

THE NEW FOUND JOURNAL OF CHARLES FLOYD, A
SERGEANT UNDER CAPTAINS LEWIS AND CLARK.

BY JAMES DAVIE BUTLER.

JEFFERSON was eager to acquire and to explore the far West. He was equally eager to obtain and preserve records of discoveries there made. In 1803, sending Captain Lewis a thousand leagues beyond man's life, he drew up for him an elaborate paper of instructions with manifold specifications of what to observe in the new-bought Louisiana, comprising at least the whole basin of the Missouri, if not also that of the Columbia. But in this document nothing is more noticeable than the precautions suggested to secure the information thus gathered from perishing by accidents of flood and field while in the force and road of casualty.

Thus he says, "Several copies of your notes should be made at leisure times, and put into the care of your most trustworthy attendants, to guard, by multiplying them, against the accidental losses to which they will be exposed. A further guard would be that one of these copies be on the cuticular membranes of the paper-birch [*Betula papyrifera*] as less liable to injury from damp than common paper." If, at any crisis, pressing forward should seem to mean entering the jaws of death, he ordered the explorers to turn back,—adding rather quaintly, "because in the loss of yourselves we should lose also the information you will have acquired." (Coues, p. xxx). Another instruction to Captain Lewis outward-bound was: "Avail yourself of all means to communicate to us, at seasonable intervals, a copy of your journal, notes and observations of every kind; endeavor to send two of your trusty people back by sea with a copy of your notes."

The proceedings of the Captains were correspondent to command. Their note-books, committed by Mr. Jefferson to the custody of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, I have inspected at their rooms there. There are more than a dozen morocco-bound volumes, opening at the end, each about 8 by 5½ inches, with clasps. Every one, when written full, had been put into a separate tin case, cemented to prevent injury from wet.

A whole year of navigable water was consumed in stemming the Missouri current up to a point thirty miles above the present site of Bismarck. There the party of Lewis and Clark were frozen in until April 7th, 1805. Then, being about to adventure further west, Capt. Lewis sent his largest boat down the river, with orders to proceed as expeditiously as possible to St. Louis. By this barge the Captains transmitted to the Secretary of War every information in their power relative to the Indians and as to geographical details, adding other dispatches and especially a letter to the President. In this writing, Captain Lewis said: "I shall dispatch a canoe from the extreme navigable point of the Missouri or the portage between it and the Columbia. By this canoe I shall send you my journal and one or two of the best of those kept by my men." It proved, however, impossible to execute this purpose. He adds: "We have encouraged our men to keep journals, and seven of them do, to whom in this respect we give every assistance in our power."

But Captain Lewis was haunted to the end by fears that he and all his comrades would die and make no sign. Nor were such fears groundless. They had narrowly escaped starvation in the great mountains, whence not only men, but beasts and birds had fled. On the Pacific they waited five months watching in vain for espying fur-trader, whaler, or other white, and in one emergency they would have starved had not a whale been stranded near their camp, sent there, as they said, not to swallow them like Jonah,—but for

them to swallow. They were starved out from the seaside camp too early to find salmon in the river and months before mountain snows were passable. They were utterly unable to send tidings-bearers home by way of either Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope.

Such considerations led Captain Lewis to write the following *Notice*, with the names of his command. One copy of it he posted in his seaside quarters, and gave copies also to several of the natives. One of these lists years afterward reached Philadelphia by way of Canton and Boston :

The object of this *Notice* is, that through the medium of some civilized person who may see the same, it may be made known to the informed (*sic*) world that the party consisting of the persons whose names are hereunto annexed, and who were sent out by the government of the United States, in May, 1804, to explore the interior of the Continent of North America, did penetrate the same by way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific Ocean, where they arrived on the 14th of November, 1805, and from whence they departed the... [23rd] ...day of March, 1806, on their return to the United States by the same route they had come out. (Coues, p. 903).

Lewis's evil bodements confirmed the Shakespearian saying that "each substance of a grief hath twenty shadows." All his note-books, with those of Captain Clark, are now in a fireproof safety-vault at Philadelphia, with not a line erased and scarcely a word obscured.

The first printed account of the expedition was the *Journal of Sergeant Patrick Gass*. This work was published at Pittsburgh in 1807. The expeditionists arrived in St. Louis Sept. 23, 1806, and on April 11th of the next year a copyright was secured for Gass's volume.

It was seven years afterward before the official narrative, mainly compiled by Nicholas Biddle from the field-notes of the Captains, though with aid from the journal of Sergeant Ordway as well as that of Gass, saw the light. This

work by Biddle was not reprinted in full, from its appearance in 1814, till 1893, when it came out under the editorship of Dr. Coues with many notes.

In a review of that publication for *The Nation* last October (Nos. 1478 and 1479), the present writer expressed surprise that Dr. Coues had made no search for other journals which would have afforded additional sidelights analogous to those he had borrowed so often from Gass. It was suggested that he might by possibility have got on the track of Sergeant Ordway's journal, which had at one time been laid up in the same repository with the note-books of the Captains. According to the statement of Capt. Lewis, already referred to, seven of the men kept journals, and according to Gass "it had been enjoined on the several persons of the corps who were considered capable, to keep journals." Dr. Coues might well have answered that such a quest as I urged, for writings unheard of during more than fourscore years, was worse than a wild-goose chase and that,

"He in that hunt were as a drop of water
Which in the ocean seeks another drop."

But my faith in the possibility of recovering some one of the half dozen missing journals had been increased in an odd way. Early in the first decade of our century a brother of my father sold a hat in Vermont to Robert Frazer, a fencing-master there, who absconded without paying for it. This Frazer enlisted under Capt. Lewis, and his name was given to a rapid and a creek near the head-waters of the Missouri. Before Frazer's return to St. Louis, my uncle himself had removed thither and was managing the hotel to which Frazer came for entertainment. Each recognized the other, and my uncle had no difficulty in collecting his debt. But Frazer proved to be one of the seven journalists and purposed to print his journal, he having, as well as Gass, obtained permission from Capt. Lewis. His prospectus, which of necessity was written, since there

was no printing in St. Louis till 1808, shows beautiful chirography, and promised a volume of four hundred pages. A copy of it is in my hands, which came to my father in Vermont from his brother at the West. As this document has never been printed save in my review, a copy of it will be appended to the present paper. I fancied it might fore-shadow the unearthing of one or more contemporary witnesses concerning our earliest interoceanic exploration. Such an apparition, coming after the three-fold narratives of Lewis and Clark and Gass, could not fail to be as welcome as a fourth gospel. It was in truth such a harbinger,—though not of the particular journal on which my hopes had fastened. My wish was father, not only to hope, but to fulfilment. On the 3rd of February, 1893, the journal of Sergeant Floyd came to light in the manuscript collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison. This book was found without being sought for, and so was the greater surprise. The present Secretary of that Society, Reuben G. Thwaites, one of our associates, was examining a high pile of note-books written by the earliest Secretary, Lyman C. Draper, while journeying in searches for historical material. On opening one of them, not unlike its fellows in size and appearance, the first words that met his eye were as follows:

“A Journal commenced at River Dubois Monday, May 14th, 1804. Showery day. Capt. Clark set out at 3 o'clock P. M. for the Western expedition (*sic*) the party consisted of 3 Serguntes (*sic*) and 38 working-hands which maned (*sic*) the Batteau (*sic*) and two Perogues,” etc. The record is self-evidencing. No one can read a page without confessing its genuineness. The wild enormities in spelling and idiom are beyond any forger, if there were any temptation to a forgery, and their testimony is clinched by undesigned coincidences, *a-la-Paley*, with the three journals before known.

One thing at first staggered me, namely, that Mr.

Draper, who through a generation had known me well, and also my interest in the discovery of our trans-Missouri, had never spoken to me of Floyd's journal. But his reticence became less mysterious as I considered what manner of man my friend Draper was.

The eyes, the thoughts, the heart of a miser are not so much on the havings he has hoarded as on those outside which he hopes for. Draper was a colossal collector. His first earnings were spent on a fire-proof building, in which he stored his accumulations. Everything rich and rare, historically speaking, he did his utmost to shut in behind his iron door. But when it was once garnered there and his will made bequeathing it to the Historical Society, he turned his back on it and had no eyes save for new conquests.

. . . . "notwithstanding thy capacity
Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch so'er,
But falls into abatement and low price,
Even in a minute."

The steps by which our treasure-trove passed from the hands of its author to those of Dr. Draper, are not difficult to trace. Sergeant Floyd died near where Sioux City now stands ninety-nine days after the expeditionists had started. His death was on August 20, 1804. It was not till the 7th of April in the following year that Captain Lewis was able to send his barge down the river with despatches and all other articles which would encumber, however slightly, the overland adventurers. No doubt that boat bore Floyd's journal. It naturally would, and that it actually did, may be fairly inferred from the following sentence in Lewis's official letter to Jefferson, descriptive of what the barge conveyed. "I have sent," he says, "a journal kept by one of the Sergeants, to Capt. Stoddard, my agent at St. Louis, in order, as much as possible, to multiply the chances of saving something." As this journal was sent to St. Louis in the same boat with grape-seeds for Capt.

Clark's sister, and a letter to his brother-in-law, at Louisville, it is not unlikely that Floyd's writing was speedily transmitted to his father, who survived long afterwards in Kentucky. In the judgment of the President of the Kentucky Historical Society, R. T. Durrett, whom I have consulted, Sergeant Floyd's father owned a farm on Mill creek at Pond settlement, Jefferson Co., a few miles from Louisville. Capt. Clark's letter just mentioned—the autograph of which is now held by the Wisconsin Historical Society, and a copy of which is added to this paper—was no doubt forwarded from St. Louis to Louisville by the first opportunity. It is probable that the Floyd journal went with the letter. Both of them came together to Wisconsin. At all events, some relics of the son were brought home to the father at latest, when the adventurers returned in the fall of 1806. Of this fact we have a conclusive and touching proof.

In the autumn of 1805, at the point where the party first found the Columbia navigable, the tomahawk of Sergeant Floyd was missed and was supposed to be stolen, but as their business demanded haste they could do nothing for regaining it. Next year, however, arriving at the same camp, they heard of the tomahawk as in the possession of Indians on the neighboring Kooskooskee river. This weapon they say, “we were anxious to obtain in order to give to the relatives of our unfortunate companion, Sergeant Floyd, to whom it once belonged.” The original of Biddle's compilation, as I am informed by the Secretary of the Philosophical Society, runs as follows: “Captain Clark was desirous of returning it to his [Floyd's] friends. The man who had this tomahawk had purchased it from the Indian who had stolen it, and was himself at the moment of [our man] Drewyer's arrival just expiring. His relatives were unwilling to give up the tomahawk as they intended to bury it with the deceased owner. They were at length induced to do so [on the second day]—prin-

cipally by the influence of two chiefs who had accompanied Drewyer, and in consideration of a handkerchief and two strands of beads which, sent by Capt. Clark, Drewyer gave them, and two horses given by the chiefs to be killed, agreeably to their custom, at the grave of the deceased."

The beads and handkerchief represented a serious sacrifice of resources for procuring needful food on the part of the famishing wanderers. We may be sure that Capt. Clark, who was so earnest to secure a memorial of his officer, was not at rest till it had been transmitted, and perhaps with it the trivial, fond records from day to day, by the Sergeant, to his father's hand. Then was renewed the scene when Joseph's blood-stained coat had been brought to his father, who thereupon "rent his clothes and put sackcloth upon his loins and mourned for his son many days." A weapon with such a history would naturally go down for generations as an heir-loom, and by this token we may yet recover some missing links in the chain of evidence respecting the Floyd chronicle.

In truth, however, no link is really wanting. It is full forty years since Dr. Draper brought the Floyd manuscript to Madison, while, during the previous decade, he had scoured every corner of Kentucky, instant in season and out of season, to "beg, borrow, buy or steal" ancient papers,

"Picked from the worm-holes of long vanished days."

His amiable insanity was humored, and the more as it was known that whatever was given him would find the niche where it would be safest and most appreciated. It seems now clear that whoever vouchsafed Floyd's notes by the way, to Dr. Draper, building wiser than he knew, placed them where they would do most good.

"We'll set them in a shower of gold,
And hail rich pearls upon them."

The relations of the new-found narrative to those before

known deserve study, but they cannot now be fully exhibited.

The journal of Sergeant Floyd, even if it had not turned out to add any particle to our knowledge of the enterprise in which he laid down his life, would not be without interest. The writing of it would prove that, if he had little skill, he had right good will,—doing his little utmost till within two days of his own death, to record the progress of his party toward the utmost corner of the West. The finding of it must have encouraged faith that the six other journals known to have been kept, are still in existence,—especially those of Ordway, Prior, and Frazer,—as well as roused hope that they will not always remain in hiding. This find would lead to a more sanguine search for the Floyd tomahawk, so long lost, so fortunately discovered, so successfully recovered—ransomed with such a price, and brought home with such pains and from so far, as a solace to mourning friends.

But it was impossible that the fifty-three closely written pages of Floyd should fail to correct, complete, confirm or confute in various points the narratives of Gass and the Captains.

The first line of Floyd—that “Captain Clark set out at 3 o'clock P. M. for the Western expedition,” states a fact unknown from any other source. Gass is silent about the hour of starting, and Biddle's words that “they were not able to set sail before 4 P. M.” must lead to a false inference concerning the hour and distance as well, unless his meaning is that they were then first able to exchange rowing for sailing. For Biddle calls the first day's advance four miles. He must either mean four miles by sails, or he contradicts Gass, who states the distance made on the first day as six miles, and his statement is confirmed by Floyd.

Nothing in Biddle's narrative, until the seventh day, would lead a reader to suspect what is plain from the first line in Floyd—that Capt. Lewis was not with the party

from the start. Nor could the date of his first appearance among them be ascertained before the discovery of Floyd's diary, in which it is mentioned as the great event of May 19th. Gass would lead us to think that date earlier and Biddle later than was the fact. Gass says Capt. Lewis "was to join them in two or three days" after the 14th of May, while Biddle's chronicle begins on May 21, by saying that "being joined by Captain Lewis we set sail" as if that were the day of his coming, when in truth he had been with them two days already, as we learn from Floyd, and from Floyd only.

Floyd was a poor speller, yet is always right in the orthography of the name Clark, which is never correctly spelled in either Gass or Biddle. In truth, Floyd's spelling is not a whit behind that of Captain Clark, as will be plain from a letter of the Captain's in the appendix to this paper.

In regard to the number of persons at the outset of the voyage, Biddle and Gass disagree. Gass says "The corps consisted of forty-three men, including Captain Lewis and Captain Clarke." Biddle's census is 9 Kentuckians, 14 soldiers, 2 watermen, 1 hunter, 1 negro, amounting to 27. To these he adds as extra hands, 7 soldiers and 9 watermen, forming a total of forty-three without the Captains. Coues sees no way to make the numbers tally save by tampering with the text of Gass, and changing the word "including" to excluding. Floyd's terse language may suggest a more excellent way. He says, "The party consisted of three sergeants and 38 working-hands." As he thought the captains too high, so he deemed the hunter and the slave too low to mention. None of them were working-hands. The hunter was a half-breed and the slave a negro, and probably served as the cook. Omit these two names and all three estimates agree.

In reading the very first page of Floyd we cannot fail to mark the contrast between his unsophisticated story and

that of Gass which, it is to be feared, no longer exists except as adulterated by the Scotch schoolmaster, David McKeehan, and which starts with half a page of sentimental reflections which Gass can never have written. On the other hand, we have the work of Floyd,—the *ipsissima verba*, as he wrote them—his vocabulary, his spelling, his grammar,—not one blunder corrected. With all their faults we love them still,—and the more for every one of them, as attesting genuineness and suggestive of more than they express.

That “arms and ammunition were inspected and found in good order” is a fact noticed by Floyd at times when unnoticed in the other chroniclers. He thus intensifies our feeling that the Captains neglected nothing. He was also more careful than the other writers to set down the hours of embarking and tying up, the wind, thunder, and matters meteorological, and especially the nature of the current. “Strong water” is a term peculiar to him. So are others, all bearing the same meaning, as “a strong piece of water,” “hard water,” “water bad,” etc. His stock of words was scanty, but he was probably first to introduce the word *Bowsman* into literature. Bowsman, instead of bowman, formed after the analogy of steersman, is a verbal form not to be found in Dr. Murray’s mammoth dictionary. The French *L'eau qui pleure* which Biddle translates Weep-water, becomes in Floyd *Cries Creek*.

Where Biddle and Gass disagree, Floyd, siding now with one and anon with the other, helps us form an opinion as to the truth. The width of the Kansas River which Biddle writes to be 340½ yards, both sergeants declare to be 110 yards less. So both sergeants set down one of the Charitons, which appears in Biddle 70 yards wide, as really 100.

Men differ as to the things they remark, and so Floyd naturally marked down some particulars which had escaped observation on the part of others. He only, at the Osage,

writes that there is a good *lick* there. In his native Kentucky, deer-licks and salt-licks were familiar household words, associated with good game and grazing lands. They could not fail to catch his eye. Biddle says, we remained at a point for taking observations, Floyd adds "we felled a number of trees there for that purpose." Both sergeants note the killing of the first deer, while Biddle dwells only on "necessary observations."

Floyd gives new information concerning horses. All three writers say the hunters had found a stray horse. Floyd only tells us that they swam him across the Missouri "to join the other horses,"—and that, as they went on, "the Tarkio was very miry for horses to cross." At a later date, Biddle says, "The two horses swam over to the southern shore." Floyd gives the reason; "We swam our horses over to the south side on account of the traveling being better there." Biddle's curt clause is, "Our horses had strayed but we were so fortunate as to recover them." Floyd's account is, "Two hunters had lost our horses, we sent George Drewyer to hunt them, and he returned with them next day." Floyd often gives the names of persons which are unmentioned by Biddle and even by Gass.

In regard to fishing, Biddle's words are, "A party went out yesterday and a second to-day," with nothing about names or numbers. We read in Floyd, "August 15, Captain Clark and ten of his men and myself went to the Mahas creek a fishing." "Aug. 16, Captain Lewis and twelve of his men went to the creek a fishing."

Floyd's relating circumstances, which Biddle either did not know or deemed beneath the dignity of history, gives the sketches of the former more vividness and often historic value. The first interview with Indians is a specimen of this sort. Floyd says, "To-day the Indians whom we had expected came. They fired many guns when they came in sight of us and we answered them with the cannon. When they came within about 200 yards of us Captains Lewis and

Clark met them. At shaking hands we fired another cannon. They were six chiefs, seven men and one Frenchman who has lived with them some years and has a family with them." Neither in Biddle nor in Gass is there any allusion to the firing, or to the Frenchman's having a family among the Indians, or to the shaking hands.

This last omission, concerning shaking hands, is especially unfortunate. That salute, as set down by Floyd, deserves to be pondered by those who hold, with Col. Garrick Mallery, in sign-language among North American Indians (p. 385), "that the practice of shaking hands on meeting, now the annoying etiquette of the Indians in their intercourse with the whites, was not until very recently, and is now seldom, used by them between each other, and is clearly a foreign importation." The more we scrutinize the Floyd relic the more indispensable it will appear as a new witness concerning the discovery of our trans-Missouri world. More than two months before the death of Floyd, mosquitoes had become so troublesome that mosquito-bars were distributed to the party, yet he never once speaks of those insects. This silence is the more remarkable since, while he was still with them, Biddle or Gass, ten times over, tell how they were annoyed, plagued and troubled by mosquitoes, each day more vexatiously than the last.

The sergeant does, however, note down, among matters omitted by other journalists, his great fatigue, — that at one time all the men were sick — that halts were made to rest and refresh them — that his hand was painful (probably from a boil), — and at last closes with the most obscure entry in his journal. The words seem to mean that he had been very sick, and that for some time, but had recovered his health. His death was just three weeks afterward.

APPENDIX.

Prospectus mentioned on page 228.

“Proposals for publishing by subscription *Robert Frazer’s Journal*, from St. Louis in Louisiana to the Pacific ocean,—containing an accurate description of the Missouri and its several branches, of the mountains separating the eastern from the western waters, of the Columbia River and the Bay it forms on the Pacific ocean, of the face of the country in general; of the several tribes of Indians on the Missouri and Columbia rivers; of the vegetable, animal [and mineral] productions discovered in those extensive regions, the latitudes and longitudes of some of the most remarkable places,—together with a variety of curious and interesting occurrences during a voyage of 2 years 4 months and 9 days, conducted by Captains Lewis and Clark.

“Published by permission of Capt. Meriwether Lewis. This work will be contained in about 400 pages octavo, and will be put to the press as soon as there shall be a sufficient subscription to defray the expenses. Price to subscribers three dollars.”

This prospectus was sent to my father in Vermont years before I was born.

[Letter to Maj. Wm. Croghan (Geo. R. Clark MSS., Vol. 12, p. 4.)—Wisconsin Hist. Soc.]

Referred to on page 231.

FORT MANDAN, in Lat. 47 21 47 N.; Long. 101 25 W.

April the 2nd 1805.

Dear Major

By the return of a party of Soldiars and french men who accompanied us to this place for the purpose of assisting in transporting provisions &c. I have the pleasure of Sending you this hasty scrawl which will do little more than inform you where I am. My time being entirely taken up in preparing information for our government and attending to those duties which is absolutely necessary for the promotion of our enterprize and attend-

ing to Indians deprives me the Satisfaction of giving you a Satisfactory detail of this Country. I must therefore take the liberty of referring you to my brother to whome I have enclosed a Map and Some sketches relative to the Indians. Our party has enjoyed a great Share of health and are in high Spirits. We shall leave this place in two days on our journey Country and River above this is but little Known our information is altogether from Indians collected at different times and entitled to some credit. My return will not be So Soon as I expected, I fear not sooner than about June or July 1806 every exertion will be made to accomplish this enterprize in a Shorter period, please to present me most respectfully to my Sister Lucy & the family and accept the assurance of my sincere affection &c.

WM. CLARK.

I send my sister Croghan Some Seed of Several Kinds of Grapes.

[Inside Front Cover.]

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March 13th 1804

Renued ouer Jouney
began our voyage much feteged
after yester day worke

A Journal commenced at River Dubois—monday may 14th 1804 Showery day Capt Clark Set out at 3 oclock P m for the western expidition the party consisted of 3 Sergutes and 38 working hands which maned the Batteow and two Perogues we Sailed up the missouria 6 miles and encamped on the N side of the River

Tuesday may 15th 1804 Rainey morning fair wind the Later part of the day Sailed som and encamped on the N side some Land Cleared the Soil verry Rich

Wensday may 16th 1804 Set out eriley this morning plesent arrived at St Charles at 2 oclock P m one Gun Fired a Grait

number of French people Came to see the Boat &c this place is an old French village & Roman Catholick Some amerrikan settled in the Countrey around Thursday may 17th 1804 a fair day but Rainey Night Friday may 18th 1804 we Lay at St Charles Saturday may 19th 1804 a Rainey day Capt Lewis Joined us Sunday may 20th 1804 nothing worth Relating to day Monday 21th 1804 Left St Charles at 4 oclck. P m Show-erey encamped on the N Side of the River Tusday may 22d 1804 Set out after a verry hard Rain and passed Bonnon Creek on the South Side of the River came 15 miles encamped on the N Side of the River at Cliftes Some Indianes Came to see us wensday may the 23d 1804 we Set out at 6 oclock A m plisent day passed the wife of Osoge River three miles and half we pased the tavern or Cave a noted place on the South Side of the River 120 Long 20 feet in Debth 40 feet porpendickler on the South Side of the River high Cliftes one mile to a Creek Called tavern Creek and encamped on the South Side of the River our armes and amunition Inspected Thursday may 24th 1804 nothin Remarkble Nothing ocord this day encamped on South Side Friday may 25th 1804 Set out and Came 4 miles passed a Creek Called Wood River on the South Side the Land is good & handsom the Soil Rich & high Banks encamped at a French village Called St Johns this is the Last Setelment of whites on this River Saturday may 26th 1804 we Set out at 7 oclock A m 2 of our men was sent with the Horses by Land to meat us that night hard thunder and Rain this morning passed a creek Called Otter Creek encamped on the N Side Sunday may 27th 1804 pased ash Creek on the South Side high Clifts on S Side arrived at the mouth of the Gasganade River at 5 ock P. m on the South Side encamped on an Island oppeset the mouth of the River which is a handsom Situation high hiles on the Left Side the Bottom is of Good quality &c armes and ammuniton Inspected. monday may 28th 1804 rain Last night Sevrall men went out hunting &c one of them Killed a Deer Tuesday may 29th 1804 Rain Last night Set out at 5 ock P m Came 3 miles passed Deer Creek on the S. Side encamped all Night Jest above on the South Side on man Lost hunting French men Left for him Wednesday 30th 1804 Set out 7 ock after a verry hard Rain and thunder it Rained During the Gratest part of the day with hail passed one Creek on the South Side called Rush Creek the Land is Low Bottom but Rich Soil 3 miles to River on the N Side called Littel muddy River the Land is some what Like the Loer it comes in opset an Isld 2 miles to River on the South Side Called painter River it Comes in opset to Isd in the midel of the missoura encamped South side at the mouth

thursday may 31th 1804 one perogue Loaded with Bare Skins and Beaver and Deer Skins from the osoge village one osoge woman with them our hunters went out and Kild one Deer we Lay By all this day on account of the Wind the Land is Good but Broken it Rained and Cleard up nothing worth Relating to day

Friday June 1t 1804 Set out came one mile past one River on the N Side called Big muddy River comes in opset the Louer pint of willow Island the Land is of good quallity as aney I ever saw but Low two miles to Beaver Creek on the south side High Hill on the Loer Side it is about 30 yardes in weth at the mouth the day Clear wind from the west water strong Came 12 miles past several Islds encamped at 4 oclck at the mouth of the Grand osoge River Saturday June 2d 1804 Lay By all this day for observations 4 men went out hunting Killed 4 Deer the day was Clear wind from the South the Land is of a good quallity High hiles on the S. Side a good Lick on the South S. Side it is about one mile and half from the mouth of the Gran osoge Dow the River a Butifull pint Between the two Rivers hills in the pints in about a mile Between the two the Second Bank is high at the mouth of this River at the pint a Butifull Isd Jest Below the pint it Lays in the midel of the Rivers our hunters Return how had Ben with our horses 8 day and Say the country is as good as aney they ever saw armes inspected all in good order the missorea is 875 Yardes wide osoge River 397 yardes wide we fell a number of trees at the pint for the porpas of oberservations.

Sunday June 3d 1804 Set out at 4 oclock P m the for part of the day Clear the Latter part Clouday with thunder and Rain wind from Est Capt Lewis and G. Drureay went hunting Kild one Deer & Grown hog 4 miles to River narrow on the South Side it is about 30 yardes wide and High Cliftes on the Loer Side of it 3 hundered yardes up the River Cliftes encamped at the mouth on the South Side ouer hunters Kild one Deer monday June 4th Set out Clear morning 2 miles By ouer Stersman Let the Boat Run under a lim and Broke our mast off 3 miles past a Creek on the South Side Called mast creek a Butifull a peas of Land as ever I saw walnut shoger tree ash and mulber trees Level land on both sides this Creek is Clear watter about 30 yardes wide one mile past a River on the N Side Called Sidder River the Land is Level and good 4 miles past Creek Called Zon Cer [Joncaire] on the S Side at the Loer pint of Isd on the same 3 miles to a pint on the N Sd Called Batue De charra prarie on the S Side high Cliftes on the South Side Strong water came 10 miles ouer hunters Kild 8 Deer encant on the South Side under the Cliftes Tusday June 5th fair day pased Lead Creek on South Side of the River Littel Good woman Creek on the N Side Came

9 miles past the Creek of the Big Rock 15 yads wide at a 11 oclock we met 2 French in 2 Canoes lashed together Loaded with peltry &c they Came from 80 Legges up the Kensier River whare they wintered water Strong past Severall Isd Came 15 miles encamped on the N Side at the uper pint of Isd. the Land is Good well timberd well waterd ouer hunters Kild one Deer

wensday June 6th 1804 Set out 6 oclock after ouer mast mended 4 miles past a Creek on the N Side Called Rock Creek on the Loer Side Blow Cliftes 3 miles past Sallin Creek on the South Side Cliftes on the Loer Side Water good the fore part of the day the Latter part Strong came 18 miles ouer hunters Kild one Deer encampet on the N Side

Thursday 7th June 1804 Set out 5 oclock Came 2 miles past Som pringe Comes out of Cliftes 2 miles past a Creerk on the N Side Called the River of the Big Devil

one mile past a rock on the N Side whare the pictures of the Devil and other things we Kild 3 Rattel Snakes at that Rock 5 miles to Creek on the N Side Called Good woman Creek Strong water past severall Isd. George Druer Kild one Bar encampet at the mouth the Land is Good well timberd &c Friday June 8th Set out erley this morning the day Clear wind from the west Came 5 miles past 2 Canoes Lasht to Gather Loaded with Bever Skins otter Skins from the Littel River men thay ar 30 day Coming from that place 5 miles past the mouth of the Big River mine it is about 100 and 50 yardes wide a butifull River on the South Side the Land is Good first Rate Land well timberd this River is navagbl for Som hundred miles aperintly water Strong past Several Isd. Came 10 miles our hunters Kild 5 Deer encamped on the Loer pint of an Island on the South Side of the River

Saturday June 9th 1804 Set out after a verry hard Rain Last night the morning Clear wind from the Est Came 5 miles past the Praria of arrows on the South Side half m. past the mouth of arrow Creek this Creek is 8 yads wide on the South Side this is a butifull Contry of Land the River at this place is 300 yads wide the current Strong 3 mls past Black Bird Creek on the N Side high Hills on the Loer Side the Latter part of the day Couday with Rain maid 10 miles encampet on an Isd in the midel of the River

Sunday June 10th 1804 we imbarked at the yousel ouer and proseded on our Journey 5 miles past a Creek Called Deer Lick Creek on the N Side 10 yads wide the Land High

Delayed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ouers three mls past the two Charlitons on the N Side those Rivers mouth near togeathe the first 70 yads wide the Next 100 yads wide and navagable for Some Distance in the Cuntry halted and Capt Lewis Killed a Buck the Current is Strong a bout this place Came 12 miles past Severall Isd. ouer hunters

Killed 3 Deer encamped on the South Side at a prairie this prairie is High and well watered & our hunters Killed nothing
 Monday June 11th 1804 Day Clear wind from the N. West Lay By all day on account of the wind the latter part of the day Cloudy our hunters Killed 2 Bar & 2 Deer Tuesday June 12 1804 we Set out at the usual over the day Clear wind from the west Came 4 miles past a Creek on the S. Side Called Plumb Creek a bout 20 yads wide the timber in this Bottoms is Cotton wood 2 miles when we met 5 Canoes from the Soux nations Loaded with peltry and Greece they have been 13 monthes up the missoria River Delayed $\frac{1}{2}$ day with the French Bought Some tallow of them our hunters Did not Return Last night one French man heard to go with us up the missoria who can Speak the Difernt encamped on the N Side the Land Good Bottom
 Wednesday June 13th 1804 Set out at 6 o'clock and Came $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles past a Creek on the N. Side Called River missoria Just above the Creek a Large Prairie of Good Land on the N. Side at this Prairie antunt [ancient] Missourie Indianes had a village at this place 300 of them were Killed by the Saukus in former times a fair day past the Grand River on the N. Side the Land is Level on Both Sides a handsom Prairie on the Loer Side of it water Strong past Several Isd. Came 10 miles the Grand River is about 200 and 50 yads wide and Botes Can Go for Som hundreds of miles up it our hunters Killed yesterday and to day 1 Bar 2 Deer encamped at the mouth of the Grand River on the N. Side of the River

Thursday June 14th 1804 we Set out at the usual over and proseded on our Journey day Clear water Strong Came 3 miles met 2 Conoes with 3 French men and one Negro from the Poneye Nation they have ben up 3 years with the Indianes 2 of them is half pread of the poncas past a Creek on the N. Side Called the Snake Creek it is about 25 yads wide a noted place where Indianes of Difernt nations Cross to Go to ware they Say that thar is hundreds of Snakes at this place our hunters killed one Deer encamped on the N Side of the River the Land is good about hear the Chief of the timber is Cotton wood. Friday June 15th we Set out at 5 o'clock after much Feteaged of yesterdays worke passed a Creek on the South Side Called Indian Creek it is about 15 yads wide Good Level Land our hunters Killed 4 Bars and 3 Deer Strong water encamp on the N Side opset to antent old villag of Missures Indianes but the Saukus beng two trobelsom for them was forst to move and take protections under the Gran ossags as they war Redused Small handsom a prairie as ever eney man saw the river is 3 miles wide hear

Saturday June 16th we Set out at 8 o'clock day Cloudy with rain nothing Remarkable to Day water verry Srong past one

place where the water flows over the Sand with great fall and very dangerous for Boats to pass past Several Islands made 10 miles over hunters Did not Return Last night encamped on the N. Side of the River the Land is Good here and well timbered Sunday June 17th we Renewed our Journey much fatigued of yesterdays work Came one mile encamped for the purpose of making oars for our Boat and make a rope for the purpose of towing on the North Side of the River our hunters Returned and Killed on Bar one Deer and found a Stray Horse who had been Lost for sometime nothing remarkable to day Monday June 18th Cloudy with Rain and thunder and wind from the East the Land at this Bottom is Good Land the timber is Cotton wood our hunters Killed one Bar 5 Deer nothing worth relating Tuesday June 19th Set out at 8 o'clock day Cloudy wind from the East Sailed past a Creek on the South Side called Tabor Creek it is about 40 yards wide and Clear water below High Hills Good Land well timbered past Several Islands Strong water Came 13 miles encamped on the South Side of the River our hunters Did not Return Last night

Wednesday June 20th 1804 Set out Cloudy day Rain, Strong water past Several Islands Came 12 miles over Hunters Did not Return Last night encamped on an Island in the middle of the River

Thursday June 21st Set out at 7 o'clock Clear day past 2 Creeks on the South Side called Deulau [Dieu l'eau] Creeks they come in opposite the middle of Island the water at this Island is very Strong the Land is Good and well timbered on the South Side the Land is high that on the N. is Low Land the timber is Cotton wood water Strong past Several Islands Came 9 miles over hunters killed one Deer encamped on the South Side at the upper part of Island. the Land is Low that on the N. is High Land. Friday June 22d Set out at 7 o'clock after a very hard Storm thunder and Rain wind from the West, proceeded on under a gentle Breeze from the N W passed a Creek on the South Side called the Little Fire Creek it comes in opposite the middle of a Small Island on the South Side Strong water Came 9 miles encamped on the South Side at a Prairie this Prairie is called Fire on the N. Side comes in a Creek called the Big Fire Creek the Creek is about 50 yards wide and High Land

Saturday June 23d a Small Breeze from the N. W Set out at 5 o'clock Cloudy Came 3 miles Landed on account of the wind from the N. W arms and ammunition expected all in Good order Capt Clark went hunting Did not Return Last night we continued on this Island all Day & night but returned early in the morning Killed one Deer over Hunter Killed one Bear 4 Deer they encamped on an Island on the N Side

Sunday June 24th 1804 Set out at 5 o'clock A. M. wind from

the N. E. Sailed Day—Clear passed a Creek on the South Side Called Hay Creek it is about 40 yards wide Clear water Land High and Good well timberd Delayed 2 ouers to Dry som meat Capt. Lewis & my self went Hunting Kild one Deer & a Turkey passed a Creek on the North Side Called Charriton Creek it is about 30 yards wide passed a Creek on the Same Side Called the Creek of the Bad Rock it is not far below the other it is about 15 yards wide the Land is High and well timberd ouer Hununters Killed 8 Deer water Good made 13 miles encamped on the South Side the Land is Good first Rate Land on this pt. of the River we observe feeding on the Banks & the adjasent Praries imince Hurds of Deer, Bear is also plenty in the bot-toms.

Monday June 25th we Set out at 8 oclock after the Fogue was Gon pass a Coal Mine on the South Side above a Small Island, a Small Creek below which takes its name from the bank of Coal, and large Creek at about one mile higher up the River on the Same Side Called (un batteur La benne [La Charboniere] River) passed Several small Islands on the South side, some hard water, & camped on a small Island near the North Side Capt Lewis killed a Rabit, R. Fields a Deer this eving our flanking party did not join us this evening (my hand is painfull)

Tuesday June 26th we set out early proceeded on passed a Island on the the South Side, back of this Island a large Creek coms in calld Blue Water Creek (River Le Bleue) The Hills or High lands on the River which we passed last evening & this morning on S. S. is higher than usial from 160 to 180 feet encamp't at the mouth of the Kansas River in the pint it comes in on the South Side

Wensday June 27th Lay By all this day ouer Hunters Killed 5 Deer Thursday June 28th Lay By all that Day the Kansas River is 200 $3\frac{1}{4}$ Yards wide at the mouth the Land is Good on Booth Sides of thes Rivers and well timberd well waterd Friday June 29 Set out at Half past 4 oclock P. m. from the Kansas River proseeded on passed a run on the South Side at the mouth of Kansas River armes and amunition enpected all in Good order encamp't on the N. Side Late in the evning Saturday June 30th 1804 Set out verry early this morning Saw a wolf on the Sind Bare passed the Littel River platte on the N. Side it is about 100 yards wide Clear water High Land on the Loer Side of it on this River it is Sayed that thare is a number of falls on it fitting for mills the land is Rolling camp't on the South Side the Land is Low that on the N is the same.

Sunday July 1th 1804 Set out Clear day passed Small Creek on the South Side Called Biscuit C. High Land—passed a Creek on the S. Side Called Frog Tree Creek a Pond on the N S. Called the Same name Good water made $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles camp't on an Isd near

the South Side over Flanken party Did not Join us Last evening. Monday July 2d Set out very early this morning passed on the Left of the Isd parque &c High butifule Situation on the South Side the Land indifferent Lands a Creek Comes in on the N Side called parkques Creek passed a creek on the N. Side called Turkey Creek High Landes came 10 miles camp on the N Side on the South Side was a old French fort who had settled hear to protect the Trade of this nation in the valley the Kansas Had a village between tow pints of High Praria Land a Handsom Situation for a town Tuesday July 3d Set out very erley this morning under a Jentel Brees from the South found a Stray Horse on the South Side how Had Ben Lost for Som time water very Strong So Hard that we Could Hardley Stem it Came 10 miles Camp on the South Side the Land is very mirey

Wensday July 4th 1804 Set out very erley this morning passed the mouth of a Beyen leading from a lake on the N. Side this Lake is Large and was once the Bead of the River it reaches Parrellel for Several miles Came to on the South Side to Dine rest a Short time a Snake Bit Jo. Fieldes on the Side of the foot which Sweled much apply Barks to. Coor passed a Creek on the South Side a bout 15 yards wide Coming out of an extensive Prarie as the Creek has no name and this Day is the 4th of July we name this Independance Creek above this Creek the wood Land is about 200 yards Back of these wood is an extensive Praria open and High which may be Seen Six or Seven below saw Grat number of Goslins to day nearley Grown the Last mentioned prairie I Call Jo. Fieldes Snake prarie Capt. Lewis walked on Shore we camped at one of the Butifulles Praries I ever Saw open and butifulley Divided with Hills and vallies all presenting themselves Thursday July 5th 1804 Set out erley this morning Swam over Stray Horse a Cross the River to Join our other Horses prossed on for two miles under the Bank of the old Kansas village formaley Studd in 1724 the course of the Indians moving from this place I cant Larn but natreley Concluded that war has reduced thair nation and Compelled them to Retir further in to the Plaines with a view of Defending themselves and to operserve their cnemey and to Defende them Selves on Horse Back encamp on the South Side Friday July 6th 1804 Set out prossed under a Jentell Brees from the South west the water was So trong that we could Hardley Steem it Came 12 miles encamp at the mouth of a Creek on the South Side of the River Called Whipperwill Creek it is 15 yards wide

Saturday July 7th Set out erley prossed a long passed some Strong water on the South Side, which Compelled us to to Draw up by the Cord Clear morning very warm Strong water Came

10 miles Camt on the N. Side Sunday July 8th Set out at Sun Rise Rain Last night with wind from the E. passed some Good Land to day and High passed a Creek on the N. Side it cam in Back of Island it is a Bout 70 Yards wide Called Nadawa Creek the Land is Good and well timberd Camt on the N. Side Monday July 9th 1804 Set out erley this morning prosed on passed a Small Creek on the South Side Called monter Creek High Land Rain to day Sailed the Gratist part of the day passed a prarie on the South Side where Several French famileys had Setled and made Corn Some Years ago Stayed two years the Indians Came Freckentley to See them and was verry frendley passed a Creek on the South Side Called wolf Creek it is about 60 yards wide the Land is Good water Strong made 10 miles encamt on the South Side Saw a fire on the N. Side thought it was ouer flanken partey Sent ouer perogue over for them and when they got over Saw no fire seposed it to be Indians fired ouer Cannon for ouer men Tuesday July 10th Set out when we Could See about us when we Came to the place it was ouer men which had Left us two days ago much feteged had Lay down and fell asleep passed a Small Creek on the South Side Called pope Creek it Comes through Bottom Land it is Called after a man who by drawning his Gun out of the Boat Shot him Self passed Som Strong water Camp't on the North Side the Land is good Wendesday July 11th, 1804. Set out erley this morning prosed on passed a Creek on the N. Side Called Tarcio Creek it Comes in Back of a Isd on the N. Side Came to about 12 oclock P. m for the porpos of resting on or two days the men is all Sick encamt on an Isd on the Southe Side floos in the Creek Called Granma mohug Creek it is about 100 yards wide the Land is good and well timberd High and well Waterd this Creek Runs up and Heds near the River platt—Thursday July 12 Som Hunters out on the No. Side those on the South Side not Return Last night ouer object in Delaying hear is to tak Some observations and rest the men who are much fategeued, armes and amunition enpected all in Good order—Friday July 13th Set out erley in the morning prosed on our Jorney passed a Creek on the N. Side Called the Big Tarkue River it is about 40 yads wide and verry mirey for Horses to Cross the Land is Low a verry hard Storm Last night from the N. E which Lasted for about one ouer proseded with a Small Souer of Rain wind fare Sailed all day Came 20½ miles Camt on a Sand Bare in the midel of the River a Small Shower of Rain Saturday July 14th 1804 Set out at day Lite Came one mile and ½ Came a Dredfulle hard Storme from the South which Lasted for about one ouer and half which Cosed us to Jump out and hold hir She Shipt about 2 Barrels of water Came one mile the wind fare Sailed passed a Creek on the N. Side Called Neeshba Creek it is about 40 yards wide the Land is Low encamt on the Southe Side

Sunday July 15th 1804 Set out at Six oclock A. m passed a Creek on the South Side Called Plumb Run water verry Strong passed a Creek on the South Side Called Nemahaw Creek it is about 30 yards wide the Land is High and Good encamt on the South Side.

Monday July 16th we Set out verry early and prossed on the Side of a Prarie the wind from the South Sailed ouer Boat Run on a Sawyer Sailed all day made 20 miles passed Sevrall Isd Camt on the North Side

Tuesday July 17th 1804 Lay by all this day for to kill Som fresh meat Capt. Lewis & Go. Druger went out Hunting Drugher Killed 3 Deer the Land is prarie Land the Blufs puts in about 2 miles from the River and all Prarie Land between which Runs up and Down for Som distance from 20 to 30 miles Wednesday July 18th 1804 we Set out at Sun Rise the day Clear wind fair Sailed the Side of the Prarie Hear we toed for about 5 or 6 miles the Elke Sine is verry plenty Deer is not as plenty as it was below passed Som High Clifts on the South Side Which hase the apperence of Iron ore the Clay is Red passed a verry Strong pace of Water. Saw a Dog on the Bank Which we sepose to be Indians had ben Lost this is the first Sine of Indians we have Saw Campd on the South Side the Land is Low that on the N. Side is prarie Land

Thursday July 19th we Set out errly this morning prossed on passed a Run on the South Side Has no name we Called Cherry Run the Land is High Cliftes and pore whare a Grate number of thos Cherres thlay Gro on Low Bushes about as High as a mans hed Came 9 miles past Sevrall Isd. water Strong Campt on the South Side on a Small willow Isd. near the South Side the Land on the N. is Low, Land that on the South is High prarie Land Friday July 20th Set out at 6 oclock prossed on passed he mouth of a Creek on the South Side Called Crys Creek it is about 35 yards wide it Comes in above Clifts oppset a willow Isd. at this Clift thare is a fine Spring on the top of this Hill is oppen prarie passed a Creek on the N. Side Called Piggen Creek the Land is Low that on the South is High prarie Land passed Sevrall Bad Sand Bares Campt on the South Side under a Large Hill

Saturday July 21th 1804 Set out at 4 oclock a m prossed on ouer Jouney Rain this morning wind fair Sailed passed the mouth of the Grait River Plate on the South Side it is much more Rappided than the missorea it is about from one mile to 3 miles wide the Sand Roles out and formes Large Sand Bares in the middel of the missorea up the Plate about one mile the Hills of Prarie Land a bout 2 days and half up the Plate 2 nations of Indians Lives vic The Souttoes the Ponney this River is not navigable for Boats to Go up it passed a Creek Called

the on the South Side it is about 20 yards wide it Comes out of a Large Prarie Camp on the South Side
 Sunday July 22d Set out verry erley this morning prossed on in Hopes to find Some Wood Land near the mouth of this first mentioned River but Could not we prossed on about 10 miles at Lenth found Som on Both Sides of the River encampt on the North Side monday July 23d 1804 we Lay By for the porpos of Resting and take Som observations at this place and to Send for Som Indians Sent George Drougher and ouer Bowsman wo is aquainted with the nations nothing worth Relating to day tuesday July 24th we mad Larg and Long fage Staff and Histed it up Histed ouer Collars in the morning for the Reseptions of Indians who we expected Hear when the Rain and Wind Came So that we wase forst to take it down Sent Some of ouer men out to Hunt Some ore timber for to make Some ores as the timber of that Coind is verry Carse up the River Continued Showery all day Wendesday July 25th Continued Hear as the Capts is not Don there Riting ouer men Returned whome we had Sent to the town and found non of them at Home but Seen Some fresh Sine of them.

Thursday July 26th ouer men fineshed the oares nothing worth Relating except the wind was very villant from the South Est. Friday July 27th Swam ouer Horses over on to the South Side on account of the travilen is beter Set out at 12 oelock P. m prossed on under a Jentell Brees from the South Este Sailed made 10 miles encampt on the South Side at Prarie

Saturday July 28th Set out verry erley this morning prossed on passed a Creek on the North Side Called Beaver Creek is about 20 yards Wide the Land is Low that on the South is Prarie Land Rain the fore part of the day the Latter part Clear with wind from the North Est. made 10 miles Camp on the N. Side the Land is Low that on the South is High prarie Land ouer flanken partey Came with one Indian thay found on the South Side Sunday July 29th we Set out after we Dspashed the Indian and one of ouer men with him to bring the Rest of his party the Reasen this man Gives of His being with So Small a party is that He Has not Got Horses to Go in the Large praries after the Buflovs but Stayes about the Town and River to Hunte the Elke to seporte thare famileys passed the mouth of Boyers River on the N. Side it about 30 yards wide the Land is Low Bottom Land out from the River is High Hills Camp on the North Side at a prarie

monday July 30th Set out verry erley this morning Cam 3 miles Sopt for the man whome we Had Sent with the Indian yesterday He has not Returnd Yet Sent 2 men out Hunting Did not Return Last night Camp on the South Side at prarie

Tuesday July 31th 1804 we Lay By for to See the Indianes who

we expect Hear to See the Captens. I am verry Sick and Has ben for Somtime but have Recoverd my helth again the Indianes have not Come yet this place is Called Council Bluff 2 men went out on the 30th of July and Lost ouer horses

Wendesday august 1the 1804 Lay by all this day expecting the Indianes every ouer Sent George Drougher out to Hunt ouer Horses Sent one man Down the River to whare we eat Diner on the 28th of July to See is aney Indianes Had been thare He Returnd and Saw no Sigen of them

Thursday august 2d Ouer men hough we had Sent after ouer Horses Returnd With them and Killed one Elke ouer men Killed 3 Deer to day the Indianes Came whou we had expected thay fired meney Guns when thay Came in Site of us and we ansered them withe the Cannon thay Came in about 2 hundred Yardes of us Capt Lewis and Clark met them at Shakeing Handes we fired another Cannon thare wase 6 Chiefs and 7 men and one French man with them who has Lived with them for som yeares and has a familey with them Friday august 3dth the Council was held and all partes was agreed the Captens Give them meney presentes this is the ottoe and the Missauries is a verry Small nathion the ottoes is a verry Large nathion So thay Live in one village on the Plate River after the Council was over we took ouer Leave of them and embarked at 3 oclock P. m under a Jentell Brees from the South Est Sailed made 6 miles Campt on the South Side the Land Low, that on the N. prarie Land

Saturday august 4th 1804 Set out erry this morning after the Rain was over it Rained Last night with wind and thunder from the N. W. it Lasted about an ouer prossed on the morning Clear passed a Creek on the South Side as it has no name and the Council was Held below it about 7 miles we Call it Council Creek or Pond this Creek Comes out of a Large Pond which Lays under the High prarie Hills the wood Land is not plenty hear ondley along the River Banks in places, passed Som bad Sand bares enamt on the South Side a Large prarie that on the N. is prarie Land Sunday august 5th Set out erley this morning Cam 2 miles when a verry hard Storm of wind and Rain from the North Est it Lasted a bout 2 ouers and Cleard up I have Remarked that I have not heard much thunder in this Countrey Lightning is Common as in other Countreys a verry Large Snake was Killed to day Called the Bull Snake his Colure Something Like a Rattel Snake passed Severall Bad Sand bares made 16 miles Campt on the North Side at Som wood Land that on the South is wood Land

monday August 6th 1804 we Set out at a erley ouer this morning prossed on passed a Creek on the N. Side Called Soldiers Creek it Comes in Back of a Isld near the N. S. about 12 oclock Last night a villant Storm of wind and Rain from the N. W. Camt on the South Side the Land is Low that on the N. S. the Saim

Tuesday August 7th Set out at 6 o'clock A. m proseed on day Clear wind from the North west on the 4th of this month one of our men by the name of Moses B. Reed went Back to our Camp where we had Left in the morning, to Git his Knife which he Had Left at the Camp the Boat went on and He Did not Return, that night nor the next day nor Night, pon examining his nap-Sack we found that he had taken his Cloas and all His powder and Balles, and had hid them out that night and had made that an excuse to Desarte from us with out aney Jest Case we never minded the Said man until the 7th we Sent 4 men after him we expect he will make for the ottoe town as it is not mor than 2 days Journey from where he Run away from us Water Good made 16 miles Campd on the North Side at Some Wood Land

Wendesday Augt. 8th 1804 Set out this morning at the usele time day Clear wind from the N. W. proseed on passed the mouth of the Littel Soue River on the N. Side it is about 80 yards wide this River is navigable for Boates to Go up it for Som Distance in the Countrey and Runes parel with the Missourie 2 miles above on a Sand Bare Saw Grait Nomber of Pelicans Capt Clark went out on the South Side and Jo Collines Killed on Elke water Bad mad 12 miles Campd on the N. Side the Land is Low marche Land that on the South is prarie Land Thursday augt the 9th Set out at 7 o'clock a m after the fague was Gon which is verry thick in this Cuntrey Capt Clark and my Self went out on the South Side passed a verry Bad place in the River where the water is verry Shellow mad 17 miles Campd on the South Side at prarie

Friday augt the 10th Set out at erley ouer this morning proseed on passed a bad Sand bare Which is verry Shallow made 23 miles Camped on a Cand bare on the N. Side the Land on the S. S. is High Hilley Land

Saturday august 11th 1804 Set out after a verry hard Storm this morning of wind and Rain continued untill 9 o'clock A m then Cleard up proseed on passed a high Bluff where the Kinge of the Mahas Died about 4 yeares ago the Hill on which he is berred is about 300 feet High the nathion Goes 2 or 3 times a year to Crye over him Capt Lewis and Clark went up on the Hill to See the Grave thay histed a flage on his Grave as noner for him which will pleas the Indianes, passed the mouth of a Creek on the South Side Called Waie Con Di Peeche or the Grait Sperit is Bad where this Chief died and about 300 Hundred of his men with the Small pox this Chiefs name was the Black Bird made 15 miles camped on the North Side Sunday august 12th 1804 Set out at the usel time proseed on under a Jentel Brees from North Est Sailed day Clear passed Red Seeder Bluffs on the South Side made 16 miles Camped on a Sand bare in the Middel of the River monday august 13th Set out verry erley this morning proseed on under a Jentel Brees from the South-Est Sailed morning

Clouday about 10 o'clock. it Cleared up we aRived at the Mahas Village about 2 oclock P m Sent Som of ouer men to Se if aney of the natives was at Home thay Returnd found none of them at Home

Tuesday august 14th Lay by for ouer men How we had Sent after the Desarter on the 7th thes Indians has not Live at the town Sence the Smallpoks was so bad about 4 years ago thay Burnt thare town and onley live about it in the Winter and in the Spring Go all of them in the praries after the Buflow and dos not Return untill the fall to meet the french traders thay Rase no Corn nor aney thing excep Som times thay Rase Som Corn and then the Ottoe nation Comes and Cuts it Down while thay are in the praries

Wendesday august 15th Capt Clark and 10 of his men and my Self went to the Mahas Creek a fishen and Caut 300 and 17 fish of Difernt Coindes ouer men has not Returnd yet

Thursday august 16th Capt Lewis and 12 of his men went to the Creek a fishen Caut 709 fish Differnt Coindes

Friday august 17th Continued Hear for ouer men thay did not Return Last night Satturday augt 18th ouer men Returnd and Brot with them the man and Brot with them the Grand Chief of the ottoes and 2 Loer ones and 6 youers of thare nattion

[On last fly-leaf.]

the 22th June

Charles Floyd

Winser 22thd

R. Field 22thd

J. Field Gard for thompson 16th July

Newman 4

Gass Gard for thompson

MCNeel

thompson

[Inside of last cover.]

CHAS. FLOYD Baught

at River Debaus 13th March

1804

Thomas M. Winn

Thomas M

Thomis Thomis

Thomas M. Winn

Elaxander Willard

George Shannon

William Lebouch

Lasuness

Pall

Jo^s Whitehouse

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