in the same direction and camped
in the Valley on the mountain fork which after leaving the Valley
I crossed deep rocky range into the plains below June 2nd
left this fork and travelled up on the west lips about 1/2 Mile
On a trail made by a village of Blackfoot, which
had passed up Fort Cippeh, among the
Black feet alone, the head Indians. To day
was led an Indian spy, standing in the presence of the
which contains 2 dead bodies. Continued on the plain
On their trail until 10 o'clock A.M., when Mr. Bridge being
time of the Camp tried to avoid them by turning into the mountains. The
The majority of the men demonstrated to hold against trying to
a village of Blackfoot, which did not contain the
Then some, and assured that the stragglers were stones and
back toward the Madison and several of about 250 from the
the downward branches of the branch near the
in a narrow valley with rocks, a hundred or perfect trees.
both sides about a quarter of a mile from the first time. The men
coming as we were to pass over the muddy creek. This plant
an island of the Village about 3 only alone us is in the middle
The immediately driven into this boxjune with the Company
prepared for battle. Our leader was an expert marksman.
Therefore, no orders were given other than the Company, prepared
travelling nearly 15 miles, Montreal and started
for the Village. In order to communicate a skirmish, They
Village was situated on the west bank of the river and
its rear led into a small brush of about 1500 ft square.
approach with the river and gradually ascending to the
2 miles distant. While near near the area of the Village
I took a little tour and ascended the highest point of rock above
over the Camp to review the Montreal. They rode within.
In a short distance of the edge of the bank, there appeared a fire on the Village which was
sent to the edge and afforded a fine view of the Village which was
in the fire. The Indians knew of our being in the country. They fired
their guns and arrows before the Indians had time to mount their
horses, which were left behind about fifteen yards above the
water. They then mounted their horses and started towards
the Camp before almost to know their whereabouts. A running fire was
then set up on both sides until our men reached the Camp where
the Indians to the possession of an elevated point above of
another work about five places distant on the South side of
which they kept shooting as accurately as a peabos
inflicted damage upon one of them. One of them called to the
other, "What tryper!" and said that he knew not what had
happened. We had better keep our distance as much as we could. You
should have kept and then crept into the rocks like women. The old chief
and six of the principal men who had taken an experienced warrior to the
shore, and the interpreter understood this. He turned to the houses
and made a speech in imperfect English nearly as follows:
"Come and give us due respect. We have the good of the talk. We can talk, we can talk.

The sun is high over this place. We are free. You can make your talk here, as you wish. We

Now go to me. I have been told that it was my duty, on my part, to

If you will, I can make my talk here. You can come, as you wish. This

He then said, "I have this man and taken his rifle."

His hands began to tremble and then the interpreter said, 

Now, you are all here to be equally, but no good. You

They can go and make their talk here, as you wish. We

He can go and make his talk here, as you wish. We

The interpreter then said, "He has taken his rifle and thrown it in the

This man is very kind, and we do not know how

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This man is very kind, and we do not know how
had confined themselves to the number of 150. The object of our leader was to make an effect on the enemy from our present position which we effectuated without any accident from surprise. When we reached the rocks we stayed about half a minute and then, as yet discharging a single gun, the three powerful guns over the hill of granite and artillery from across the river for 3 or 4 times our number. They returned from rock to rock like hunted rats leaving the remains of an old battle. Whilst our followers cleared their hills and those until we came within six miles into the plain where the road was very tired they crossed off the dead with the exception of two and threw them into the river they then cleared their camp on horses and started slowly toward their village with a messenger on one then packed our cannon and crossed them with the camp within a quarter of a mile of the village when an artillery for the outskirts and in the hills the village is about 3 miles further. Next used to ascend the bank intending to pass with the village. We were found fifteen men that they had come on from a line of Spanish warriors from the river to the banks which grew on the mountain about 30 days concluded to try the bravery of those warriors on the first leaving the remainder of the camp to hang up the rear and to go to a thicker under some of the hilly and out of the drift and come into a deep ravine which led us upward another 20 to 30 years of their time. They in the meantime came within the interior of the camp intending to attack while crossing the river the approached near the middle of the camp where we concluded to roll our horses around and then change their line in front near the left wing were close enough to hear the talking as they pressed back and forward on the bank above us after stopping our galley and flowering.
Our arms are but small at K or 6 hundred in our present numbers without praise. But, as soon as we were at peace, the Indians came to trade for more. I was taken by a sudden attack from the right, made my resistance with spirit, but failed. I was taken to the village as fast as their horses could carry them, and we found them close at their heels until within about 300 yards of their lodges when we made a halt and stopped until the Comanche had passed them. We then made our way to our own post. After leaving the race, I arrived at the Madison about 8 only and looked for I near the place where we had found the Blackfoot in August 1835. The Indians after leaving the mountain returned to the place from which we departed and. Knowing east of the North by which direction it came to the junction of the three forks. The next day (June 5th) we left the Madison and traveled in a south direction, being about 15 miles and encamped at Henry's hunting place about 15 miles and encamped at Henry's hunting place. We were encamped about 2 by forests of pine except on the S E side of the lake, where there is a small prairie about one mile wide and two long tolerances almost to a point to the head. Here we discovered another village of Black foot of about 15 lodges who were encamped on the route at the S E side of the lake. The people were very kind and we were invited to come over to the village and smoke and trade, which we did. We were then invited to sit and talk but were not asked to leave our lodge but were within about 2 miles of the village and we did not leave our lodge. We were asked to come in and we were invited to sit and talk at our camp. We were then asked to think of fighting a few
From Indians newly descanted to skeletons by the side of the way and approaching as without arms. The people in our company one and all with desire for some two and three days on our journey in carriages on horseback in the edge of the forest. On the 8th we commenced our March thus. The people by the lower track which runs south nearly parallel to the Coast many folk in it. On the 10th we emerged from the forest was 5 into the plains of South river where we stop and traveled until the 14th from there we went to Remain where we found a party of 10 tlapics who had left the camp at the mouth of 25 or 2 river now they had been defeated by the Black foot last month of their goods and once men were captured in the plains by a great battle June 18th we left their camp in 2 camps the mountain to South river. The next day myself and another tlapic left the camp crossed South river fork and traveled down the valley to the South and the next day we traveled in a south direction over hills and was 30 miles of mountain and as camp on a small stream running into Gray's river which empties into South river fork about the mouth of Salt river 21st traveled down the stream to Gray's river and left traps and remain hunting the small streams which run into this river until the 28th June then crossed the mountain in a south direction and fell on to a stream running into Gray's river about 35 miles below the mouth of this stream called Lumbier fork July 3rd we traveled down this stream to the plains and turned our course to the north shore and where we expected to find the rendezvous. The ascent to a river at the place not instead of finding the Carriers we found a large band of Buffaloes near the affected place of
Journal p. 111

...
Down the Gris Vale for R. 2dly myself and another. Explored the mountain in a NW direction fell on a stream running into Lewis fork about 10 miles below Jacksons take here we rested and went on until the next day. Started back to the Gris Vale for R. when we found the camp consisting of about 60 men under the direction of Mr. Dripps from Bridge Port. The next day the camp followed down the ground, fork to South fork hole on the mountain myself and Comrade returned to our camp which we reached after the mountain in a NE direction and over the Camp on Lewis fork. The whole company were then ordered I had killed a Deer in crossing the mountain where I made dinner for the whole camp and 30 of the company went down Lewis fork and encamped and there the second day the Camp explored the mountain to Pierre hole and the next day following 8 started with my former Comrade to hunt the deer on the streams which came from the Lewis, and in the middle of the afternoon we were met by an Indian boy who overhanging a precipice of rock nearly 200 feet perpendicular, and I was called to pieces and returned to camp in Pierre valley. On the next day made another start with 5 others the same Comrade. After leaving camp we traveled in a NW direction across the river took over low hills covered with pine tree until soon about an hour after which we reached the river and set our course for the Gris Vale, travelled down the stream about 3 miles and then ascended a left branch river NE direction after travelling about 10 miles came into a
Valley surrounded by steep mountains except on the S.W. side. This valley is about 1000 long, 1000 wide. One can see whilst the steep side of rocks reaching above the river. The head stream almost 50 ft over the place on the North on East. Also, the valley was on the 9th and the 10th returned to the camp where leaving the valley was from the valley in a west-northwest and from there turned to a W. course. The main force halted at about 16 miles when we then at the turn of the Camp. The valley was followed the track which led us here the brack soldiers when we came to a place about 5 miles in the combat in which the Camp had established the camp. The valley was about 1 mile, then returned to our journey on the left and often crossing about among the fallen trees and rocks. About 1 mile, we fell on to the west side branches of Shingy Fork which is called by Indians the "Falling Fork" from the numerous. And the falls which is called "Shingy Fork", from the numerous. The falls is about 70 ft., and falls over the rocks in a straight through 50 ft. It is about 1000 ft. It then turns and gradually steps to the depth of 30 ft. The water of the falls of the "Shingy Fork" by the waterfall, falling into the dark pond like those. The water from the bottom rolls off into small ripples and steams into a calm smooth surface. The ascended this Fork helping some beautiful cascades for about 12 miles when the fork led us into a place from 5 miles in circumference which we found. The Camp just us the door was sitting.
The next morning June 11th we held a deputation to the company at a point on the back trail to look over the stream on the left of the day previous the company took a course across and reach
the little valley where we stayed until the 25th. This day we
had a tremendous mountain storm which broke in force against the
towering rocks along with the back trail closing that it looked as
if they would not come down from their foundations and burst
into the valley when our heads. Such storms are very frequent around
these mountains and often sweep over without rain 27th we left
the valley and crossed the mountain left and traveled about
15 miles to a branch of Henry’s fork where we stayed until the 28th
of July, and then started down Henry’s fork left. After traveling
about 12 miles we left the plains and travelled through the
the stream over rolling ridges and over a collection of small
rupturing as when we arrived at the edge of the plains south
traveling about 8 miles, when we discovered a trail made by a band
party of Blackfeet undoubtedly the ruffians previous. We then
took a south course and travelled our horses in a true collection
and encamped at night after drought on Lewis’s fork about one
15 miles above the junction. The creek day we travelled 3 to 4 miles
for creek and the day following to first where we arrived at the fork until the 28th when started down Buffalo
trapping with a party of 10 men besides ourselves 25th we arrived at a stream called Canga or Buff Riv. They were standing
and hunted until the 5th of July near the 18th of October were
sent out by the company thus we were secretly hunted and returned to Fort
11 we then were started on the 18th with the 25th of October and
left town to kill and dry buffalo mount for winter. We accosted
about one Sunday time and its various until the 25th of Oct.
After we returned to our horses some more good country could be had. We were stopped until the 16th of May 1839. We then began to be tired of these quarters and concluded to move. The river to which Lewis first refers the mountains and these the

remainder of the winter following as it was (Mountain Chief) we came by in company and started on the 2d traveling

north as the snow was deep and the weather cold and arrived at the destination place on the 26th going. We were followed by a herd of large wolves and a family of large bears. We found the bear tracks about 2 miles from the location above the first 3 miles of the mountain with a plenty of large elk and some fresh

tracks among the trees and lowfence 2 6th I went to a lake

to water and discovered several times the 3 mule tracks that the camera to hunt elk after

a finding about 6 miles I left the players to look after the rain on the

streams like whilst the remainder crossed the river on the 3d to

follow the track of some bull I ascended the river traveling

up the lake and being alternately about 4 and further and

upstream for the night. This was a stormy cold night and I

went comfortably stretched with one blanket and two buffalo

blankets plenty of my food to make the trip. When I went in the

morning I discovered a band of elk about half a mile off the

mountain. I took my rifle and went to approach them until the

river 3 ft deep and when within about 50 yards of them

mutton track the wind of one and ran off leaving me to return to

my encampment with the consolation that this was a good find and

the foot. For the seven I had been away my breakfast. When

arrived at my camp I found a plenty of fresh buffalo meat hanging on the

beef it was when I had slept. I immediately lay and read and

did a 24 hour fasting would naturally dictate. Presently an
116. In the Indian arrived to whom the small belonged. Here
when I was encamped was a small stream which ran for
a distance of 100 feet distant and surrounded by
mountains. The water was a little more than cold
water. The Indians had taken the advantage of the situation and
up at the mouth and built a large cove or rock at the bank about
one to two feet, having some of them fishing and playing in the water.

The next day I killed a black and returned thence, the party
to return to the Black and started with my old companion
improving back with our troops to try the乙方. The snow was
about 12 feet on the level plains and it took us some time
reaching the place we encamped in a camp at the foot of the
mountains and I let it alone. The snow was extremely
cold but I felt very comfortable while walking about in the
snow. I wanted nothing more from the cold than to get to the camp of my
party and the first house by dressing them and sitting
there in the cold snow. We arrived there and found 4 large
fires in one camp and on the 29th day of July we returned
camp with 12 men. July 30th moved with the camp of two
men to where we had camped the previous night and
encamped near the same. We remained there for about 12 miles, where the road
and 2 or 3 feet less in some places and ascending gradually to the mountain
which approaches very close to the left side and on the other side
about 3 or 4 miles distant and occasional snow drifts
from the mountains to the river. The rocks on the left side
are convenient places for encamping as the ground and snow cover
are all cluttered with boulders and stones. Here we found numerous
of mountain sheep which the deer know how to ascend.
rock, facing the South near the river.

We could see them nearly every morning from our

lodges standing on the points of rock, getting out of the

sun as they appeared near longer than elsewhere. It is in this position

that I think I shall be able to appreciate the influence of heat and short

exposure on some object below. It is an experience which

I have often had and appropriate to a hunter to shoulder his rifle at dawn

and walk on a clear cold morning and come back away at a very

moderate pace and cross the length of the river a foot above

the water with some ducks and 3 or 4 at length...N...
78, I came to the mouth of Grey Creek. There two of our men (who were Canadian) left us and struck off farther. We
arrived the next day I say all Canadian because we had been hunting together
but we were a good man, from Beery Mop and O'man. I'm the only sailer we were not much of a landsman, woodsman or hunter
but a great cook. Good natured fellow. Standing 5 feet 10 and
weighing 200s. On the 29th of April we crossed a high ridge and
in a westerly direction and encamped on a stream that ran into
the main stream after leaving the mountain. From here we see our
tracks for Beaver but their dams were nearly all burned up. The
excepting some foot holes which they had made for the purpose
of getting fish. Fresh provisions we stopped at this stream. We
the 26th of April and then travelled and by the same way which we
came. The 8th we travelled a south direction about 25 miles
along a branch of the head of Grey Creek. On the 10th of May we
travelled about 10 miles. East course and the 12th of May
we went to the head of Grey Marsh about 20 miles. East course
then in heavy descent the flowers we had taken and the meat to pay
for salt here to eat.光滑 of salt we bought on another direction about 5 miles and fell one 5 pounds. folk which we
were dependent on the Valley and on the 15th arrived at the last of the
spring on Scott's fork of Salt River. These are from 3 1/2 of the
old Canadians who had come here to gather salt in the
Beaver box. We meet together at this place when myself and the
Ellerbe took the head of them and returned to Grey Marsh from the
floods. We wanted to water for while travelling one day and lay up
by 5 or 6 to fatten our horses and arrived at the fort on the 8th
of June. This rest now belong to the British Ardens. By Cooper.
Conne &atte left by purchase from Mr. W. in the year 119
and 1837. We shipped at New York until the 26th of Jan and
sailed with a part of us for the purpose of trading in the Yellow
River. We passed the river mouth and arrived at Wolf river Valley on the 28th
day. We crossed the river mouth and left it ascending the river in an
direction along a creek into a warband of black men. We met a chief who the braves of this stream both east
and west encamped in a small valley, and killed a bull and
an ox. The next day we encamped in the mouth of Great Smoky
_fall on the 20th we crossed the river in the night and
and the next day arrived at Jackson Lake on which we can climb
to the summit of the 7th of July, of the continent. July 7th I can pli-
ment from this point, which together with the grottoes
which buffalos and elk and buffalo and the antler in which I was
and followed up Castor for a dinner that was to be considered
independent from by Pontiac. July 8th we travelled north where
the Lake on the East side and the next day arrived
at the inlet or mouth of the 7th at 9, of the lake and
to follow up Lewis for about 8 a.m. in a W. direction and
west. We moved on the day following the travelled about 50 miles
which came to the junction of two large rivers and took a right
direction for the west side. The the river and in many
creek is called yellow river that car frequently leads to make
the first of a quarter of a mile to join it. Red, ahead, but
the game comes every month and I suppose continues
about 15 miles in that direction at which we encamped
on a lake about 15 miles in circumference. There they found
the stream we had ascended July 9th we travelled more
than this lake to the river we then climbed and came to another.
12 o clock about the 1st line. This has a small fissure on the east side and whilst the other is completely surrounded by thick lines. The next day, we travelled along the edge of this lake till we came to the AKW. In the midday, we found the ground about 5000 feet below water. On the 19th we heard some noise as one of our astronomers had noticed this after the snowfall. We wished to know the snowfall in some curves. The first thing we noticed was about 150 feet in diameter. We went over a crust similar to boiling water, some snow was seen. The same process continues to the throat of the last and at about 5 or 6 feet higher, about 30 feet from them along the line of a small ridge, the last to the southwards south from holes in the ground, with a boiling crust, because it can be heard a mile distant. On the approach, we came from the water bubbling, and some distance from the surface, the sound of our footsteps on the place were like thunder. From the bottom we find a hollow in the middle of a crust. Some places were heated from 2 to 6 feet higher, some of them were deposited by the boiling water, which fell with a brownish color. The water when cold is perfectly clear, and when being to the surface at the foot, it begins to boil and bubble and the water becomes emitting and bursting upwards until the column extends to the height of about 4 feet from where it fell to the ground in places on a circle of about 30 feet in diameter. The air is perfectly cold when it strikes the ground which continues until there in not another from or December.
And then return back to its former state for 1/21

Slowly walking for an hour and then shooting for the color for 2 miles and then entering the section of the town for an another mile and part of the distance the year previous the town entered north about 300 yards or very nearly ground the town represented a flat and very flat mountain of rock in the distance and felt in to the head of the Jefferson Creek of the Shoshone the whole country being thickly covered with some

The creek here was two or three inches. We encamped and at home

Close for Brucer and child. By As this place there is also

large number of large stone some of which have formed

some of limestone 20 feet high and 10 feet wide of a very thick and

which make a splendid appearance standing among the trees

Some of the trees stands are very remarkable

to the hunter in preserving his dinner when fishing for berries

Kettle is always near by and boiling water at very distance

in the water log. Leaving it soon prepared for his next collection,

from the trouble of these fish. Some are 20 feet in diameter

as the less and must more than 12 inches of the top

while being enameled with some very close micarende edge

about the legs of a meadow frog having the appearance of

being in letters numbers form to suppose the water running

over in a large stream. I should think their place to be the

south 3 miles from the town. The Shoshone town on the mountain

Not number of Black Poodle dogs are found in the Sage

Of their sheep and seem to be very familiar with Indians and

12th. Steam. The wind of which gave such a breeze that the anchor for a Rock may be for a hundred leagues where the men are; and the Mr's. to employ a hundred leagues in reparation. The wind was kind and the weather clear. The wind is itself inclined to remain steady in the neighborhood of the coast. At the corner of the island, large numbers of men were seen to leave their vessel. The men are all from large boats in diameter forming nearly a complete circle as we can approach them on the coast. The steam entered the coast from it was of all the distinct colors from the west side. On this day the steam it was adrift, in the middle was the red. The remaining time on the east left the clouds. Whether it was something peculiar in the state of the atmosphere, the day being cloudy or whether it was because of the circumstances of the coast or where it was formed, I am unable to say and shall leave it to explanation to become better known. Who may have been the curiosity to visit this place as been greater period. The waters were dark and indistinct like an ocean. The clouds were over the white looks which had passed over the edge to the height of 4 or 5 fathoms from the surface of the water. This phenomenon is not seen for 2 or 3 fathoms. This field of observation is for Charist and geologist. The steam coming in from the steam breaking down the east side of about 5 miles then passed to another fork in the east wind coming about 13 miles and encountered. Now when one left the coast...
The party having been in a NW direction about 120 miles before 12
we reached the Bunsel, which we traversed to the head
end of this branch about 20 miles. East distance 18 miles afterward
we came in a SW direction about 10 miles over a low plain of
which we came into a large plain on the Yellowstone River.
Our camp was made below the lake on the south side of the

The party then traveled westward until the 26th and
from there we traveled to the "Hidden Valley," where we

From there we traveled 20 miles to the head
of the valley. Where we stopped and hunted some
animals until the 30th, and then returned to the

The party left the valley on the 31st and traveled to the

The party then traveled to the mountain and camped on top
of the mountain. We then descended the mountain and

The party then traveled about a mile of the plains and then continued.

The party then descended the mountains and returned to the

The party then traveled about a mile of the plains and back over the

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The party then traveled about a mile of the plains and back over the
12th of the plain above 18 miles north Louis and encamps at a spring. The next day we camped the Yellow
river and traveled up it on the west side to the mouth
of Salmon fork where we heard the next day 2 3/4
miles to Johnson hole then followed our course and
back the eastern front of the valley encroaching and
moving northward. The river and the mouth of the
Yellowstone in the big plain below. The next day
we went to the lake an 1/2 and camped on a bench
coming into 1 acre the outlet on the NE side 2 8/10
after midday wagon camp. I returned to the command and
after pitching camp on the north side took my rifle
and climbed down the shore of the lake among the
small rocks of the big prairie which I used to
swim alone. The day being hot I went to a bath in the lake for which half an hour and returned to camp about 10 o'clock. PI of my course was observed let us take a walk among the
forests and kill an elk and it will be off without the
weather was very hot. Sometimes after they were gone I went to a bed of dries which had been
in the lake 3 1/2 feet from the place where we slept
then I pulled off my trousers and pulled through the
water in my clothes and put out an oven of
heated rocks in my clothes and a fire about a
half a mile above my hatchet knapsack and as soon as
the sun was over about a half a mile from the lake
on a stream coming into it in a w.e. direction there
was a prairie bottom about a quarter of a mile wide. On
the middle of this valley is a bunch of trees about 20 feet
high growing westwardly with the stream and covered with pine
Anh. 20th camped in the middle of this stream
The river immediately taking a northerly and 25 miles to the hospital. A few minutes in evening
as I have pulled my tobacco pipe and that doesn't break.
My comrade whose name was White man still
slumbered, presently I cast my eyes towards the house where
our camp lay in the valley and became the head of Commission
who were looking around under the limbs within the flaps of our
sible whip to my rifle and around White and looking towards
my powder horn and leaded pistol it was already in the hands of
an Indian and was now completely surrounded. We loaded
our rifles and started them three routes into the woods which
we knew to be completely filled with black foot who ran the air
with their arrows and arrows into our camp as the owls their eyes
as a gloom about 200 feet outside which ran plunged about the forest
jumps and arrows. A horse in the right wing joined in short
shouts told him to pull it over and as I spoke another arrow struck
me in the same place but they did not extend our purpose
of hurrying to another arrow. There my right hand across
the face hemmed in the flesh too that I fell with my head
already a log. The Indian who shot me was within 15 feet and
made a spiral towards me with his rifle to a battle area
I made a leap to elude the blow and keep hopping
from log to log there a shower of arrows which flew around
us like rain, lodging in the pine and logs. After we had
hurt from about 10 bows we wheeled around and took aim
at them. They then began to dodge behind the trees and I had the
front of the rear man and hobbled about 50 yards farther in the
log and branches to made a stand. A long my face from the
top of the bow and we kept down among the logs determined to
kill the two foremost when they came up and then decided
then we rest our rifles, and a leg white horse at the
26th. The former and myself for the second. I ascended the boat:
That when my turn came, their eyes turned as to pull together. I
About 20 of them, possibly, as another 15 feet without sens-
ing a place towards the other side came around on the prom-
ile within 20 or 30 feet closing with the first a few in
read beyond us and all turning to the right. The next immedi-
ate men and two more degrees among the branches of the tree
all were armed with rifles, bows, &c. I could see but still could
until the weather among the branches had died away there around
and after looking carefully around all White as the sun in a cloud
know if it was the lake & replied pointing to the I cannot see
- quartering a mile. I was nearly 500 yards from the left of the
boat and the west of center or problem along 50 or 50 yards
and I was able to let down a few minutes till I could see
another one less a pair. I saw nothing in the way until we
reached the bank of the lake. Our next object was to obtain one
side of the center of the bank was very steep and high. A
White had been perfectly bold and deliberate without fear of
this comment. I came with questions and questioning the others.
I cannot go down to these waters for I was warned all around
I shall do. I told him to set down while I circled down the
brush from in my hat. This I offered with a great deal of
subility. He then handed along the border of the lake for a half
and a half until when its great dark and we stopped the boat.
This near the connecting of the Spring was the boat. We stopped and took
a long from near the lake and I told White I could go out after
he said the let us go out into the open and find a place where
were the same spring within a mile of us & which
I knew to be a fact. I told him to go where the if you chose were
the
to make a fire, create as much as you please. I replied anything that is a poor time now to undertake to create a fire on my hands and one knee and returned to some unknown man with some in my hat. While I was at this, he had kindled a small fire and taking a draught of water from the well he explained to me that we shall die here we shall always be on the mountain. Well said! I if you please more thinking do you wish the best I can come from this place upon my knees and one knee and will be 3 or 4 at this and make a shelter of the leaves by the mercantile of the fort able to travel. In this manner I persevered in my work and we were not in half so bad a situation as we thought the other. The rains were in half so bad a situation as I expected. I went on examining I found only a slight wound from an arrow from his horse but he was not so much in danger as he was a young man who had been shot in the arm. The following day, the family and had never done or learned much of anything but reading and writing whilst under the care of this present Aborigine. The corn it can be called. I pulled off an old piece of a coat and made of blankets as the new clothes already cold and the house of old shirts but my self in a leaning position against the tree can be seen. I was setting such leaves and sticks as I could find in various spots away in the distance a little fire in the morning. I was ordinarily shot the next day. The next morning the Aborigine left. I could not have without assistance. Where they showed me a couple of sticks for crossing the bridge. The people to 2 or 3 days distant. He had himself an old man the corn came in round a big bush and Indians.
11th. Having finished our business with the Indians, we commenced to return. We arrived at a place almost in the middle of the lake. They were laying in their canoe about 3 hours. They then made the meat in small bundles on their rocks, and traveled up along the bank, some about a mile and a half. They then left and hid in a place about 200 yards distant and started in the direction of our encampment. In the hope of finding our entrance, my boy was very much bundle or our provisions. I managed to get along, slowly, on very exhibition by a white canoe in my life, when were eaten on the wind. As I rode out of the encampment, we discovered the Canadian Forts second among the trees, as it was looking for a trail and approached fire within 2000 before the known or only he was so careful as to pass the entrance. We could not understand the name or Indian in. The morning after, when Cleland was told the Indians presented them into the land, where they terminated on the Canadian River, at the entrance of a cave. As there were several of the Indians, they were carried away or cut to pieces. The head built a large Canadian Fort near the land from which it was supposed at the entrance of a cave to have been 70 or 80 feet, of which they had returned to their village with the bones and plunder, the head of the main trading canoe on the land of the Blackfoot Indians, which rested in the fire or党委书记 new district.
We followed down the shores of the lake one 129

Not far from the mouth of the mouth of the lake, we came to a point of land where the lake was about a mile wide. We then made a long journey, crossing a large body of water. As we approached the land, we were greeted by a flock of geese. We made a fire where we stopped for the night. The next day, we continued our journey, passing through a dense forest. We eventually reached a clearing where we found a small stream. We continued our journey, passing through a large meadow. As we walked, we noticed a small bird perched on a branch. We followed the bird, and it led us to a small pond. We filled our canteens with water from the pond and continued our journey. We eventually reached a small town where we found a place to rest for the night.
130 came latery than a dear saw swimming along in the lake within about 100 yards of the shore we fired several shots at him but the water planing the boats he remained content and apparently our advance but while kept swimming to and from the lake in front of us for an hour and then headed along off shore towards the shore the hunter went to watch it in order to kill it which it should have acted as it was lying in wait for the second as a dear Elk came to the water to drink and he killed him but the dear was still out in the lake swimming to and fro till next morning we had plenty of game and cooked but almost all the stomach of clothing I had on a pair of trousers and a cotton handkerchief which were completely drenched in the rain. We made out a sort of shelter from the wind of pine branches and built a large fire of pitch knots in front of it so that we were sitting on one side and praying on the other alternately all night. The next morning we cut some of the Elk meat in thin slices and cooked it slowly over the fire then packed it in barrels along then outs two locks and stowed by this time we could carry our own coffee and keep along half as fast as a man could walk and cooked my short track against the legs or boards in front in my boy my beard was very long and left the lake on the right. Spring and Travell'd till the thick pine near a small ridge of land where the snow and rain together last was covered by the snow and rain Sallying on a S.E direction when we came to a little almost dead in the distance in which is the bend of the right branch of a deep fork. Here we found an Indian near a number of dear, and human bones sticking from our hunter had killed a dear on the log and I took the other one off it amounted to very little proceeds of deer. Mortar and a Massachussetts Indian
This night, after more than a week of travel, we arrived about midnight. We had drifted and sworn in the knotty, muck-infested woods, and were finally able to find a path similar to those on the Madison and-clay mountain as well as the St. Congin. We traveled along the shore on the south border of the lake, over an east direction filled with a large band of elk. We killed two elk and took some of the meat. We then left the mountain and traveled due south over a large body of water, surrounded with thick pines for about 12 miles when we came to a wet forest, where we then, a narrow stream between the two roads a little over 1/4 mile, and we came to the shore of the lake. We then walked up the stony outwash on the 9th of July and took back in your breath and left the forest, which we came down on foot. We then took the north shore of the lake and continued, traveling over a thin, rocky, and thawed πλατώνη. We finally arrived at our destination. We had plenty of meat and were able to make provisions for our elk. The next day we traveled and traveled down to the James Lake in the north. It took up a small branch in a short distance of 80 miles. We then had the Devils Lake to cross which was steep and the landscape covered with snow. We arrived at the eastern town of the lake, we had a great deal of difficulty before crossing and after resting, we continued on toward a mile on the other side and slept for the night. After having another cold and turbulent night, we arrived at the mountain the next day.
182 and the next mile reached the forks of the rivers. On the other side, the snow melted and we made a fire and gathered snow to sleep on and then set down and eat the remainder of our provisions. It was now 10 o'clock and we expected to be within a few miles of the settlement, but we determined to travel it in 3 days. We lay down and removed with the cold until daylight. Then we again pursued our journey toward the fork of the river. When we arrived, I saw about an hour before sunrise the river, which was very cold and encumbered with ice. The men then being very cold, and finding the river at least two hours, we, after two hours, we were on our way at daybreak and traveled all day till the twilight. We soon found the ice breaking in the middle of the river and went to bed without eating. The cold and snow made the men so freezing that another day appeared to us as cruel and we traveled to another about 10 miles of the river. That when I was lying with a sleep in my covering. I lay which compelled me to stay and set down and turn with our to the fort where we arrived about 4 p.m. and remained in the valley, who furnished us with bread and water to the fort where I remained about an hour before being taken by the Indians, and the treatment was quite different from that which I had received at Saratoga.
1837 when I had been defeated by the Crow

The Fort was in Charge of Col. Clinton McCullow
who had been lately employed by the Hudson's Bay Company for

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1344. We were finally arranged in our skin lodge which was
fitted among the large cottonwood trees and in it from
April 1st to June 1st. All the families here from the
country were here. And myself from Maine
were left here to mend our winter. We had nothing to do
but to look after the horses and procure firewood.
We had some fine books to read such as Byron’s Not
A Sea and Scott’s Works the Bible and Clark’s Emory
in and other small books on Natural History and
Philosophy. This winter was very cold and the ground
was bare in the Valley until the 15th of January when the snow
fell about 8 inches and lasted deform about a gain in a
few days. This was the depth of snow one of the largest
storms of snow we had during the winter. On the 10th of
March I started again with my old companion Cloud.
He traveled from the first one to Middle foot near the foot of
the mountain where the ice being broke up we set down
and camped. On the 15th we tried to cross the mountain
of Gray Wall but were compelled to turn back further
south. On the 20th we made another trial and there we come
and encamped at the north of Gray Wall. Then the ground
was bare along the stream and bare the South banks of the
Valley, but along the stream there were some plains. I killed two skunks
there in July and after leaving where the stream ends at all points
with the Gray Wall. We traveled up Gray Wall about 10 miles. The snow
finally froze very deep and kept enough to snow over our
in the morning. We pleased to have traveled up the snow of the
stream about 10 miles and encamped on a bare spot of ground.
When we first three days our surface on the snow 135
was about 8 miles to the Toll-gate
and March when we found a few prairies and roads
there were some on the north side of a lode and enclosure
The snow in the valley was about 3 feet deep on a lane
Nov 28th we started on foot in the morning south down
a hills after going about 2 miles we found
10 bulls approached and killed 10 of them with a gun
we then started home of them and caught and brought
of the cattle buried the meat about 3 feet deep in a
10 feet deep and some stones on the snow over it and
some game preserved to keep away the wolves
afternoon took meat enough for our supper and
started for the river by this time the snow was about
enough that we could move nearly away 10 or 12
last morning the snow was frozen ten with two horses
and went for our meat but when we reached the
place where we had buried it we found the wolves
had dug it up and taken the best of it notwithstanding
our precautions. The loss of the Bulls yet remain and
touch by them and from there we are not sure how
we return to camp about noon the last day of the two
thing we in the snow and reflect up above you to
afflict our eyes in some of those downward my under
how could blend lock above the hay down to creek but
it was nothing for our eyes felt as if they were filled with
harm after suffering it along shores with what
136: The troops, now snow-blinding as we began to near our eye in sight by degree although we had not seen it at any time totally blinded as we had been the last time on our way to it. We didn't see until the 15th of April when finding the snow did not abate we returned to the forks of snug creek where we remained until the 20th then traveled to the fork which divides the plains on Lewis fork where we rest our horses and stood until the 18th of May when the 20th arrived again at the mouth on snug creek where we found the snow mostly thrown out, the streams overflown and flowing. On the 20th we ascended the mountain in the southeast field on a stream running into Lewis fork 100 below the mouth of Bell river and ran down the stream, which came into a Pass over and into the mountain for about 15 miles and then forms a small valley where we pitched our tent and slept, and stood until the 20th when I journeyed alone I thought we had better leave our troops Retaining Beem and got the snow valley behind a few days high to be able to return. I encountered against the process some noise we saw for the streams with and the ground melted I told them of the wish to go to lake to the river and they all en at the trouble of only 20 after them. The next morning we packed the horses and left our two horses over as my only companion with the expedition of some books which I brought from Fort. I send him toying until the 28th to the Fort.
Up a branch about 15 miles, Upper Ne 137

mountain in a NE direction fell on to the head

of Meddy Creek where I killed a Bull and Steer for

the night. The next day & Steer at the place and went

the next to a large cit to the Right fork of Medddy and left

home traps there & stayed to clip and then went to Gray's

River Saturday to clip and stay home since I got to the Post but

had my hogs. Then I kept on to Salt Lake and

finding no good place to stop I travelled on. I arrived on to Blackfoot Creek where I killed

the last Bull and the Meat and started for Fort Hall

where I arrived on the 15th of June. From 14th Mr. En

raver arrived at the Fort with 80 more loads of goods

to last the part the ensuing year. On the 15th Mr. En

raver having gotten in with a party of hunters then after

leaving me in the Mountain after having lost his traps

in erging Grey River. A few days after the arrival he

offered me a cattle that I would go with him and

two others to make a hunt in the Gallines. Some minutes

later I had been enough of the Gallines. Between

and more so I intended to travel in future with a party

who would not leave me in a pinch. As the 15th of June

14th was well with two horses and 120 horses and some few bullocks,

weaving to hunt on the water of Great Reine in the evening

of the 15th. We went to Grey's hole like my traps and their

9 days. From there I went on to Rich's fork where I observed

the 15th of July. From there I took a north direction into the

Gallines and fell on to a stream running into Lewis fork.
near the mouth of Salt River when 8th Dec. 12 days of rough weather, the bowmen were very disappointed. Then they turned east, the mountains SE and went down the head streams of Jordan fork and camped on one of the small branches until the 16th. From then we started toward the Fort. Later they turned the stream which was on our route and arrived on the 22d. After stopping here about 4 days they returned in company with 90 troops to the Fort of Master River from where we ascended Perry's fork about 10 miles, and then they took a stream in a NW direction into the mountains. Here on the army was lost the mountains and struck 2 fork in the Apache calumets. After having some days of hard work, we killed a fort buffalo. Some Indians and some cattle had been lost on our horses and started to the Fort where we arrived on the 22d. Later, we joined left the Fort with a Frenchman who had one wife and two children and were going on to bring down to the winter there. We travelled to Fort Cooper for 15 miles where we stopped the next day and Mount Archibald and the day following we travelled up the stream almost 1 mile. When first we entered the stream 10 days we went to the Jordan River in the Bear river, soon we concluded to spend a month or two in Bear river country. Mostly hunting bears and cattle. As the weather is very warm and the rivers run high, we stay in the country. Bears also seen getting very scarce. On the 15th of August the stream began to fall and we crossed it. We started with his family across the mountain to Jordan river.
[Journal] p. 139
1210 was still born and the Autumn growth of grape was
the first I saw snow at this season of the year 1846 about an hour before daylight I took my wife and ascended the
Mountain on foot to hunt Chief the ammunition was clean
and cold but the Mountain being steep and rugged and my
Rifle being the exterior open put me in a perspiration of
Clamor about half a mile I sat down on a rock to wait for the
daylight and when it came I discovered a band of about 20
names within about 50 rods of me I shot and killed one two
Others ran about 50 rods further and stopped while I was
reloading my rifle one of them ascended a large pine tree of
rock which juvenile ever so precariously there were others about
To one lane I denied to catch this second animal from
this elevated position I struck away my rifle to my face the
wind whistled thus in front and the fall brought about the precipice
I followed the band at some distance among the logs and
stools two more my killed three returned and1 butched
The two I had forst killed and returned to camp and sent
Some men with others to join the Carcass. Dr. Dana remained to
along the borders of the lake about 10 oaks and encamped on the
west bank of a Stream running into it called the Mauis stream at
this place the Valley is about 60 rods wide extended with
marshworts springs of salt and fresh but warm cold water which
rise at the foot of the Mountain and run along the
into the river and Lake - The area run is well timbered along
its banks principally will Cottonwood and poplar elms there
are also large groves of sugar maple pine and some oak
Growing in the ravines about the Mountain there also some
large Banks of ELK which had left the Mountain to wander
among the Indians of wood and brush along the river. Dec. 22nd. It was agreed by the party to prepare a Christ
mas dinner but I shall first endeavor to describe the party
and then the dinner. I have already said the man who was the first
inhabitants of the land in which I stand was a French man with a
flat head wife and one child. The members of the council lodge
were a half bred town a big fierce wife and two children.
Another lodge was a half breed town and another half breed town. A lodge was a half breed town. He was a half breed town
with his wife a big fierce 2 children and a half breed town. The
members were 15 lodges of South Indians.

One of the party North English had a written work for the logan
The left bread had brought a little box of as to was a French with the Canadian
English and British traders. About 1800 we left down to dinner in
the land where I stand which was the most spacious being about

The white man (or to live there or with other white men) and now
For the dinner. The first dinner that was on was a day. The first dinner was

The dinner was served in the land of the British traders. Mr. and Mrs.

The dinner was served in the land of the British traders. Mr. and Mrs. (along)
The dinner was served in the land of the British traders. Mr. and Mrs. (along)
12.2 of pieces of Port Griffin in the place of plates. The
being ready the hulks bearing were drawn and the cutting on the
men of at the end 1/4 by the landing at all times were acco-
mented with commissary this crew was disembark in that respect.
were principally tigers which was dispersed was the political affords
at the Rock. Describing the state of government among the different pop-
ulating and the personal character of the chief that the chief worn
Chiefs to know was that the whole story of
near becoming very contemplation and it was the opinion of the least
in general that Oromie wore this 6/4 the would in at the head of
affairs before 1/4 was his Ville which already amounted to more than
then six hundred and on concern he was supported by the bringing
men in the Arctic Alum who were built to task to sole the two to
and who the Ville who wore the soldiers of the Circuit
and on whose names the rock fast grated with fear. In the
manner wear the character of the principal Chiefs of the Tomtak
My journey that here are Crow nations and the policy of how to
subjective governments commented upon by the descendants of all
of them and justify with as much affected the party of if they could
more care than more desires when written or distinguished the
letter B from a Bulles post. Give being done the tobacco papers and
more filled and lighted while the squaws and children cleaned
away the remains of the food to one side of the Lodge when they had
a good a time the when the fragment. After the paper had
been extinguished all agree to have a gale shining as almost like
which occupied the remainder of the day. June 17 the ground was
it will was kept the weather cold and the fresh water turning
food at the end on the 3D was common enough and they then
in to the part of the mountain before there stream for as the right.
The mountain is a steep mountain and the mountainous region is very rocky. The land is rugged, which makes it difficult to
walk. The stream along the foot of the mountain is rolling and
swift. There are many pools of fresh water. The land bordering on the river is
very hilly and covered with wild sage, bushes, and
trees. There was a group of family cats, and one black cat
there.

14th. I started to sort the elk by myself, intending to start
without 2 or 3 cattle. I traveled up the river for a few
miles, then in a different direction than the mountain. The route was very difficult and
involved in many places difficult traveling over large parts of
water and around many precipices in a timewick
enough for a single horse to walk. In about 20 miles, I
came into a rock river faint 5 or 6 miles, in circumference
next to the lawn was nothing here. A slight rise in the
river. A large river, about 5 miles deep, and the river was
cold. At large fires. I had not killed any game during the day
of hunting. We started at 9:00 AM and had a blanket, some
coffee and a good dinner with a plenty of ammunition. I was
very tired and in much discomfort. I stopped by the river for
a while and my horse and I lay down on some
in the grass. I had collected 1/4 on the floor. About one horse
of the mountain side and began to dinner, and as I was eating
some horse, I did not notice one animal and I soon
woke up at 9 PM. It was hot and promising a very good
night. I had nearly 8 inches of snow on the night. I held
my horse and started in a north direction over high rocks,
with the wind coming from the south, making the air cold and
rough.
14th for about 10 my. when I came into a smooth place about 20 on one side—called Abouna’s hole where the foot of the snow was running through. Here the snow was about 15 inches deep on a level. I turned to get the Across Clear chap. where I discovered a herd of about 100 elk on the hill among the shrubbery. I approached and took a great shot with the which I-buttered and packed it down. One in my arm bore to an arch SPRING about a quarter in the distance ralis of the herd and started for the right. I had merely a good appetite for supper which was after eating. I recovered away the snow on occasion of the fire which threw down the snow Elk hide and laid down among myself with my blanket. As the morning when I washed it was little snowy and after eating. Early at the I packed the Wind on my horse and started on foot heading north the ridge knowing it was impossible to follow down this stream with a horse to the plains. I kept along the foot of the mountains in a N. E. direction for about 10 my. Then turning to the left into a thick canyon. Again ascending very eagerly after the snow. Which grew deeper as I ascended. I worked the summit in about 2 hours in many places I was obliged to break a trail for my horse to walk in. I descended the mountain Best to the plains with comparative ease and reached the bank about dark. Upon arriving at the lodge I turned and sat down before a large blazing fire my hunting dogs intimated my horse and turned him down and then prepared supper with a good dish of beef which I as a matter of course return in the particulars of the month of the Shade of the place from the name of the mountain.
The weather was very cold and the snow about 12 inches deep but I kept the fire going eagerly burning Elk wood and timber in 3 or 4 places and facing myself with coals in front. The 12th of July I took a trip up the mountain to Wind Sheep I met a man with my canoe paintings etc. and the man in the canoe was the one whom I found a month ago when the winds had blown the snow off. I pressed my canoe to the shore and took along the line of the mountains among the broken by the late from the coast of the lake. I had seen several from before I discovered strange about 300 ft in perpendicular between those and killed one of them last night. So late and the pains of the wind I concluded to keep without supper but it was too late. I returned it to my room and built a fire and with fragments of my bags I made dried meat and on the mountains housing for a hotel from the wood and baked a piece of bread. I saw a line of which the mountain was composed the air was calm and cool and the waves were with an uncommon brightness after the lightning about midnight at 10 a.m. I rose and removed the fire by some wind continuing without backwind and forward to keep from freezing. I was awashoned of 100 ft above the level of the lake below the lake was a dark dyke blank as the height of a tree. The wind was from the south and to the wind which is very slight in the morning. The same of mountain descends among the south and approaches the lake irregularly from 3 to 10 and about 8 miles from the lake the winds are about 25 miles long and the wide nearly the appearance of
A low mountain extending from the lake and rising 5000 feet above the water. In the middle of this stands a peak another Blanca peak apparently half the size of the first. Both of these are met by a lake and about half way down a ridge another Blanca peak which appears to be a gap of celestial rock with a few trees. These stand about in the cliffs. The others appear to be close to the lake with grass and wild sage but we could escape a few timesteps. The western horizon arises a small white peak just appearing above the trees which I supposed to be the mountain near the lake. On the right side a high mountain rises about 10,000 feet and is long journey into the lake winding with grass and wild sage. At the lake shore rises a small island of large rocks surrounded by which I could not escape. The lake is surrounded by mountains of which I could not escape. The lake is surrounded by mountains of which I could not escape. The lake is surrounded by mountains of which I could not escape.
Jan 26th 1832. Wrote left the Fortnight and arrived 17th at Cuttwho when I had slept about an hour after dark.

Had a fine blue moon the last of the night and on the 24th I met with a couple of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Smith, having met him in the little town by the time I had reached the Fort it was quite late in the night. Had to stay over and slept till the morning. At some rate of about 8 o'clock in the morning I met and left my rifles about half way down the mountain when I came to where the first sheep had been there I looked and discovered a large herd of sheep sitting at the foot of it. I then went and took my rifle but it was too late the sheep were

and I pulled the wool out of their feet shortly after the sun rose and took to the hills as before. I had left nothing with Mr. Smith for all the traps and other food of the sheep.

Made some time get one cot and went on the train. Stopped at 10 o'clock for some time to rest up for some work for in the morning the cattle was to be brought on the train. I stayed and waited on the snow at some distance watching my men. The sun came out and it was warm and comfortable and I thought of going to the river and wash up

the male made tracks in every direction from the foot of the tree while they broke in a 101 places in the snow apparently to make room for me. I heard for one by the river and joined in with that as I was going. Made tracks and guided a couple. I went to the other side and

a couple of men took the snow for the spent men to my place as to the mountain and to the Camp. Feb 15th the weather began to moderate and we could get about the 200 the ground was bare above the mountain

Feb 24th I left the Camp with a determination to go to the

Camp at the foot of the mountains above the Camp and

where I stumbled and deposited in the ground which ended

we did not wish to take with the New day.
48 along the foot of the mountain South about 3 miles and encamped on a small army branch which runs in a distance of 1 mile from the mountain to the lake. This is a beautiful and fertile valley intersected by long streams of fine springs which flow from the mountain to the lake and could bear little labor and expense made to enquiry the whole valley. The following day travelled about 15 miles along the lake and on a valley above to my camp. At the time I was about 3,000 rods and a square of 15 rods made at the further extremity of this valley lies Timpuchuk or about a lake containing a fresh branch about 60 miles in circumference. The amount of it is a stream about 30 yards wide, which winds through this valley. The stream being several small streams which reduces this water by one and a half miles north to a lake and another to a young branch Lake. At one end where the outlet of this lake was first seen, the water is filled with a square yard and a half square by stone, with the outlet of this river. The outlet of this river is filled with a square yard and a half square by stone, with the outlet of this river.
[Journal] p. 149

After the highfead, the pond many times
was asked, the answer to which was, he has not yet
himself, which was understood by all in the building. He then went on
to explain all that he had done and done for 10 years past.
He had two sons and one daughter, gone to war and wounded,
and the same month of the same year his eldest son was
baptized a Baptist, and his daughter to a man of the same
church. The others get married out of the church. After a few years, was
when the family returned from the war and the principal men as
were returned to America. And now the reason, which accounts for the time
when the boys broke off their war and enlisted
in the Relief Lodge and the woman returned. I suppose the
remaining at this place as well as able men among the old
when the War was about the War, meaning what we do here
the old and the young of the year or the time order and military
the old Chief would assemble with his stick. The tales of the old
are the past. This is the life of the past. The order and military
the old Chief would assemble with his stick. The tales of the old
are the past. This is the life of the past.
The large black foot had not left a foot mark for many years. During my stay with the Blackfoot, I tried to gain some information regarding the Southern limit of the Salt Lake, but all that I could learn was that it was a large circle of mountains and country inhabited by a race of brave and warlike tribes who poisoned their arrows and arrows the exploding of the country. The Chiefs don’t know much more than he had come from the largest Island on the lake a few days previous, having helped the winter upon it with the fruit which the last canoes brought in and fish and also a log of saltpeter about 12 ft. I knew the water was at low waters on the Island and as there was no need to lose time I went straight up the lake. The Chief told me his ancestors had once recollected the time when the Buffalo were plentiful and the Indians had gathered in large numbers to feast on them. Then the water of the river was about 2° or 3°, and with smoke rising all the time I could see the pleasant shores I entered toward the West Shore on the 27th of March and traveled along the borders of the Lake about 25 Mts. The sun had renewed the part of the country the previous autumn and continued the dry grass. The new had shown up to the height of 6 inches, and the meadows were covered with various kind of flowers in full bloom. The water of the lake was swarming with the waterfowl of many species, but with a large inland lake. The day before, I went on to Montana Riv. April 14th. I left Montana Riv. and traveled along the E. extremity of the Lake about 20 Mts. The next day I went on to Bear Riv. and traveled it about 15 miles across Cache Valley and twelve miles from the mouth. Then I found my winter quarters and there’s one place
July 23rd. Then resumed my journey towards Fort Astor where
I arrived on the 26th of July. Stopped at Fort Astor and the
next day went on to Fort Willamette, the first point
reached from the Columbia River, accompanied by a party
of Mr. Geyser, his wife and one child in their way to the
station. I left the Fort with them and proceeded down to
Fort Willamette when we arrived on the 5th of August. I remained
at the Fort until the 15th of August, and then proceeded up the
Columbia River, along the banks of its lower courses to
Blackfoot Lake, where I was joined by Captain B. B.
Wheaton between the place and the Snake River, until
the 10th of October. We then continued lower down the Snake River,
where we stopped until the 21st. The river was
not navigable down the river near where it enters into
the Snake Lake. Along the banks of the river, for about twenty
miles from the Lake, there were extensive plains, flat
intermittent of vegetation especially spruce willows along the
banks, and bunch willows and alders. On one place there was almost a
treeless surface, all the banks of trees were found on the bottom
while the other on the banks which had protected it from
the least damage.
15 2. Completely dry. Saw a bed of deep snow in the valley.

grains of a snow, showing the drifts. I left it about this
place until the 1st of Nov. and then returned to that
place after remaining a few days at our elevated camp
in the NE. streams of Port Mout and stay until the
leaves froze up.

We traveled a little about 10 miles and
arranged our encampment in a beautiful valley at the
western end of the prairie and called

beds of Bovasa could be seen in almost every little
Valley and on small branches of the prairie and
the only traces which could be seen of these were the
broken stems of those that had been killed. This made
which had been made in former years deeply indented
in the earth were our power to grow and cause the
trapping often remarked to each other as they came
over the lonely plains that it was time for the
mountains to lead the mountainous as the prairie and
bacteria had nearly disappeared. On the 15th of Nov. I started for
a high mountain in search of beef. After having a
fearfully seen the cattle for half the day without having any
traces of men. I sat down upon a rock which overlooked the montains where there were many
memories of the Montanan and the mountains where the Forts
side of the mountain. This was a large

arm sitting at the mouth of its den. I approached it
about 182 feet. I shot an Indian and the

then put down into his den. I reloaded my rifle and
shot to the hole and the streamer. From everything it is to be understood
arm entered to the bottom and then
removed all the dead and then
slowly working for 400 yards into the den. He just backed
tree or three Stops, and suffered myself for the
rest some. The Snow had nearly reached the bottom when
the Bear came walking out with his mouth wide open and ears
on the point of pricking, & Spring at me when I pulled the pro-
test that I threw, the left shoulder which bent him falling
from the Mountain. It being near Night, I knocked him and
left the Meat lying and returned to Camp. The next day I
buck the one at to Camp when we salted and smoked it
ready for Winter use. We wrapped about on them at noon until
the 15th Dec. then returned to Fort-Rich where we arrived with
the 2d of March, the winter continued a long time. The streams
and rivers thick over the Wolf up to settle and becoming hard we
had no thawing weather until the 15th March when it became
more and continued dry, and the joints which down the norther
were from the plains, Mch 25 I started in company with lieut.
McHill my late Comrade from Nwan to go to the Red Lake and
help the Snow hunting parties and Edwards. We left
the Fort and travelled on a south direction to the Mountain Lake
May 25. The next day we travelled about 16 miles. This was a low
trible and the day following we crossed the divide and fell into a
stream called "Meadow" or ski River which empties into Bear
River about 70 miles from the mouth. This stream takes its name
from the Beaver which inhabit it being on frozen water, those who
catch the meat in a few hours become sick at the stomach and
the whole system is filled with cramps and cannot remain but
I have never known so many of a persons going with this disease.
It arrived at the month of Bear River on the 5th of April. Here
the forested ground by the poplar trees and Campbell of Green Bull
River
1846 and Ducks which kept up a continual noise, day and night, as indicated by the frequent notes of the Land Half Crowns. The Indians, Ducks, and Swans were very fond of it, as their devotion of the greater part of the day was past at first, and often from doing some few Bows and arrows on Thursdays or Fridays until the 20th when a small party arrived from the Mouth of the Columbia and returned to the Fort where we stayed until the 20th June when a small party arrived from the Mouth of the Columbia. I was now about to enter the United States and my journey moved away my mind one more time to think of the scenes from Mount St. Helens and the Columbia on the way to the Columbia, and then to the mouth. The Columbia, and Columbia Valley, I accompanied my friend in R. R. P. from about 25th December the journey and the last scene after taking an affectionate bow of each other. I started to the Mount St. Helens for the purpose of taking Elk, and then one at for my journey to the Columbia Valley. I was allowed to the top of Mount St. Helens on which the snow remaining till the latter part of August, but down under a few miles it took a last farewell view of a country ever again. I had occasion to often wonder such a country of accommodations. The recollections of the last country with the scenery now there I could not find, but I can compare it somewhat in a contrasting manner and for the first few days I attempted to form my ideas with my own but if facts are well for me for this situation I shall be content with my thoughts and those remaining in the future. For the economy of the goods, the Elk and on the following day were the signs for seeking from them we returned to the last where I found the Elk and on the following day were the signs for seeking from them and returned to the Fort, a party of Empires from the States on their way to Oregon, among whom was Dr. E. White that last agent for the Oregon Indians. I had no wish with them and arrived at the Falls of the Columbia River.
To the door and knocked me suddenly to flat on my back.

I raised my head in a few moments and was aps to catch my lodged. Near port of dock of the ship a crack shown that cock had penetrated my right eye and the right arm of his left hand.
Apendix

It has been my design

of whilist keeping a journal to note down the principal occu

sions which came under my notice at each observation as I journet along, and I have mostly deferred giving a gene

ral description of Indians and animals that inhabit the Rocky

Mountains until the latter end in order that I might

be able to put the information I have collected in a more

compact form. I have been very careful in gathering infor

mation from the most reliable natives and express who

have been known to travel in a seco or irregular manu

by the Indians and traders among the Rocky Mountains

Whereby to judge themselves as to or according to the Moun
tains profession gave them a fine game or Fish story to put in their

journal and I have frequently seen them think for the “Fish story” pub

lished with the trickery and much enraged which had

dot not for the slightest ground for to the rest reporter

it is absolutely impossible for a person who is seeing country

this or eleven or twelve times in the Rocky Mountai

of give an accurate description of the country or its inhabitants

I have never known but one Rocky Mountain Kip to read a regular

book, and he could not have visited the Northern part of

ation as I am confident this compiler Mr. Kent would not

have known he had such powers as occur in James O’Pattie’s; some
The letter in regard to the location of the Cassiny and Indian Territory is the western section of the Platte and Yellowstone region, which is not more than 100 miles in either direction. We also say that Lewis's name and the Arkansas head near each other in Long's Peak. I never was at Long Peak or the head of the Arkansas River but I am fully confident can be within 200 miles of the source of Lewis's name, there are among the numerous errors in my notes in reading James C. Wall's Journal Embracing the

“Point of Evidenced” - the reason for which I offer this to further some help up that at most only may be of interest to anybody but the means of correcting some errors statements which have gone forth to the world unintentionally perhaps by their authors.
The Wolverine Carcajou or Stutton

This species of mammals are very numerous in the Rocky mountains and every the more numerous are they to the Nearer the Land often get into the habit of killing for flesh or beaver and the deposits of meat which the Carcajou has made during a tailed sleep on mountains too rugged and remote for him to know it is a dead year is at the stick of the country as an able Secretary it is only difficult places among the snow rocks or brush in which manner that it is very difficult for man or beast to find it. The Furious destruction of this animal has given rise to the name of Gilton by Naturals as they tell me that it does not to much at a time as to render it luscious and incapable of making or becoming about but I have never been an instance of this kind on the contrary I have seen them killed and eaten immediately after being taken 1 or 2 times their weight in meat. I have good reason to believe that the Carcajou's appetite is very quick at first fast killed but after it becomes fatter it may become more generous but I never have one myself or a person who had been over in a stunted dormant state cause by glutting the 1 have often wished to cure the case. The body is thick and long the legs short. the feet and claws are longer in proportion than those of the Black bear whose 1 for much resembles with the exception of its tail which is 12 inches long and deadly. His body is about 3 ft long and head
...fifteen inches. Its colour is black in adulthood, the rider, which are of a grayish, white or light brown. Its movements are somewhat quicker than those of the Bear and it climbs trees with ease. I have never known it by experience or observation. The Coypu is often found in the same areas as the Bear, although it has been described by Audubon and generally believed that it climbs trees and leaps down upon Elk. Journal that in June, July, and August, the Coypu is particularly common. It feeds on aquatic plants in the Bear River or has been observed. Felled, but its claws are somewhat longer and situated in proportion and like the Bear. Its claws are somewhat larger. The Coypu, which would render it impossible for the Coypu to climb to the back of an Elk on foot while running. I have not heard of its brown—what are its habits in other countries?

...only write from experience. They do not dive as like the Bear in winter but roost about the stream during the winter. Mountain when the first snow after its hair is forming long and in the summer is coarse like the Bear but in winter it is nearer as fine as hair of the Red Fox. The female Coypu with its young in April and generally brings...
The Wolf

Of this species of America there are several kinds
as the Buffalo Wolf, the Big或 Brown Wolf and the Small
prime or Medicine Wolf. The Big or Brown Wolf is from 2 to 3 f. in
and from 3 to 5 ft. long from the tip of the nose to the posterior
of the tail. It has a long, coarse and thick fur. Its colour varies
from a dark grey to a dull yellow. They are not famous
for their speed, being & 3 m. in and well seen at the sight of him. The Big Brown
Wolf is about 2 ft. high and 3 1/2 ft. long. Its hue is long and thick.
This color is a dingy grey often inclining to a brown or ochre. The best
colour is that of the Prime or Medicine Wolf. Its body is somewhat larger
than the rest. Its tail is about 3 inches. Its nose is more acute and it
is not as large as that of the Big Wolf and the Fox. The Indians are very much
fond of this animal when it comes near a village and
not back. They say there is a special power from contact to destroy
the Indians. It is common to the approach of friends and enemies and
2 the latter case. It is often the first to see them and warn them. Its
the North Thompson 5 feet. It has keen sight, this bush is
to a certain extent, it is half or 1/2 bulk. It has a bad habit of eating
or invading them as often as possible. It is known to eat
and fish. It does not attack fish unless it is
The spirit of these kinds of wolves are similar. The hunting
season is in November, the prime Wolf from 26 to 30 or 31.
The Panther

This animal is very rare in the plains but manages to stay off the snow and avoid the猛兽. Its color is distinctive due to the dark brown on the back and the belly, which is covered with a soft, almost white fur. The length of the tail is about as long as the body, but it is very distinct from the rest of the body. It is very distinctive on the plains and other animals have been known to see it at the edge of a stream and run a great distance to escape.

The Marmot

This animal inhabits the rocks and highest pieces of the highest mountains. It can be found in a dark brown or gray color, less than an inch in diameter. Its eyes are covered with fur in the shape of a heart, and its ear resembles the shape of the leaf of the young plant. During the summer, it collects large quantities of hay and dry grass, which it stores in hibernation from the cold during the winter. As my first acquaintance with this animal, I was told to dug in the place where the hay collected in winter was calculated to supply them with food during the winter. But this I found to be erroneous. The Marmot builds its burrow in the early part of May and spends their hibernation down there. I have good reason to believe that they live content during the winter.
The Porcupine

This species of animals are arranged in the Rocky Mountains. Their quills are much used by the Creeks and Bravado Indians for clothing as well as their flesh for food. They make their

habitation in the prairies on the most extensive plains and

are found 15 miles from water.

The Ground Hog

These animals are also

shelled (muskrats and these skins much used by the Indians for

shells in the sections of country where deer andBuffalo are not

die other found they are not to large but the ground hog of the Attiwa but

in all respects the same species. They live among the soccer

streamers and feed upon grass and apples. Square, then

The Porcupine which their better name for cross plight

being that of the Attiwa.
Much has been said by travelers as regards to the Owl, which has been given a description of animals that include the Rocky Mountains. I do not feel justified in filling pages here to include the most dangerous species without indicating to contribute some little information respecting it; which may after all not be much value to nature some of it at least, will be new. It lives chiefly upon roots and berries being of size, no a native to live amongst game of its own kind, and from May to October it consumes mostly flesh. The male feeds, in the winter, and the female being with the young is not able to maintain the precise time that the male goes with young. I have been able to ascertain the precise time that the female goes with young. I have been able to ascertain the exact time that the male goes with young. I have been able to ascertain the exact time that the female goes with young. I have been able to ascertain the exact time that the male goes with young.
The Grizzly Bear continues

The Grizzly Bear is a large, powerful animal, often found in the western United States. During the spring, it is particularly active, and its movements are often unpredictable. It is known for its distinctive black and white appearance, with a distinctive hump on its back. It is a formidable predator, preying on a variety of animals, including deer and elk.

The Black Bear

The Black Bear of the Mountains are much the same Species of them in the eastern parts, with the exception of the Grizzly. It is entirely harmless. It is seldom found in the plains, but inhabits the Woods and Mountains, especially in the Pacific States. They are not very numerous, and their habits are too erratic to need a detailed description here.
The Mountain Sheep or White Apron

Their general answer somewhat to the description given by Naturalists of the Muskox or Wise Sheep which are natives of Spitz Bear or Saxony. The Male and Female very much resemble the Domestic Ram and Ewe but our much larger. The Horns of the males are much longer in proportion to the age than the domestic rams but those of the females are about in the same proportion to the domestic ewe. In the month of May they have their first coat and the new one appears thinner and more blue or more color reflects the complexion of the sheep and the parts of the body which are white as the lemon yellow and the horn grows long is slender toned or slender or a little ground. In the Man of Deer its hair is about Bunchy but thickly marked with spots resembling or paramount to the cold. Its hair is slender in texture to that of the Deer and like the latter is short and smooth upon its forehead and legs. They inhabit the highlands and avoid very mountains and are poor to the plains the as well by necessity. In the summer season the Snow is driven through the snow to the low very mountains given the hilly bent in the snow or the snow days to make the weather. The sheep's wool to where the Gentile is short and tender. Its Sheep on the smooth ground is Ocean than the Deer but in the mean time the Sheep bears the large coat. The sheep's wool from which it feeds and the small living on which it slightly without slipping or Mishap. The Sheep is astonishing to its pursuers whatever were or least they had.
are very hard and pointate and its supports upon
the most thick point of rocks both in Summer +
i Winter. The Orca is a noble beast, admirable for its beauty
drawn on elevated points with its long, heavy, and long
his long like a shell of a rugoso, in this head builds partly
and part, the style, the lower region, and its underbelly the
the fish has a familiar taste to man, and its flavor is near
as agreeable and the meat now juicy. This fishing season is in
February when the网民 have fishing battles with each other in
the same manner as the domesticated reams. The vector of
the Orca bricks his affront over a high perch, where he is dash
and to pieces in the fall. The sound of this beast coming in contact
clay after her and a mile distant she feels the pressure from one
less 3 or 4 with the lands one of a whistling color may amount
and playful. Clammy stuff is often attended with great
every fish especially in the winter season when the rocks and prom-
the sea covered with snow and ice but the bottom
impressed by beauty than after awhile, the beast to descend
the各个环节 which at other times would remain impassible. The
the skin when draped can fish better and go inferior to
the skin of the Bear for clothing. It is of them that the Indians
in paint their dresses which they ornament with beads and
red Porcelain picks dyed with various colors while our wraps
the Inside of yours displaying a tolerable degree of taste and ingenuity.
The Gazelle or Mountain Antelope

This animal for beauty and elegance surpasses all the

prancing animals in the Rocky Mountains! Its beauty is not known

from the common deer: its color on the back and upper part of the

lips is light brown, the hinder part of the thighs and belly are white.

The latter having a yellowish tinge. The tender part of the neck is

white with several black stripes running across the throat down
to the breast, the legs are very thin and slender, its hoofs are

black on the outside and brown on the edges, with the remainder

covered with hairs which are also black and flattened. The horns of the

male alone are much larger than those of the female, but formed in the

same manner; they project up about 8 inches on the male and stand

underneath 2 branches. The other is carried backwarde and the other

in front with branches for additional branches coming out near the

head and being wound around the two upper branches are 6 inches long

in the female mast forming a kind of knot. The nose is black and a little

of the same color runs round under the eyes and extends inward under

the nose; it seems remarkably smooth and in the common breeds

the flatter nose but may be called flat; the nostril width is short and

slight, but it is very broad and graceful and can be raised

great distance, but with all its turning and twisting of its trunk and

anterior, often leads it to destruction if it discovers anything of a strong appearance

[striking anything red], it goes directly to it and will often stop within 50 feet

and come perpendicular in the distance to within 20 yards, seeming to

sterilize, their flesh is similar to venison. The female produces two at a birth, and the young can follow

entire a month after. They are easily domesticated.
The Black-Tailed Deer

This animal is somewhat larger than the common deer of the

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

Black-Tailed Deer. Its color in summer is red, but in the fall part of Aug-

ust, its fur turns to a deep blue ground with about half an inch of white

down on each hair near the root. In winter, it curls around the neck, and when

it descends among the plains, its sleek is similar in every respect to the

Black-Tailed Deer. The tail is about 6 inches long and the hair on its sides small

and grey upon the end. When there is a snow, it is covered with a

black. The female

will give birth to a young one in July, usually four or five at a birth.

The young is 6 weeks old in April, and remains in an almost helpless

state for several months, during the State of immaturity. The mother

will nurse it in some dense place in the long grass and feed

on the place, when it remains stationary while she often moves to

another place. The color of the fawn is red like that of

the white hairs, and it is generally believed by Indians that

it would be easy to raise any sort of animal (which is about 2 years old) that

has the heart of a young one. This is an inclination to

draw attention. It has often been observed that when the snow comes

in, a young deer without feeding, or altering its course, and can it not

see any deer near, the fawn is given by the great Quarter of Nature. Not only to

the Black-Tailed Deer but all of the animals including elk and

antelope when young are affected at their birth. I do not consider
If that the more white spots are a remedy against the
dearth of wild beasts, that they mark the period of nodding
for when these did, from the little assorns are capable
of clerding their presence by flight. The more light the con-
der drop its horns in God. It then cannot be distinguished
from the former except by its larger size.

The Rabbit

This class of animals is very numerous and various
in their sizes and colors. The larger ones of the plants are very
numerous, the common brown rabbit are equally in number
than the others and then is also the brown brown rabbit which
does not change its color during the winter, as do the others, but
the most winter is the black rabbit. It is a creature of
Mountainsous forests. Its color is Coal black saltably & smooth with
spots which are on the torso and lower part of the body. The winter
its color is black. While its head is about the size of the common
Rabbit, with the exception of its ears which are much larger
Another kind is the Black-tailed Rabbit of the Plains. It is another large
than the common Rabbit and derives its name from the color
of its tail which occurs changed its color.
This Annual is 2 feet 3 inches long from the top of the Account
The inside of the pages is 1 ½ ft high it is pro-

12 inches long and composed of a black cover beneath
intermediate with a 1 inch around the over the whole being cotted
with this one in 3 wide and covered with hair for the body. The color on

this page is not but in contain a brownish grey except

any the worst and only the former being dark brown and the latter

more white reminiscent to yellowish a tinge to the head part of the thing

which is as the condition of the taw. They are very thin and known

a depth down when he disposed to be much more compactible the form

of its given form when running it is not when running in large

and large bands they seem to come accosted by continual collisions with each

and if they are closely pursued by the mount can horse back

they force companion drooping down flat on the ground to check

their pursuers and will suffer them almost to be killed with a long

in the position when the hand is first raised the mount keeps

some distance behind to avoid this passing them and to go flat

in them the true a continuous circling in right hand by backing and

making an after them which compels commissive confusion and

collision of the band and the rest but one letter line to come in the ground

his position which is its difference among the horses and the horse

and among the rest, the leg is kept one mounted as much as possible and they pass among when pursues but it

their hand to act on the offensive neither have been known
to offer resistance in defense of truth against main opposition.
then by constant motion of its head or feet. When too much disabled to raise from the ground. It has often
been the practice done about the Quakers; who has found when this is done in secret, uniting the most polite
and decorous manner, and doing the most learned
manner that a dove can be in capable of for the life of the
jewel. This made of persuasion, would I think, that the
sympathy in the heart of any man who was not taking
institute of the faction. The reason has a peculiar cry after
it is able to move without sense the joint between
of a child by which it continues the same color at all
a crate similar to the frame of a woman in distress.
In the month of July, the craters have a peculiar
white cell which commences in a violent struggle, and end
in a coma struggling in the throat by this, they cast the fence
in and each other to the combat in which by this
large market they are nowhere from able to each other
the market town mount and the head is lowered to join or near
the attack but the Victor seldom pursues the vanquished.
The Buffalo or Bison

This animal has been so neverly described by travellers that
I have considered it of little importance to enter into the details
of its shape and size, and shall therefore omit these descriptions
which I suppose the reader to be already acquainted, and
try to convey some idea of its peculiarity which probably can
not be with perfections. The most men of these animals which
are found live in an extensive region in the American continent.

The continent is supposed to be a long. The reader will
already know us in the mists of the Buffalo that combined efforts for its destruction
is taken into consideration. It will not be doubted for a moment
that their noble race of animals, to useful in supplying the
wants of mankind, at some distant period became extinct in
North America. The Buffalo is already a stranger to the American
10 years ago in that part of the country which is drained by the
streams of the Colorado River and Snake Rivers and occupied
by the Snake and Bonneville Indians. No flesh of the Buffalo
can be considered for superior to that of the domestic Beef and
it in the antique beef past. The bill least in the gardens
of the Lebanon where cultivated. All the living problems and con-
strued by men when conferring the seed and food of great
better means to be entirely known among with are consequent
beings in their original state which are received after the food
supplied them by nature with the same species urban domestication.
...and I fear barbarous grapes and grains, and the four may prove

...and the four may prove not to be the cause by act for it is fairly proved by this evidence that the people and colonists farmed first on bitter leaf and motion. Then the most learned and experiment

Agriculturally more of every effect is produced by a cause. The

...Agriculturally more of every effect is produced by a cause. The

The first clear the second season of the buffalo or buffalo commences about the 15th of February when the males and females of a

...The first clear the second season of the buffalo or buffalo commences about the 15th of February when the males and females of a

In this instance at every rate I shall attempt it. I

...In this instance at every rate I shall attempt it. I

may doubt when the cause which produces the effect is this instance at any rate I shall attempt it. I

...may doubt when the cause which produces the effect is this instance at any rate I shall attempt it. I

To find the buffalo bison of the buffalo or buffalo commences the 15th of March and the first of April when the gator is most lucious and this enables the cow to

...To find the buffalo bison of the buffalo or buffalo commences the 15th of March and the first of April when the gator is most lucious and this enables the cow to

afford the best nourishment for her self and enables the gator to

...afford the best nourishment for her self and enables the gator to

quit the water at the head of its stream and feed the

...quit the water at the head of its stream and feed the

water and feed the

...water and feed the

When the tender herbage commences it would not any other

...When the tender herbage commences it would not any other

herbage of the year. Gator's proof is that when the buffalo bison commences

...herbage of the year. Gator's proof is that when the buffalo bison commences

commences the spring at and between April and May the most gentle

...commences the spring at and between April and May the most gentle

...drive the car to the field from the cow as you drive the cattle in from the field. Herd in a few hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

...Herd in a few hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

...Herd in a few hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

The cow is full of a proof in a few hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

...The cow is full of a proof in a few hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

hours, in 24 hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

...hours, in 24 hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

...hours, in 24 hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

The cow is full of a proof in a few hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

...The cow is full of a proof in a few hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

hours, in 24 hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

...hours, in 24 hours but in the cow they seldom go a few

The cow is full of a proof in a few hours but in the cow they seldom go a few
in which the mountain regions in America projected in 19
then included in a great degree by the vegetation and as they
rose to the higher levels in summer autumn and winter. The gap
comes at maturity and declare in the snow continue being
in fact it is made in the larger the state it remain throughout
the winter and continue to bring rain over distant the old gen-
ter of the continuous vegetation they are in the meantime passing
forward the result. The Buffalo are very particular in their
feeding always taking the first of the upper 3 to the
result of the growth of the fur. the buffalo of these
they are feeding by nature to choose such for 3 or 4 most suitable
the men also know that of his or is most suitable is the
best suited to the condition and the condition the best one
is related to supply the wants and necessities of her being authe-
tic showing for whom they are prepared. Thus attention was
wet with a tide of division when the magnificent effects of art to expel
bark how it can be a continual source of her losses. The careful
practised to thinking for killing buffalo is ranging above his back
in shooting from the distance, but it requires a degree of approxi-
am to both weak and hopeless to blend it in this manner with any
will of leading particularly not in places where there is ground.6
a hiding and conceal the place that it is well trained for this pur-
pose. They serve only in the ground, cover which be in running and
striving the most attacks and rocks by shortening or extending his body
and about the manner in which he is likewise the entire in order to knock in
is when the worst decided to lay which is done understand that
the hand of the buffalo which to the right the horse comes as quick
is 7 or 8 to the left behind it. And Trinity arrow, 2 the horse
the rest of the horse in close proximity which on the char rule
With the Buffalo also we comes directly in contact with its horns and with one stroke the horse sides one way, the man is thrown out and his rider the men leading to the ground. After the Buffalo is brought to lay the second man immediately common among the bison table about to sound from the cannon in which the mules carry with a slow gallop or trot which
farms the angry bison from getting a direct path at times by running in the arrows or bullets. As a hunter discovers a band of Buffalo in a place too rough and hidden for him to come in with safety and then is smooth ground nearly the only danger
in the length and depth as soon as he can without his discovery the hunter spots the hunting position of way leading the Buffalo and gallops in the direction leading the band to rear the Buffalo
on facing him come to the plain hunt in the same direction in order to prevent themselves from being heard and safe from the snow effects
sawn away would be followed if the hunter to take them to a
particular place on the mountain – One of the hunting first instruc
tions to an inexperienced hand is turn toward the plain when you
with the Buffalo to rear but do not close on them without get
to their place” for instance the hunter is to the right and the Buffalo
keep in close to the right and if he should fall in a
safety and cover when the rear they would operate in different
front directions and it would be a chance chance of any too
the direction he could turn. When he gets to the plain region
for him the then and don’t think the case the hunter
riding his long to far side and the men if he considers the
mountain he pull off the rear the horse running his position
puts along with the area until the rider has relaxed
when he starts forward after another Buffalo as at first
a can before stop as by tender the command and therefore
not so dangerous as a Bull who wheels from afar

Our is furnished from the head and becomes fat and well

In is wounded or not. When running over ground when their

is no rocks, holes or holes the horse must be trained up gradually

If he is trained at all then it must never accede in

Going after Buffaloes by the sides picking for food and

shooting directly the horses are most often going of if they come at one a little

of them. Which the horses can take by an extra effort the best

man is to shine the race. The rest of them at the same time

were from not for any other that a Buffalo can high can

be cleared with safety by a horse and I saw two prongs for Buff

alo to clear them away and rid them will generally give the time

Buffalo Chert his horn gradually before he gets to it. All I know as I don't

know the description of the Buffalo and the Emergence of the

action. I write just a simple question for the head of the

bully. If kings horses nobles and gentlemen can assure their

very own and pleasure at the least. A man in the chase of a beast of

plunder and pleasure. They are all free to choose a beast when they have caught is of little or no profit.

Then what pleasure can the Rocky Mountains have in expected

to appear in running with a battle wound? Horn backed a noble

and stately animal at the station, which when killed is of

some license to show. They are men of noble birth noble

state and noble Henry who were supposed to a tolerable

draw of inspection in Kentucky and Enrul and Buffalo hunting

in the Rocky Mountains and I have heard some of them

describe that the points would not be a consideration of the

push and fashion would be absolute from the English language.

As it also gives a considerable degree of practice of expression
I... on foot and kill Buffalo with a rifle & person must be well acquainted with the shape & manner of the animal and the manner in which it is standing and to direct this aim with certainty and it also requires experience to conclude when chance a fast animal the best shooting Buffalo is not always the fastest and is hunted by constant... motion may be taken rules for selecting the fastest... the best which would be in a place with many... upon those three points. If he is then placed in a different...ation and one which requires different rules for choosing...}

The Cheyenne Indians

The affection by which this nation is distinguished is derived from the Crow but from what reason I have never been able to determine - They call themselves Shoshonees but deriving an acquaintance of nine years during which time I made further progress in their language than any white man had done before me I esteemed few as the nation who could converse within the derivations or affection of the word. The the wise - Their country comprises all the regions claimed by the head branches of Crow and Missouri and the East and Southern head branches of Snake River. They prefer them and respectable to whites the thought for favors independent of the praise and but little addicted to thought on their King. Their Delinquents they are accused of industrious in the country I have found it to be a general feature of their character to divide the last month of food with the hungry. They agree not with this mean as what it ought for obtaining the most valuable. They...
My opinion is that the Spirits of the departed are permitted to watch over the actions of the living and every action is
monitored by a protective guardian angel in all his actions.

As long as the obey his rules, a celebration of which also
includes fluid elements in its composition.

She is continuously attended to.

The custom of coming from birth, growing, and fulfilling his purpose of his pre-provoked

What must be transmitted from one moment to another. The uniform

She remains joined with this surveillance, which

Andمواد وارداتة في هيئة تكامل أو تدخل

The process of creating the initial and performing the key Offen

Three times in the direction of the sun by the next
togen or the right Crescent to giving it to know or donating with

The first mentioned from creating havoc in the presence of a

And all these or a day and a hundred other movements, equally

Collaborations and executions which would be too tedious to mention.

A multitude of unions is seen. Common among the mother

And the consummation. Contrary to all by the contact of the

The moment after entering the course is not easy to recover again

Confinement among the woman in any way and foundation

While living with the husband is pregnant with the woman's
duty. The women perform all the labor about the lodge of all the time of
Let the hopes, the care, the charity, and affection to their
husbands remarkable from and respect of their children.
The government is a democracy, and of states, present to
Chief to the highest points attained from which he is at any
time liable to face for melancholy in offices their protection seats to
100,000 about half of which live in large villages and many near
Buffalo, the remainder live in small detached families, company of
from 250 families or the subject above not field lands and homes.
They have built for houses and are much addicted to hunting from the
Memories of being they have become the affluence of great joy, 300
times came in the mountains in order to declare themselves from
them worship them the Blackfoot—Their arrows are pointed with
rounded or sticks, while they still in person detached from the
family of the battle broken and surrounded with goats and liver
there they live in hunting and war and hunting. They are
indeed, and
May be that is without by one of them, north is almost without
but the flesh of comrade killed by these arrows is best spared
for later. The squaws who live upon Buffalo and live in large villages, they
also farm upon their own even in number or war. They can and are
in the hands and were Buffalo with leaves they deliver them. They manage
or 10 days in one place which prevents the accumulation of field which
is to commerce among Indians that are Stationary. Their wagon are
made of the skins of Buffalo skins lined with cotton and fit upon
20 or 30. They hold the lodges which are equipped along for that
purpose. In the spring of 1847 the same Lake Chief of the Blackfoot
in an offer of peace and the year following he written the 7th year from what
he could not do, then having to two yourself fellows that offered the idea
the whole of these and he to this day firmly opposed, immediately after
the death of his brother the chief. Stationed in the small villages our the
county, our consequence of having no chief who could control
and keep them together. Their ancient methods of submission
to become with their neighbors and they are fast falling into
organization, without a man. The body is of little value.
The Crown Indians

This space follows the beginning of a paragraph about the geography of the Crown Indians. The text describes the territory around the North Lake of the Missouri, east of the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, and mentions the presence of convenient valleys and hills. It notes that the area is rich in natural resources, including copper and iron, and that the streams and mountains are home to various plants and animals. The text also provides details about the climate, vegetation, and wildlife in the area, highlighting the abundance of natural resources. The paragraph concludes with a mention of the Indian's numbers, stating that there were about 2,000, with 1,200 being female, and notes their strong, independent, and brave nature.
Submissions are considered like the other tribes of Indians residing in the Rock Mt. They believe in a supreme God, who resides in the sky, and helps them, residing in the moon and stars. Their government is a kind of democracy. The Chief who can enumerate the greatest number of battle exploits is considered the leader. All the greatest warriors below him and above a certain grade are councillors and take their seats in the council, according to their respective ranks. The voice of the council carries the most weight in discussing matters of importance. When a measure is adopted by the council and approved by the head chief, it is immediately posted in the order of the military commander, who is appointed by the council to serve for an indefinite period. A Standing Council of Soldiers is formed continually for the purpose of maintaining order in the Village. The junior Captain can order any young man in the Village to serve as a soldier in arms. The Council still maintains its power to nominate the number of soldiers at pleasure. The greatest Chiefs cannot violate the orders of the C.M. For one term, if the Council is not satisfied, they can remove the Chief. The number of soldiers is measured by the greatest Chiefs. The greatest Chiefs may be below the present citizen for once removed in office and the junior citizen may rise to the most exalted station by the performance of valiant acts. The cases both moral and public are tried under proportionate discipline. Any man who shows a very slight offense is shamed in public. Punishment of these offenses is very common but definite sentence between mean relations is subject to prohibition when a
Some men are married, he never after breaks 27
Thus Matter in law near the wife to the feminine law
At the they away all here in the base, lovely if the husband
wishes to say anything to the mother in law he speaks
to the wife. We convey it to the Matter and on the
same way the communication is convey'd between the wife
and father in law. This custom is he approve of the Boys.
My never customary with other Nations but a stranger
his mother can always be accommodated with a wife
while the stay with the Village but cannot take her from
whom he leaves— Their custom for killing Buffalo an
must be justified before the no person is allowed to hunt
Buffalo in the vicinity where the Village is situated
without first obtaining leave of the Council. For the
first offense the offender hunt his buffalo one tailed
and destroyed for second his bovine one; kill! The buffalo
history is and he leaves until he finds the head is secured
by death by shooting. When doing the same as given
by the council it is published by the head chief, who
ride to and from there; the Villager with a thud and
proclaims it aloud to all. They generally kill them
mostly surrounding in band of buffalo and other one
bison and few escape. The first persons who arrive
get a dead buffalo is entitled to one third of the meat
and if the person who killed it is the fourth one on the
not he only gets the hide and tongue but he also gets
the one third of the meat of a dream
and this person appears before it is placed on the snow
bison for cooking. A reason whether bison or female...
poor or sick get the 2\textdegree\ or 3\textdegree\ division according to the


time of arrival. Each one, knowing what part they are allotted, has been handed down from time immemorial. Their language is clean, distinct and not intermixed with


gallows. Some\textdegree, which renders it remarkably easy for


a stranger to learn. It is a high crime for a father or


mother to inflict corporal punishment on their male children.


And if a warrior is struck by a stranger he immediately


arrests, and he can tell the offender immediately.


Labour, prisoners of war, is never practiced with the


exemption of teaching them to terrace employment. Adult


women are never returned as prisoners but generally killed on the


spot. young males are taken to the village and trained up


in their mode of courting, until they imbibe the Crow


customs and language when they are eligible to the


inheritance then deed of valor will occur. The Crow are


perennally fond of strong and glittering ornament.


They trade with the Eks and use in connection with hair


and animal oil as a corrodial, medium and adornment,


according to their age. There exists among their many cer


emonies similar to those of the Ancient Israelites. It consists


after being achieved of a male child. The number of her husband under 40 yrs and for a female


30 is required - and 7 yrs abstinence for every child


behind. The distinction between clean and unclean food


shows a great degree of similarity to the Jewish laws. They are


remarkable for their abstinence and works of charity which are


that of any other tribe in the Rocky Mts. They follow not only


but after learning their cooking with various kinds and


flavors.
Appendix

Lifting is seldom found amongst them and my naturally live to a great age. There is no possibility of ascending the peak of any Mountain Dunes not an infrequent with other people. Corroborating from their outward appearance and such inadequate information from their joint recollections of notes as may be collected by any intimate acquaintance with their habits, customs, traditions, and customs of the Iroquois. I have never known a Mountain to be troubled with the tooth ache or decay teeth. Within the house I never known an act of insanity except from known evil and direct causes. I was upon one particular occasion invited to watch in a circle composed of a few and Cow Wassissa, the youngest of whom always to have been a widow of 100 women and yet they were all in good health and fine spirits--they had long since left the battle ground and Council room to go to their adjoining farms, and were in good health and fine spirits. So it is very difficult to have them keep healed veterans when they are collected to their arms and see also the good old times of their forefathers and commingling the fashions of the present age. They have a tradition among them that their most powerful chief who died sometime Commanded the dead and showed to stand still two days and nights, in the body of a head whilst they conquered the Shakes and that they have been known at the place where the same body was changed to the head of the Shawnee into a band

head. Another when the Villages were in a stormy condition have also been known a Vision on the west side of the
Of the Big Horn River below the Upper Mountain, which the Ig is once better hat tree, the Seer crier of this great Chief. The waters were made clear so they have a great provision for Ahtih: Kioh's of any kind. The White man's food custom and lay of almost drink to the Cuis to be a Care and becomes a fashion. Commercial to long as he believed on abridged his influence to all.

The Otter

White men as almost every one knows is an amphibious animal but the instinct with which it is perfected, it is described in the reason of a no small portion of the human race. As any length is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of their body from the point of the nose to the end of the tail which is from 10 to 15 inches long and from 5 to 7 broad flat in the shape of a shade rounded at the corners covered with a thick scale like resembling skin. The tail serves the double purpose of أغ پین and operating it similarly, the water by a quiet lift and down motion. The hinder feet are curled and the tail near the backbone on each has a double tail which serves the purpose of a tooth or sick to extract the splinters of wood from their teeth as they are the only animals that eat large trees for sustenance but they are also the only animals known to be furnished with scales to render adapted to the purpose for which they are used.

Their coats of a light brown generally but I have seen them of a jet black figured and in one instance to know one of a light cream color having the foot and tail white. The hair is of two sorts, these B.
Saw and crossed the other from that and right.

These teeth are like those of the red fox are long and grow
not proportion to the size of the animal as a superficial ob-
serve they have but one root for their teeth only and Uni-
rr

None could be seen to or was found having regard of
the former two containing oil with which they call their coats
the others containing the Castoreum a collection of gum
substance of a yellow color which is extracted from the forky

Ink

the Animal and Convey theirB5

castor oil into the glands it is

beeswax which causes the destruction of the Beaver. The

difficulty - when a Beaver (Male) approaches beeves the bed-

of beaver allows them pond they go to the bottom and flot

and a beaver mind between their forelegs and breast. Car

is put on to the bank and with what a sense of duty by Five

... and the Beaver leaves the pond after the same

and when he is a Beaver? Beaver pop within the bank of the

where the would be under Beaver in mind coming up the old

beaver and exit a river... that which they had thrown

which the Beaver extorts the distance from the pond and

takes him in a wood box the daily trip in the water

against the bank about 2 miles below the backwater there

with a handful of castor oil on the bank about one foot low it an

This small portion of the Castor town was the mark of the

Bever Came out of his littleブランドé the little back

now by distant and seeing his own home for it

before Womens appear the bank but the look great to his first

beaver of which he knew in the line 7 but escape for the

Bever the town on Amphibion several cannot again
The female brings forth her young in April and few days from 9 to 6 at a birth, but what is most singular is that about 9 or 10 days after the birth, they have often been a matter of dispute among the most observant. The females usually confine the dam or female and the young are often lost or killed, the reason for the following reasons. Not the male is seldom found above but always a male and female band about 2 to 3 or 4 hours before the dead kittens float in the pond's fresh water and of the deceased. How can the male act when he was living more than 6 months from the pond? Where he has been confined to a limited space, they will not eat all the kittens which is left and dig a hole to keep them from becoming too numerous, and that the tumbling and wandering too fast - There are about 2 full grown then in a widely surrounded 9 mountains and 2cds when they had not been disturbed for 5 or 6 months with their bountiful there was one but 5 or 6 kittens very young. The young are born off generally at 3 years of age to get up for themselves and proceed up or down a stream as instinct may direct until they find the best place for building a dam which is constructed by cutting small sticks and bins and diggins them into the water on both banks of the stream and attaching one end to each bank while the other extends into the stream gaining where against the current and made of small stones and rubbish are dragged or pushed on or to it to bank it up the bottom they proceed in this manner to form the top for a nest in the cradle of the stream. The whole forms a kind of covered cave or rest, but the water running of the force the dam down the stream until it becomes nearly flat. In the mountain they have inhabited a spot for the lodge either where the bank or one or two stone dams from of the body water but it is generally constructed on an island in the cradle of the pond.
When the water is raised sufficiently high which is generally from 4 to 7 ft, it has the appearance of a foot ash wide, and the surf on the bottom moves towards the shore. A flow of 4 to 6 ft above the center they are opening above the water but they are still below. The floor on which they sleep and now the bottom level of straw or grass is about 12 inches above the water level. The room is arched over and kept neat and clean. When the beaver begins to close the branches of the tree and beaver is that they are close to the water. They cut down trees from 12 to 18 inches in diameter and cut off the branches. They cut down trees and break them into pieces from two to six feet long. They drag these into the water, float them to the lodge, fill the current of the load and then stack them in the current, massing them together. They have another about 1/2 a cord of wood for each beaver cutter. The beaver cutter is working to do last work into the water thus the beaver is the beaver cutter. They cut off stakes of wood is to frame the base. They are dressed by one end into the lodge and off to the least to a certain distance then cut off the load. He has stripped and thrown it into the water. Now another beaver cutter and his assistant until he has finished his task. When the beaver and the other are in the water he then cuts the end of the stripped wood and cut the tree which the beaver have occasioned in their work. Their manner of entering the lodge is by cutting out the inside and adding sawdust. The sawdust the opening of the lodge is generally about 1/8 width.
Formed by sticks and mud intertwined in such a manner that it is very difficult for man, beast, or wild to penetrate through it.
The Hunted Farewell

A diec my hony icy mantled towes
That oft times pierc the onward flowing mills
Those yet are washed by gentle summer-showers
While Phoebus rayes play on your sparkling waves
The smooth green Nafe you seem prepar’d to guard
Best with groes of ever verdant hene
Would furnish themes for Albions noble bands
For love a prudent rude unvarnished rhyme

Adieu ye flocks that skirt the mountains brow,
And flit on banks of ever flowing brook
Ye twin’d hounds and bright horned Eens
Who frequently view the dread abyss below
Of late have I watched your coming round Career
While lightly tripping oer those dismal height
On cliffs perchanging growing canons swear
Where none the head saw flocks of airy flight

Yet have I climbed those nought suspends rocks
In search of food may nature will feed herds
Until I’ve gained the rugged mountains top
Where Noon reign’d or feathered monarchs soar
On some rude crags projecting from the ground
I’ve lost a while my wounded limbs to rest
And slumber the unsuspecting flock around
With anxious care watching oer the east.
The sun set amidst slow and heavy steps
Pac’d down the steep and narrow winding path
To some smooth vale where Zephyr’s streams were
And gentle breezes perfumed a rich apricot
Their hunters joked and merry humor sport
Regulated the time unceasing every face
The hour flew fast and seemed like moments that
Pile twinkling embers told of midnight soon.

But now those scenes of cheerful mirth are done
The hour now dwindling very fast
The narrow roads to fields by Indians won
Now time with weeds or over grown with grass
A fair game of Wolves now scattered on the plain
Where birds (some time unknown to man) have fed
With loud howls and sluggish onward pace
Tell their tale fast and whose their bones are laid

I long from memory to Wolves ye dreams and true
Do you a Hunter ride his last farewell
I’m bound for those of distant western seas
To view for famed Mtrnoseaks fertile soil
I’ll leave these regions once famed hunting grounds
Which I perhaps again shall never more
And follow down belt by the setting sun
Or distant sound of proud Columbia’s wave.