



*Wm. Clark*

# ANNALS OF IOWA

---

VOL. XIII, No. 3 DES MOINES, JANUARY, 1922 THIRD SERIES

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## THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION IN ITS RELATION TO IOWA HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY<sup>1</sup>

[Continued from the October number]

The party had now reached a place so near the southwest corner of the present state of Iowa that during the day they passed that point. We quote from the journal:

*July 18th Wednesday 1804*—a fair morning the river falling fast. Set out this morning at Sun rise under a Gentle Breeze from the S. E. by S passing over the Prairie, at about 3 Miles we passed the head of the Island L. S.<sup>2</sup> called by the French *Chauve* or *Bald pate* opposit the middle of (1)<sup>3</sup> this Island the creek<sup>4</sup> on the S. S. is nearest the river. In high water an Island is formed in the bend above the last (2). Measured the Current and found that in forty one Seconds it run 50 fathom but little timber is to be Seen except in the Low points on Islands & on creeks, the Groth of timber is generally Cotton Mulberry Elm Sycomore &c. &c. passed a Island on the 2d. point to the S. S. opposit the water (3) when high passes out in the Plain. oppsed this Island on the L. S. the hills jut to the river (4) this Hill has Sliped from the top which forms a Bluff above & 200 foot above the water, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile in length & about 200 feet in Depth, has Sliped into the river, it is Composed of Sand Stone intermixed with an indiffert. Iron ore near the bottom or next to the water is a Soft Slate Stone, Some pebble is also

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<sup>1</sup>As announced in the October number our plan is, that when in the progress of the narrative the expedition reaches the border of what is now the state of Iowa, to quote verbatim the text of the Lewis and Clark journal as set out in the "Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Edited, with Introduction, Notes, etc.," by Reuben Gold Thwaites, published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, 1904, accompanying those quotations with abstracts and quotations from the "History of the Expedition of Lewis and Clark," by Elliott Coues, published by Francis P. Harper, New York, 1893, and with information from other sources, all in the form of footnotes. These entries in the journal made each day as they proceeded up the west border of what is now Iowa were all made, according to Thwaites, by Captain Clark.—Editor.

<sup>2</sup>In the journal they use the abbreviation "L. S.," for the nautical term, "larboard side," where a landsman would say "left side," and "S. S." for "starboard side," or "right side."—Editor.

<sup>3</sup>These numbers in parentheses indicate the locations alluded to in the "Course, Distance and References" table set out at the end of each day's journal.—Editor.

<sup>4</sup>The Nishnabotna.—Coues, Vol. I, p. 48.

intirmixt. We passed a verry bad Sand bar and incamped<sup>5</sup> on the L. S. at the lower point of the Oven Islands & opposit the Prarie, Calld. by the french *Four le tourtere* [*Baker's Oven*]. Saw a Dog nearly Starved on the bank, gave him som meet, he would not follow, our hunters killed 2 Deer to day.

Course distance & reffers. July 18th

- N. 28° W. 3¾ Ms. to a Curve in the bank passed a bend of the Isd. (& Several Sand bars (1)  
 S. 28° W 3¾ Ms. to pt. on S. S. psd. the head of the Isd. on L. S. (one back in bend (2)  
 S. 32° W. ½ Ml. on S. pt. psd. a Sand bar  
 S. 88° W. ¼ Ml. on S. S. Wind S. W.  
 N 55° W ¼ Ml. on S. S.  
 N. 48° W 2½ Mls. to a pt. on L. S. psd. a Sand bar L. S.  
 N 64° W 2½ Ms. to a pt. on S. S. low banks on L. S. (2)an Isd. S. S. (3)  
 N 50° W 3 Ms. to a pt. on S. S. opsd. a red bank on L. S. Some Iron (4)  
 N. 8° E 1½ Mls. to pt. on L. S. opsd. a Small Isld. in the river one (above (5)

18

The Creummoter too Slow 6 minits 51 seconds & 6/10 altitude of the North Star \* last night at 10 h - 23 m - 18 s was 81° -9' -15".<sup>6</sup>

*July 19th Thursday 1804*—Set out early passed between two small Islands, one in the Middle of the river, the other close on the L. S. opposit a prarie S. S. called (1) by the french *Four le tourtre*, The Bakers oven Islands. passed (2) Some high clift 4½ Miles above the Islands on the L. S. of yellow earth passed Several Sandbars, that [*were*] wide and at one place verry Shallow (two Small butifull runs falls into the river near each other at this Clift, a Deer Lick 200 yards up the Lowest of those runs head at no great distance in the plains and pass thro: Scirts [*skirts*] of timber to the river. In my walk on Shore I found Some ore in the bank above those runs which I take to be Iron ore. (3) at this place the Side of the hills has sliped about half way into the river for ¾ of a Mile forming a Clift from the top of the hill above. In the first bend to the right passed a Small Island a Sand bar opposit, worthey of remark as We approach this great River *Platt* the Sand bars much more numerous and the quick or moving Sands much worst than they were below at the places where Praries approach the river, it is very wide those places being much easier to wash & under mine than the Wood Land's. (4) passed a Willow Isd. situated near the middle of the river, and a large Sand makeing out from the S. S. a

<sup>5</sup>Coues says the camping place that night was "in Otoe County, Nebraska, a little below Nebraska City."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 48.

<sup>6</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 83-4.



Deep bend to the L. S. we camped at the head of this Island on the Starboard Side of it,<sup>7</sup> Hunters Killed Two Deer. Saw great numbers of young Gees, River falling a little.

Course Distance & refrs. July 19th.

- North  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Ml. to Lowr. pt. of a Isd. L. S. (1)  
 N 10° W  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Ms. to pt. on L. S. sand bar psd. Isd. (1)  
 N. 45° W 1 Ml. on the L. S. a sand bar on S. S.  
 N 85° W. 2 Ms. to pt. on S. S. opsd. High land (2)  
 N 82° W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  Ml. to the Mo: of a run in bend L. S. (3)  
 N 13° W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to pt. L. S. psd. sliped bank (3) (a Island on S. S. a run L. S.)  
 N 54° W. 3 Ms. to a pt. on S. S. opsd. Some Clifts passd. a Wilo. Iss. in a Deep bend on the L. S. a Sand bar S. S. (4)<sup>8</sup>

July 20th, Friday 1804—a cool morning passed a large Willow Island (1) on the S. S. and the mouth of Creek about 25 yds wide on the L. S. called by the french *l'Eue que [L'Eau qui] pleure*, or the Water which cry's [*weeping water*],<sup>9</sup> this Creek falls into the river above a Clift of brown Clay opposit the Willow Island, I went out above the mouth of this Creek and walked the greater part of the day thro: Plains interspersed with small Groves of Timber on the branches, and some scattering trees about the heads of the runs, I Killed a very large yellow Wolf, The Soil of those Praries appears rich<sup>10</sup> but much Parched with the frequent fires. after I returned to the Boat we proceeded around a large Sand bar making out from the L. S. opsd. a fountain of water comeing out of a hill L. S. and affording water Sufficient to turn a mill. The Praries as far as I was out appeared to be well watered, with small Streams of running water<sup>11</sup> Serjt. Pryor & Jo. Fields brought in two Deer this evening. a very Pleasent Breeze from the N. W all night. river falling a little. It is worthy of observation to mention that our Party has been much healthier on the Voyage than parties of the same number is in any other Situation. Tumers have been troublesom to them all.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>7</sup>"A little above the present site of Nebraska City, Nebraska, near the boundary between Cass and Otoe Counties, Nebraska; on the other hand is Fremont County, Iowa."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 49.

<sup>8</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 84-5.

<sup>9</sup>Weeping Water, the "stream which makes into the Missouri at the junction of Otoe and Cass Counties."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 50.

<sup>10</sup>"On the north[east] is a similar prairie country."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 50.

<sup>11</sup>"Here is also a certain Five Barrel creek on the north[east] not noticed in our text but so named on Nicollet's and on Owen's map. \* \* \* a creek on the right hand (in Iowa) marked Kegg creek on Owen's map and Keg creek on Lieu. G. K. Warren's (about 1859); it retains the latter name."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 50. Keg Creek flows past Glenwood and Pacific Junction into the Missouri some eight miles below the mouth of the Platte.—Editor.

<sup>12</sup>"For a month past the party have been troubled with boils, and occasionally with dysentery. These were large tumors, which broke out under the arms, on the legs, and generally in the parts most exposed to action, which sometimes became too painful to permit the men to work. After remaining some days, they disappeared without any assistance, except a poultice of the bark of the elm, or of Indian meal. This disorder, which we ascribe to the muddiness of the river water, has not affected the general health of the party, which is quite as good as, if not better than, that of the same number of men in any other situation."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 50.

## Course Distance &amp; refrs. July 20th.

- N 18° E 3 Ms. to a pt. on L. S. psd. a Wil: Isd. on S. S. a Creek on L. S. (1)
- N. 48° E 2½ Ms. to a pt. on S. S. of an Isld. opsd. the upr pt. on 2d. Isd. which is divided from it by a narrow Chanl. a Deep bend to S. S.
- N. 5° W 3 Ms. to a Lbd. pt. of an Island
- North 6 Ms. to a pt. of an Isd. on L. S. of sm.
- N 18° W 3½ Ms. to a pt. on L. S. high Land psd. the head of an Isd. above is a large Sand bar on L. S. (2)

## 18

From this evenings encampment<sup>13</sup> a man may walk to the Pani [*Pawnee*] Village on the S bank of the Platt River in two days, and to the *Otteaus* in one day, all those Indians are Situated on the South Bank of the Platt River, as those Indians are now out in the Praries following & Hunting the buffalo, I fear we will not see them.<sup>14</sup>

July 21st Saturday 1804—Set out early under a gentle breeze from the S. E. proceeded on verry well, passed (1) a willow Island on the L. S. opposit a bad Sand bar, Some high lands covered with timber L. S. in this hill is limestone and semented rock of shels &c (2) in high water the opposit Side is cut thro: by several Small channels, forming Small Islands, a large Sand bar opposit the Hill, at 7 oClock the wind luled and it Commns'd raining, arrived at the lower Mouth of the Great River Platt<sup>15</sup> at 10 oClock, (about 3 ms. above the Hill of wood land) the Same range of High land continus within ¾ of a mile of the Mouth below This Great river being much more rapid than the Missouri forces its Current against the opposit Shore. The Current of this river comes with great velocity roleing its Sands into the Missouri, filling up its Bead & Compelling it to incroach on the S [*North*] Shore. we found great dificuelty in passing around the Sand at the Mouth of this River. Capt. Lewis and Myself with 6 men in a perogue went up this Great river Platt about 2 [*one*] Miles, found the Current verry rapid roleing over Sands, passing through different Channels none of them more than five or Six feet deep, about 900 [*600*] yards Wide at the Mouth, I am told by one of our Party who wintered two winters on this river, that "it is much wider above, and does not rise more than five or six feet" Spreds verry wide [*with many small islands scattered thro' it,*] and

<sup>13</sup>This camp was on the southern [western] shore. See Coues, Vol. I, p. 50.

<sup>14</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 85-6.

<sup>15</sup>"The Platte is the great western tributary of the lower Missouri, draining most of Nebraska and portions of Wyoming and Colorado. \* \* \* \* \* This point conventionally divides the lower from the upper Missouri. \* \* \* \* \* 'The river Platte is regarded by the navigators of the Missouri as a point of as much importance as the equinoctial line amongst mariners. All those who had not passed it before were required to be shaved, unless they could compromise the matter by a treat. Much merriment was indulged on the occasion. From this we enter what is called the upper Missouri.' Brackenridge's Journal, 1814, p. 226."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 51.

from its rapidity & roleing Sands Cannot be navigated with Boats or Perogues. The Indians pass this river in Skin Boats which is flat and will not turn over. The Otteaus a Small nation reside on the South Side 10 Leagues up, the Panies on the Same Side 5 Leagues higher up. about 10 Leagues up this river on the S. Side a Small river Comes into the Platt Called Salt River, "the water So brackish that it Can't be Drank at Some Seasons, above this river & on the North Side a Small river falls into the platt Called *Elk (Horn) River* this river runs Parralal withe the Missouri. at 3 miles passed a Small river on the L. S. Called *Papillion* or Butterfly C: 18 yds wide a large Sand bar off the mouth, we proceeded on to get to a good place to Camp and Delay a few days, passed around this Sand bar: and Campd. for the night on the L. S.<sup>16</sup> a verry hard wind from the N. W. I went on Shore S. S.<sup>17</sup> and proceeded up one mile thro: high Bottom land open a great number of wolves about us this evening

Course Distance & Refrs. July 21st.

- N. 22° W. 3½ Ms. to a pt. S. S. opposit a Pt. of High land on the L. S.  
 N. 28° W. 6½ Ms. to a pt. on S. S. psd. a Naked pt. & Wilw. Isl'd (1) on the L. S. & a high p. on L. S. (2)  
 N. 39° W. 3 Ms. to a pt. on S. S. just below the Platt river passd. a pt. on High Land covd. with wood L. S. a Sd bar near the S. S.  
 N. 8° W 2 Ms. to a point in the junction of the Platt & Missouri a verry extensive [View—Ed.] up the Platt West & Missouri North Passed many Sand bars in the Mouth Platt river

15 Ms. to Platt.<sup>18</sup>

July 22nd. Sunday 1804—Set out verry early with a view of Getting Some Situation above in time to take equal altitudes and take observations, as well as one Calculated to make our party Comfortable in a Situation where they Could receive the benefit of a Shade. passed a large Sand bar opposit a Small river on the L. S. at 3 miles above Platt Called *Papillion*, or Butterfly Creek a Sand bar & a Willow Island opposit a Creek 9 Ms. above the Platt on the S. S. Called *Morqueton* Creek<sup>19</sup> Prarie on both Sides of the river, Came too and formed a Camp on the S. S. above a Small Willow Island, and opposit the first

<sup>16</sup>This camp was on the Nebraska side and just above the mouth of the Platte.—Editor

<sup>17</sup>The Iowa side and almost due west of the present city of Glenwood.—Editor.

<sup>18</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 86-7.

<sup>19</sup>This is Mosquito Creek (see Coues, Vol. I, p. 53). Its source is in Shelby County, Iowa, and it runs down through the west part of Pottawattamie County and enters the Missouri about two miles below the boundary between Pottawattamie and Mills counties.—Editor.



Hill which approach the river on the L. S. and covered with timber of Oake Walnut Elm &c. &c.<sup>20</sup>

This being a good Situation and much nearer the Otteaus town than the Mouth of the Platt, we Concluded to delay at this place a few days and Send for Some of the Chiefs of that nation, to let them know of the Change of Government the wishes of our government to Cultivate friendship with them, the Objects of our journey and to present them with a flag and Some Small presents.

Some of our Provisions in the French Perogue being wet it became necessary to Dry them a few days. wind hard from N W. five Deer Killed to day. the river rise a little.

The Course & Distance from the Plate river to Camp N. 15° W. 10 Miles, psd. 3 pts. L S. & 2 pts. S. S.<sup>21</sup>

*Camp White Catfish Nine [10] Miles above the Platt River, Monday the 23d. of July 1804*—A fair morning Set a party to look for timber for Ores, two parties to hunt, at 11 oClock Sent off George Drewyer & Peter Crousett with some tobacco to invite the Otteaus if at their town and Panies if they saw them, to come and talk with us at our Camp &c. &c. (at this Season the Indians on this river are in the Praries hunting the Buffalow, but from some signs of hunters, near this place & the Plains being on fire near their towns induce a belief that they this nation have returned to get some Green Corn or roasting Ears) raised a flag Staff Sund and Dried our provisions &c. I commence Copying a Map of the river below to Send to the P. [President—Ed.] U. S. five Deer Killed to day one man with a tumor on his breast, Prepared our Camp the men put their arms in order Wind hard this afternoon from the N. W.<sup>22</sup>

*Whitefish Camp 10 Ms. above Platt 24th of July 1804 Tuesday*—a fair day the wind blows hard from the South, the Breezes which are very frequent in this part of the Missouri is cool and refreshing. Several hunters out to day, but as the game of all kinds are Scerce only two Deer were brought in. I am much engaged drawing off a map, Capt. Lewis also much engaged in preparing Papers to Send back by a perogue—which we intended to Send back from the river Platt<sup>23</sup> observations at this place makes the Lattitude 41° 3' 19" North.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup>This is the first time the party made camp on what is now Iowa soil. Of it Coues says, Vol. I, p 52, "The camp of this day, July 22d, is on the east side of the Missouri, by estimate ten miles above the Platte; it is therefore on or close to the boundary between Mills and Pottawattamie Cos., Ia., and nearly or about the same distance below the present site of Council Bluffs and Omaha." They remained there several days.—Editor.

<sup>21</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 88.

<sup>22</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 89.

<sup>23</sup>Coues says, Vol. I, p. 54, that nothing was sent back to the President, however, until April 7, 1805. This would be from Fort Mandan.—Editor.

<sup>24</sup>It is hard to reconcile this astronomical observation with the other markings. Ten miles above the mouth of Platte River, past the mouth of the Mosquito Creek, would apparently place the camp where Coues says it was, "on or close to the boundary between Mills and Pottawattamie Cos." But 41° 3' 19" is some six miles south of the line between the two counties.—Editor.

This evening Guthrege Cought a *White Catfish*, its eyes Small & tale much like that of a *Dolfin*.<sup>25</sup>

*White Catfish Camp 25th of July Wednesday*—a fair morning Several hunters out to day, at 2 oClock *Drewyer* & *Peter* returned from the *Otteau* village, and informs that no Indians were at their *towns*, they saw Some fresh Signs of a Small party But Could not find them. in their rout to the *Towns* (which is about 18 miles West) they passed thro a open *Prarie* crossed *Papillion* or *Butterfly Creek* and a Small butifull river which run into the *Plate* a little below the *Town* called *Corne de charf* [*corne de Cerf*] or *Elk Horn river* this river is about 100 yards wide with Clear water & a gravely Channel. wind from the S. E. two Deer killed to day 1 Turkey Several Grouse<sup>26</sup> Seen to day.<sup>27</sup>

*Catfish which is White Camp—26th of July Thursday 1804*—the wind Blustering and hard from the South all day which blowed the clouds of Sand in Such a manner that I could not complete my pan [*plan*] in the tent, the Boat roled in Such a manner that I could do nothing in that, & was Compressed [*compelled*] to go to the woods and combat with the Musquetors, I opened the Tumer of a man on the left breast, which discharged half a point [*pint*].

five Beaver Cough[t] near the Camp the flesh of which we made use of. This evening we found verry pleasant. only one Deer killed to day. The cuntry back from Camp on the S. S. is a bottom of about five mile wide, one half the distance wood & the bals. plain high & Dry. The opposit Side a high Hill about 170 foot rock foundation Covd. with timber, back & below is a Plain.<sup>28</sup>

*White Catfish Camp 10 ms. above Platt 27th of July Friday*,—a small Shower of rain this morning, at 10 oClock Commence Loading the Boat & perogue, had all the ores completely fixed; Swam over the two remaining horses to the L. S. with the view of the Hunters going on that Side, after getting every thing complete, we Set Sale under a gentle breeze from the South and proceeded on, passed a Island (formd. by a Pond fed by Springs) on the L. S. of high Land covered with timber, in the 2nd. bend to the right a large Sand Island in the river a high *Prarie* on the S. S. as we were Setting out to day one man Killed a Buck & another Cut his Knee verry bad. Camped in a Bend on the L. Side<sup>29</sup> in a coops [*copse*] of Trees, a verry agreeable Breeze from the N. W. this evening. I killed a Deer in the *Prarie* and found the Musquitors so thick & troublesom that it was disagreeable and painfull to Continue a moment still.

<sup>25</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 90.

<sup>26</sup>"These are the pinnated grouse, or prairie hen \* \* \* \* *Tymra nuchus Americanus*."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 54.

<sup>27</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 90.

<sup>28</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 90-1.

<sup>29</sup>"Today's camp is on the west side of the river, in Douglas Co., Neb.; and if 15 miles were made, as said, the expedition is already past the present sites of Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia.—a point to be remembered in locating the 'Council-bluff' of our text."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 61.



## Course &amp; Distance. refs. July the 27th.

North	1½	Ms. to a willow pt. on the L. S.
West	2	Ms. to Sand pt. on S. S. opsd. a pond L. S.
N. 10° E.	3	Ms. to pt. of W. L. S. psd. a large Sd. bar in the middle of the river
N. 8° W.	4	Ms. to a pt. on S. S. opsd. Some Mounds [Ottos village <i>old Ayauxaus</i> v.] on the L. S. psd. Bluff S. S.
N. 54° E.	4½	Ms. to a pt. of wood land in a bend on L. S. psd. a pt. S. S.

## 15

I took one man R. Fields and walked on Shore with a view of examining Som Mounds on the L. S. of the river those Mounds I found to be of Different high Shape & Size, Some Composed of sand some earth & Sand, the highest next to the river all of which covered about 200 acres of land, in a circular form, on the Side from the river a low bottom & small Pond. The Otteaus formerly lived here I did not get to the boat until after night.<sup>30</sup>

*July the 28th Saturday 1804*—Set out this morning early, the wind from the N. W. by N. a Dark Smokey Morning Some rain passed at 1 ml. a Bluff on the S. S.<sup>31</sup> the first high land above the Nodaway approaching the river on that Side, a Island and Creek 15 yds. wide on the S. S. above this Bluff, as this Creek has no name call it Indian Knob Creek<sup>32</sup> our party on Shore Came to the river and informs that they heard firing to the S. W. below this High Land on the S. S. the Aiaunay Indians formerly lived, below this old village about 5 miles passed Some Monds on the L. S. in a bend where the *Otteauze* Indians formerly lived, this Situation I examined, found it well situated for Defence, about 2 or 300 acres of Land Covered with Mounds

The flank came in & informed they heard two Guns to the S. W. the high land approaches in the 1st. bend to the left, we camped on the S. S.<sup>33</sup> below the point of an Island, G Drewyer brought in a *Missourie Indian* which he met with hunting in the Prarie This Indian is one of the few remaining of that nation, & lives with the Otteauz, his Camp about 4 Miles from the river, he informs that the 'great gangue' [body—Biddle] of the Nation were hunting the Buffalow in the Plains. his

<sup>30</sup>Thwaites, Vol I, Part I, pp. 91-2

<sup>31</sup>At or near which was later built a trading post, called Fort Croghan.—Coues, Vol. I, p. 61.

<sup>32</sup>Coues says this is Pigeon Creek, sometimes called Indian Creek (see Coues, Vol. I, p. 61). It rises in Shelby County, runs through Harrison County and the northwest part of Pottawattamie County, and empties into the Missouri near Crescent.—Editor.

<sup>33</sup>The starboard side, right-hand, or east side. This is the second time they camped on the Iowa side. The distance references in this day's journal show they went nearly six miles above the mouth of Pigeon Creek before camping.—Editor.

party was Small Consisting only of about 20 Lodges.<sup>34</sup> [Blank space in MS.] Miles further another Camp where there was a french man, who lived in the nation, this Indian appear'd Spritely, and appeared to make use of the Same pronouncation of the Osarge, Calling a Chief *Inea*

Cours. Distance & reffers. July 28

- S. 32° E. 1 MI. on the L. Side to pt. of a Sand bar L. S.  
 N. 10 W. ½ MI. on the L. S. a High Bluff on the Stabd. S. above the old village of the Aiaouez, this High land the 1st. above *Nordaway* which approaches the river S. S.  
 N. 30° W. ½ on the L. Side  
 N. 77. W. 3 Ms. to a pt. on the L. S. psd. an Isd. & Indian Knob Creek S. S.  
 N. 60 W. 3 Ms. to a pt. on the S. S. passed the aforesaid Island S. S.  
 N. 60 W. ¾ on the S. S.  
 N. 63. E 2 Ms. to a point L. S. opsd. a Island in the M. river

10¾<sup>35</sup>

July 29th Sunday 1804—Sent a french man *la Liberty* with the Indian to Otteauze Camp to envite the Indians to meet us on the river above. a Dark rainy morning wind from the W. N. W. rained all the last night. Set out at 5 oClock opposit the (1) Island, the bend to the right or S. S. within 20 feet of Indian knob Creek, the water of this Creek is 5 feet higher than that of the River.<sup>36</sup> passed the Isld. we stoped to Dine under Some high Trees near the high land on the L. S. in a few minits Cought three very large *Cat fish* (3) one nearly white, those fish are in great plenty on the Sides of the river and very fat, a quart of Oile Came out of the surpolous fat of one of those fish (4) above this high land & on the S. S. passed much falling timber apparently the ravages of a Dreddfull harican which had passed oblequely across the river from N. W. to S. E. about twelve months Since, many trees were broken off near the ground the trunks of which were sound and four feet in Diameter, (2) about ¾ of a MI. above the Island on the S. S. a Creek coms in Called Boyers R.<sup>37</sup> this Creek is 25 yards wide,

<sup>34</sup>Floyd here says: "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 Prairies after the Buflows but Stayes about the Town and River to Hunte the Elke to seporte there famileys."—Ed."—Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 92.

<sup>35</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 92-3.

<sup>36</sup>That is, Indian Knob Creek (Pigeon Creek) at that point flows within twenty feet of the river, and is five feet higher than the river.—Editor.

<sup>37</sup>A map of Wisconsin and Iowa territories, traced from the Judson map of 1838, and numerous other old maps in possession of the Historical Department of Iowa, show the Boyer River as having its source in Boyer Lake, since called Wall Lake, Sac County, Iowa. The fact, however, is Boyer River has its source in the south part of Buena Vista County, flows south through Sac County and passes some three miles west of Wall Lake and does not connect with that lake, as it drains through Indian Creek into the Coon River. Boyer River then flows on through Crawford and Harrison counties and the corner of Pottawattamie before entering the Missouri. Coues says, Vol. I, p. 62, that the Boyer River was explored by Thomas Say in 1820, during Major Long's ex-

one man in attempting to cross this Creek on a log let his gun fall in, R. Fields Dived & brought it up proceeded on to a Point on the S. S. and Camped.<sup>38</sup>

Course Distance & Refrs. July 29th.

North  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a Mile on the L. S. an Island on the right of the Course (1)  
 N. 80° W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Mi. to a pt. on the L. Side passed Bowyers Creek S. S. (2)  
 N. 85° W. 2 Ms. to a Wood in a bend on the L. S. below a Hill  
 North  $\frac{3}{4}$  Mi. on the S. S. (3)  
 N. 11° E.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a tree in the bend S. S. passed a Harican (4)  
 N. 70° W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to a point of wood on the S. S. Camped S. S.

10 <sup>39</sup>

July 30th Monday 1804—Set out this morning early proceeded on to a clear open Prarie on the L. S. on a rise of about 70 feet higher than the bottom which is also a Prarie (both forming Bluffs to the river) of High Grass & Plumb bush Grapes &c and situated above high water, in a small Grove of timber at the foot of the Riseing Ground between these two preraries, and below the Bluffs of the high Prarie we Came too and formed a Camp,<sup>40</sup> intending to waite the return of the frenchman & Indians. the white horse which we found near the Kanzus river, Died Last night

Course Distance &c. July 30th

S. 82° W. 2 Ms. to a point of wood on the L. S. above a pt. on the L. S. and opsd. one on S. S.  
 West  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Ms. to the lower part of a Bluff & High Prarie on L. S. came too.

$3\frac{1}{4}$

pedition. He also says, "Three miles above its mouth, across the Missouri, in what is now Washington Co., Neb., Major Long established himself Sep. 18, 1819, and named the place Engineer Cantonement, the latitude of which he determined to be 41° 25' 03.9". This spot was a half mile below a trading post called Fort Lisa \* \* \*, and five miles below the Council-bluff of Lewis and Clark."—Editor.

<sup>38</sup>This is the third camp they made on the Iowa side, and was nearly nine miles above the mouth of the Boyer River, and three miles below the place they landed next day and held council with the Indians. However, the windings of the river must be considered. These windings are shown by the "Course, Distance and Reference" table at the end of each day's journal, showing each day's travel, and published herewith. Concerning these windings of the river Cones in his edition of the journal says, Vol. I, pp. 62-3, "The Missouri is much more crooked since we passed the Platte, though generally speaking not so rapid; there is more of prairie, with less timber. \* \* \*." This winding course and the character of the soil cause the river to frequently change its channel, so the exact position of the river in 1804 is in many places difficult to determine.—Editor.

<sup>39</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 93-4.

<sup>40</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 94, gives this footnote: "This camp is quite near Fort Calhoun.—E. E. Blackman (of Nebraska State Historical Society)." Fort Calhoun is in the southeast part of Washington County, Nebraska. For further discussion of the location of this camp, see note 50.—Editor



posted out our guard and sent out 4 men, Captn. Lewis & [I] went up the Bank and walked a Short Distance in the high Prarie this Prarie is Covered with Grass of 10 or 12 inches in hight, Soil of good quality & at the Distance of about a mile still further back the Countrey rises about 80 or 90 feet higher, and is one Continued Plain as fur as Can be seen, from the Bluff on the 2d. rise imediately above our Camp, the most butifull prospect of the River up & Down and the Countrey Opsd. presented it Self which I ever beheld; The River meandering the open and butifull Plains, interspersed with Groves of timber, and each point Covered with Tall timber, Such as Willow Cotton sum Mulberry, Elm, Sucamore Lynn & ash (The Groves contain Hickory, Walnut, Coffee nut & Oake in addition) Two ranges of High Land parrelel to each other, and from 4 to 10 Miles Distant, between which the river & its bottoms are Contained. (from 70 to 300 feet high)

Joseph Fields Killed and brought in an anamale Called by the French *Brarow*,<sup>41</sup> and by the Panies *Cho car tooch* this Anamale Burrows in the Ground and feeds on Flesh, (Prarie Dogs) Bug & Vigatables' "his Shape & Size is like that of a Beaver, his head mouth &c. is like a Dogs with Short Ears, his Tail and Hair like that of a Ground Hog, and longer; and lighter. his Interals like the interals of a *Hog*, his Skin, thick and loose, his *Belly* is White and the Hair Short, a white Streak from his nose to his Sholders. The toe nails of his fore feet is one Inch &  $\frac{3}{4}$  long, & feet large; the nails of his hind feet  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an Inch long, the hind feet Small and toes Crooked, his legs are short and when he moves Just sufficient to raise his body above the Ground He is of the Bear Species. We have his skin stuffed.

Jo. & R. Fields did not return this evening, Several men with verry bad *Boils*. Cat fish is cougth in any part of the river Turkeys Geese & a Beaver Killed & Cougth every thing in prime order men in high Spirits. a fair Still evening Great no. Musquitors this evening<sup>42</sup>

July 31st Tuesday—a fair Day three Hunters out, Took Meridian altitude made the Lattd.  $41^{\circ} 18' 1'' \frac{5}{10} N$ .<sup>43</sup> R. & Jo. Fields returned to Camp they Killed 3 Deer; The Horses Strayed off last night. Drewyer Killed a Buck one inch of fat on the ribs, R. & Jo. Fields returned without any meet haveing been in persuit of the horses. The Indians not yet arrived. Cougth a young Beever alive which is already quite tame. Cougth a Buffalow fish. The evening verry Cool, the Musqu[i]tors are yet troublesom.<sup>44</sup>

August the 1st 1804—a fair morning Despatched two men after the horses lost yesterday, one man back to the place from which the Mes-singer was Sent for the *Ottoes* to see if any Indians was or had been there sense our deptr he return'd and informed that no person had been there Sence we left it. The Prarie which is situated below

<sup>41</sup>Said by Thwaites (Vol. I, Part I, p. 95) to be a badger (*Taxidea Americana*).

<sup>42</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 94-5.

<sup>43</sup>This observation was surely at fault. See note 50.—Editor.

<sup>44</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 95-6.

our Camp is above the high water level and rich covered with Grass from 5 to 8 feet high interspersed with copse of Hazel, Plumbs, Currents (like those of the U. S.) Raspberries & Grapes of Diff. Kinds. also producing a variety of Plants and flowers not common in the United States, two Kind of honeysuckle one which grows to a kind of a Shrub Common about Harrodsburgh in Kentucky the other are not so large or tall and bears a flower in clusters short and of a light Pink colour, the leaves differ from any of the other Kinds in as much as the Leaves are distinct & does not surround the stalk as all other kind do.

One Elk and three Deer Killed to day also two Beaver Caught

The wind rose at 10 o'clock from the W. S. W. and blew a steady and agreeable Breeze all Day.

The Musquitos verry troublesom this evening in the bottom.

The Indians not yet arrived we fear Something amiss with our messenger or them.<sup>45</sup>

*August 2nd Thursday 1804*—a verry pleasant Breeze from the S. E. The Two men Drewyer & Colter returned with the horses loaded with Elk, those horses they found about 12 miles in a Southerly Derection from Camp.

The Countrey thro which they passed is Similar to what we see from Camp. one Beaver & a foot [*of Beaver caught in trap*] Caught this morning

at Sunset Mr. Fairfong (*Ottoe interpreter resident with them*) and a pt. of Otteau & Missouri Nation Came to Camp, among those Indians 6 were Chiefs, (not the principal Chiefs) Capt. Lewis & myself met those Indians & informed them we were glad to see them, and would speak to them tomorrow, Sent them Some roasted meat, Pork flour & meal, in return they sent us Water *millions*. every man on his Guard & ready for any thing.

Three fat Bucks Killed this evening, the 4 qrs. of one weighed 147 lbs<sup>46</sup>

*August 3rd Friday 1804*—Mad up a Small present for those people in perpotion to their Consiquence, also a package with a Meadle to accompany a Speech for the Grand Chief after Brackfast we collected those Indians under an ownig of our Main Sail, in presence of our Party paraded & Delivered a long Speech to them expressive of our journey the wishes of our Government, Some advice to them and Directions how they were to conduct themselves. The principal Chief for the Nation being absent, we Sent him the Speech flag Meadel & Some Cloathes. after hering what they had to say Delivered a Medal of Second Grade to one for the Ottos & one for the Missouri and present 4 medals of a third Grade to the inferior chiefs two for each tribe.<sup>47</sup> (Those two parts

<sup>45</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 96.

<sup>46</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 97.

<sup>47</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 97, quotes Biddle to the effect that the customary mode of recognizing a chief was to place a medal around his neck, which is considered among his tribe as a proof of his consideration abroad.—Editor.

of nations Ottos & Missouries now residing together is about 250 men the Ottos composing  $\frac{3}{4}$ d and Missouris  $\frac{1}{4}$  part)

The names of the Chiefs made [*we acknowledged*] this day are as follows viz:

	Indian name		English signfts.
1st	<i>We ar ruge nor</i>	Ottoe <i>call'd</i>	<i>Little Thief</i>
2	{ <i>Shōn gō tōn gō</i>	" "	Big Horse
	{ <i>We - the - à</i>	Miss: "	Hospatality
	{ <i>Shon Guss cà</i>	Ottoe	White horse
	{ <i>Wau pe ùh</i>	M.	
3	{ <i>Àh hō ning gā</i>	M.	
	{ <i>Baza cou jà.</i>	Ottoe	
	{ <i>Àh hō nē gā</i>	M.	

These Chiefs all Delivered a Speech, acknowledging their approbation to the Speech and promising two prosue the advice & Derections given them that they were happy to find that they had fathers which might be depended on &c.

We gave them a Cannister of Powder and a Bottle of Whiskey and delivered a few presents to the whole, after giving a Br. Cth. [Breech Cloth] some Paint quartering & a Meadell to those we *made* Chiefs, after Capt. Lewis's Shooting the air gun a few Shots (which astonished those natives) we Set out and proceeded on five miles on a Direct line passed a point on the S. S. & around a large Sand bar on the L. S. & Camped on the upper point,<sup>48</sup> the Misquitors excessively troublesom this evening. Great appearance of wind and rain to the N. W. we prepare to rec'Ve it, The man *Liberty* whome we Sent for the Ottoes has not Come up he left the Ottoes Town one Day before the Indians. This man has either tired his horse or, lost himself in the Plains Some Indians are to hunt for him.<sup>49</sup>

The Situation of our last Camp *Councilè Bluff*<sup>50</sup> or Handsome Prarie,

<sup>48</sup>This camp was on the Nebraska side. See Coues, Vol. I, p. 66.

<sup>49</sup>This Frenchman, Liberty, also mentioned in the journal of July 29, and of August 6, August 7, and August 17, never returned to them.—Editor.

<sup>50</sup>The location of this camp where Lewis and Clark held the famous council with the Indians, has been a subject of some controversy. The astronomical observation made on July 31, and recorded in the journal,  $41^{\circ} 18' 15/10''$  is surely at fault. All the other evidence shows the location to be in the south-east part of what is now Washington County, Nebraska. The journal shows the expedition to be thirteen miles above the mouth of Pigeon Creek and eight miles above the mouth of Boyer River. Old maps (see American Atlas, published in 1823, by H. C. Carey and I. Lea, of Philadelphia) show this place, Council Bluff, on the west side of the river and at about the above indicated number of miles above the mouths of those streams, while Mr. Blackman, of the Nebraska State Historical Society, already quoted in note 40, says the camp was near Fort Calhoun, which is in the southeast part of Washington County, Nebraska. Then (see note 37) Major Long's observation at a point a little below this, and named Engineer Cantonement, which place is shown on the old maps, was  $41^{\circ} 25' 03.9''$ . It looks like the true location of the camp at Council Bluff was nearer  $41^{\circ} 28'$  than  $41^{\circ} 18'$ . Concerning the variations of the observations made by Captain Lewis and the latitude as now shown on the maps, note the following from Mr. George E. Oliver, Civil Engineer of Onawa, Iowa, in a letter to the Historical Department of Iowa, dated February 12, 1922:

"I have noticed that the observations of the expedition do not check with those shown on present maps, but I can see where there could be a variation of a few minutes. Note then in a few instances where observations are shown that there has been a correction to apply. Possibly they did not show in their



(25 Days from this to *Santafée*) appears to be a verry proper place for a Tradeing establishment & fortification The Soil of the Bluff well adapted for Brick, Great deel of timber above in the two Points—many other advantages of a small nature. and I am told Senteral to Several nations viz. one Days march from the Ottoe Town, one Day & a half from the great Pania village, 2 days from the Mahar Towns, two  $\frac{1}{4}$  Days from the *Loups* village, & convenient to the Countrey thro: which Bands of the Soux [*rove &*] hunt. perhaps no other Situation is as well Calculated for a Tradeing establishment.

The air is pure and helthy so far as we can judge.

Course of Augt. 3rd.

N. 5° E 5 Ms. to a pt. on L. S. psd. a pt. on the S. S. & a Sand bar  
L. S.<sup>51</sup>

*August 4th Saturday*—Set out early. (at 7 oClock last night we had a violent wind from the N. W. Some little rain succeeded, the wind lasted with violence for one hour after the wind it was clear screen and cool all night.) proceeded on passed thro between Snags which was quit across the River the Channel confined within 200 yards one side [*S. S.*] a Sand pt. the other a Bend, the Banks washing away & trees falling in constantly for 1 mile, above this place is the rimains of an old Tradeing establishment L. S. where Petr. Crusett one of our hands stayed two years & traded with the *Mahars* a Short distance above is a Creek (3) the out let of three Ponds, communicateing with each other, those Ponds or rether Lakes are fed by Springs & Small runs from the hills. (2) a large Sand Island opposit this Creek, Makeing out from the L. Point, from the Camp of last night to this Creek, the river has latterly changed its bed inroaching on the L. Side, on this Sand bar I saw great nos. of wild gees passed a small creek on the L. S. about 3 miles above the last both of those Creek's are out lets from the Small Lake which re[c]ive their water from the Small Streems running from the high land. great many *Pumey* stones on the Shore of various sises the wind blew hard. *Reed* a man who went back to camp for his knife has not joined us. we camped at a Beaver house on the L. S. one Buck Killed to day.

Course Distance & refs. 4th August 1804

S. 80° W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to an old Tradeing House on the L. S. passed a Sd.  
pt. from S. S. (1)  
N. 25° W.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  Ms. to a Willow pt. on the L. S. pass a large Sand  
Isd. & Creek on the L. pt. (3)

notes every instance where this correction was necessary, or maybe at the time Dr. Coues made his copy the figures for the correction in the original MSS. were not legible. Try the following:

"Take the latitude of the Little Sioux River and Blackbird Hill as shown by the observations of the explorers and compute the distance between them and then compare this distance to that as shown on the present maps and you will notice that it checks very closely, thus denoting that the coefficient of error in these cases was almost constant and was probably due to their sextant being out of adjustment. Possibly they did not make correction for the index error of the sextant."—Editor.

<sup>51</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 97-9.

- N. 70° W. 1¼ Ms. to a willow pt. on the S. S. psd. a sm: Creek L. S.  
& many Snags
- N. 24° W. 3½ Ms. to a willow pt. on the L. S. passed a Sand bar  
from a S. pt.
- S. 84° E. 3½ Ms. to a pt. on the L. S. passed a pt. on the S. S.

## 15

here the high Land is Some Distance from the river on both Sides, and at this place the High lands are at least 12 or 15 miles a part, the range of high land on the S. S. appear to contain Some timber. that on the L. S. appear to be intirely clear of any thing but what is common in an open Plain, Some Scattering timber or wood is to be Seen in the revenss, and where the Creeks pass into the Hill. the points and wet lands contain tall timber back of the willows which is generally situated back of a large Sand bar from the Points.<sup>52</sup>

5th of August Sunday 1804—Set out early great appearance of wind and rain (I have observed that Thunder & lightning is not as common in this Country as it is in the atlantic States) Snakes are not plenty, one was killed to day large and resembling the rattle Snake, only something lighter. I walked on Shore this evening S. S.<sup>53</sup> in Pursueing Some turkeys I [s]truck the river twelve miles below within 370 yards, the high water passes thro' this Peninsula, and agreeable to the customary changes of the river, I conold [*should calculate*] that in two years the main current of the river will pass through. In every bend the banks are falling in from the current being thrown against those bends by the Sand points which enlarges and the Soil I believe from unquestionable appears of the entire Bottom from one hill to the other being the Mud or Ooze of the river at Some former Period mixed with Sand and Clay easily melts and Slips into the River, and the mud mixes with the water & the Sand is washed down and lodges on the points. Great quantities of Grapes on the banks, I observe three different kinds at this time ripe, one of the no. is large & has the flavor of the Purple grape, camped on the S. S. the Musquitos very troublesome. The man who went back after his knife has not yet come up, we have some reasons to believe he has Deserted.

## Course Distance &amp; Refrd. August 5th

- S. 60° E 1½ Ms. Crossg a large Sd bar to a pt. on ms. S. Sd bet: a  
willow Isd. in S. Bend
- N. 20 W. ¾ Ms. to a pt. above a Sad. bar opsd. the upper point of  
the Sd Island (Beaver

<sup>52</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 99-100.

<sup>53</sup>Their camp this evening was on the S. S. (starboard, or Iowa, side), the fourth camp they made on Iowa soil. According to their reference table it was one mile south of the mouth of Soldier River. Although the table shows they had traveled forty miles since leaving Council Bluff, they had progressed in a straight line perhaps less than one-third of that distance. The Soldier River rises in Ida County and flows through portions of Crawford, Monona, and Harrison counties.—Editor.

- N. 34 W.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  Ms. to a pt. on the L. S. passed one on the Starboard Side
- North  $\frac{3}{4}$  Ms. to a pt. on the right of a Sand Isd. making from the L. pt.
- S. 45° W.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  Ms. to 3 small trees in Prarie & bend to the L. S. passed a Sand pt. S. S.
- N. 45° W.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a pt. on S. S.
- North  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Ms. on the S. S. to the pt. of a Sand bar river narrow
- N. 70° E  $\frac{1}{4}$  Ms. on the Sand bar S. S.
- S. 30 E 2 Ms. to the pt. of a Sand bar making out from the L. pt. psd. a Sand.
- S. 30 E  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ml. on the point
- N. 45° E  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Mls. to the lower point of an Island Close to the S. S. behind this Island on the S. S. the *Soldiers* river dis-  
 imboques itself.<sup>54</sup>

6th August, Monday 1804—At twelve oClock last nigh[t] a violent Storm of wind from the N. W. Some rain, one pr. of colours lost in the Storm from the bige Perogue. Set out early and proceeded on passed a large Island on the S. S. back of this Isd. Soldiers River Mouths, I am told by one of the men that this river is about the size of Nadawa river 40 yards wide at the mouth. Reed has not yet come up. neither has La Liberty the frenchman whome we Sent to the Indian Camps a few miles below the *Council Bluffs*.<sup>55</sup>

Course Distance &c. August 6th

- N. 30° E. 1 Ml. to a pt. on L. S. opposit the mouth of Soldiers River S. S.
- N. 15° E.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a pt. in a bend to the S. S. below a chanl. of the river laterly filled up passed a Sand bar. from the L. pt.
- West  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a willow pt. on the L. S. passed a Sand bar making out from the from the L. pt.
- S. 50° W.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a pt. of willows on the S. S. the high land within 3 miles of the river on the L. S.
- N. 10 W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ml. on the S. pt. a Sand bar in R.
- N. 18° E. 3 Ms. passing over a Sand bar on the L. S. to a pt. on the Same side of the Missouric.
- North  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a pt. on the S. S.
- N. 18 W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ml on the Sand from the Pt.
- East 3 Ml. to a pt. of willows on L. pt. passed a place where the snags were thick
- N. 16° E.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a pt. on the S. S. and a place where the river formerly run leaving ponds in its old Channels S. S.<sup>56</sup>

20 $\frac{1}{2}$

<sup>54</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 100-1.

<sup>55</sup>This camp was the fifth on the Iowa side, and was perhaps seven miles nearly north of the mouth of Soldier River.—Editor.

<sup>56</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 101-2.



7th August Tuesday 1804—last night at 8 o'clock a Storm from the N. W. which lasted  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour set out late this morning wind from the North. at 1 o'clock dispatched George Drewyer, R. Fields, Wm. Bratten & Wm. Labieche back after the Deserter reed with order if he did not give up Peaceably to put him to Death &c.<sup>57</sup> to go to the Ottoes Village & enquire for La Liberty and bring him to the Mahar Village also with a Speech on the occasion to the Ottoes & Missouries, and directing a few of their Chiefs to come to the Mahars, & we would make a peace between them & the Mahars and Souex, a String of Wompom & a Carrot of Tobacco. proceeded on and Camped on the S. S.<sup>58</sup>

## Course Dists. &amp; remarks Augt. 7th 1804.

- North 2 Ms. to a pt. of Willows on the L. S.  
 N. 25° W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ml on the L. pt.  
 N. 45° W.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ml. on the L. pt. of a Sd. bar.  
 S. 12° E.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. do do.  
 S. 70° E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ml. to the Willows on the S. S.  
 N. 36° W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a pt. of Willows on the L. S. a large Sand [bar—Ed.] make in out  
 N. 73° W. 3 Ms. to a pt. of Willows on the S. S. I went thro to the next bend up a Beayoue. S. S. form'g two Isds. I call Detachment Isd.  
 N. 83° E.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a pt. of Cotton Wood L. S. Psd. Sand bar from L. pt.  
 N. 32 W.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a Sand pt. from the S. pt.  
 N. 12° E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Ml. to the Willows on the S. S.

17<sup>59</sup>

8th August Wednesday 1804 Set out this morning at the usual time at two miles passed (1) a bend to L. S. choaked up with Snags our boat run on two in turning to pass through, we got through with Safty the wind from N. W. (2) passed the mouth of a River on the S. Side called by the *Sow Indians* *Ea-neäh Wâu dë pôn* (or Stone river) the French Call this river. *Petite Rivere de Cuouex* (*riviere des sioux*). it is about 80 yards wide and as (Mr. Durion Says whos been on the heads of it and the Country abt.) is navagable for Perogues Some Distance runs Parrelel to the Missourie some Distance, then falls down from N. E. thro a roleing Country open, the head of this river is 9 miles from the R Demoin [*Desmoines*] at which place the *Demoin* is 80 yd. Wide, this Little Cuouex passes thro a lake called Desprece [*D'Esprits*]<sup>60</sup> which

<sup>57</sup>This man Reed was a soldier who joined the expedition at the start and had been punished at least once before for misconduct (see Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 12). He was at last caught, tried and punished (see the Journal of August 18).—Editor.

<sup>58</sup>This is the sixth camp on the Iowa side, still in Harrison County, and six miles below the mouth of the Little Sioux River.—Editor.

<sup>59</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 102-3.

<sup>60</sup>Spirit Lake, The Little Sioux River drains Spirit Lake through Okoboji Lake.—Editor,

is within 5 Leagues of the *Deemoin* the Said Lake is about 20 Leagues in circumfrance and is divided into 2 by two rocks approaching very near each other, this Lake is of various width, containing many Islands. from this lake to the Maha 4 days march, as [and?] is Said to be near the Dog Plains one principal branch of the Demoin is Called Cat River. The Demoin is Sholey.

Cap Lewis took Medn. altitude of the Sun made it  $56^{\circ} - 9' - 00''$  Lat: 41 - 42 - 34 and I took one man and went on Shore the man Killed an Elk I fired 4 times at one & did not kill him, My ball being Small I think was the reason, the Musquitors so bad in the Praries that with the assistance of a bush I could not keep them out of my eyes, the boat turned several times to day on Sand bars. In my absence the boat passed a Island 2 Miles above the little Scouix R on the upper point of this Isld Some hundreds of Pelicans were collected, they left 3 fish on the Sand which was very fine, Cap Lewis Killed one, & took his dimentions, I joined the boat and we Camped on the S. S.<sup>61</sup> worthie of remark that Snakes are not plenty in this part of the Mis-sourie.

Course Dists. & reffs. 8th Augt.

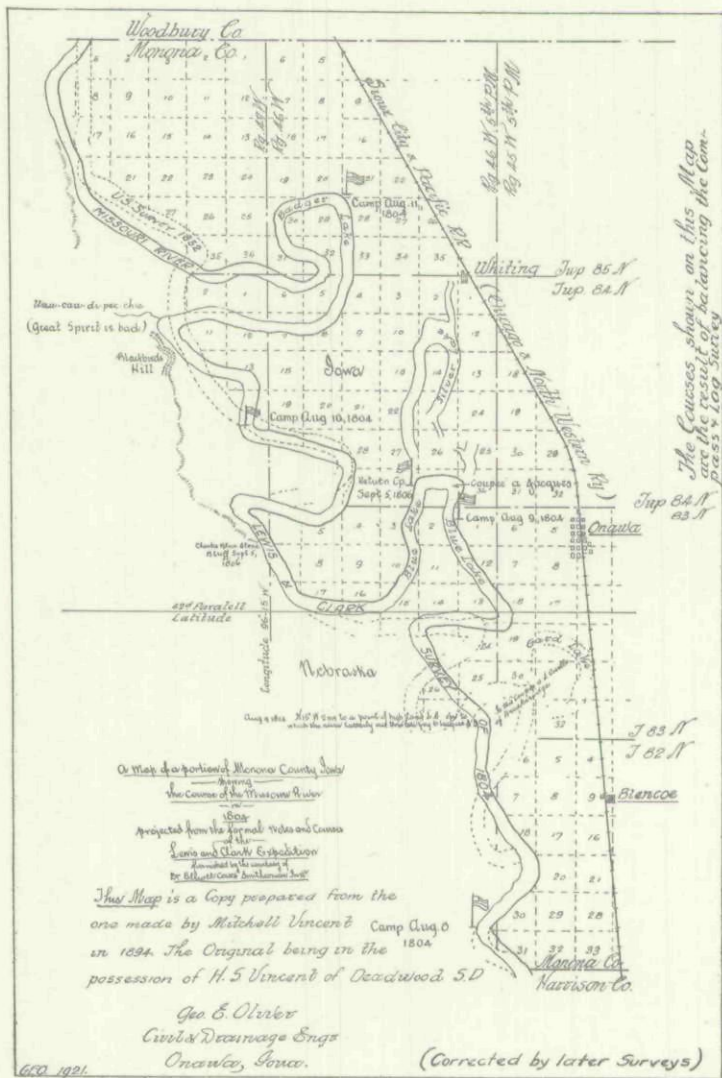
N. 20° E.	2	Ms. to the pt. of a Sd. Isd. from the S. S.
N. 50 E.	2	Ms. to a pt. of Wils. on the L. S.
East	$\frac{1}{2}$	MI. on the right of a Sand Island
North	$1\frac{1}{2}$	MI. to the mouth of Little River desioux Calld. by Soux <i>Ea neah-xau de pon</i> (Stone River
N. 70° W.	2	Mls. to the Lower pt. of Pelican Isd. (3)
N. 20° W.	1	MI. to a right Hand pt. of Sd. Isd.
N. 52 W.	7	Ms. to a Pt. of high woods in a bend to L. S. haveing passd. the Pelican Isd. <sup>62</sup>

9th August Thursday 1804—The fog being thick detained us until half pasd. 7 oClock at which time we Set out and proceeded on under Gentle Breeze from the S. E.<sup>63</sup> I walked on Shore, Saw an Elk, crossed

<sup>61</sup>This camp was just within the southwest corner of Monona County (see Coues, Vol. I, p. 70). We have in our possession a map of the west part of Monona County made by George E. Oliver, a civil engineer, of Onawa, and presented by him to this department. It is a copy of a map made by Mitchell Vincent in 1894, corrected by later surveys. This map is reproduced as an illustration in this edition of the ANNALS. It shows the course of the Missouri River in 1804 and the camping sites of the Lewis and Clark party. Both Mr. Vincent and Mr. Oliver had the advantage of the formal notes and courses of the Lewis and Clark expedition, furnished by Dr. Elliott Coues, and both studied the surface of the ground and the abandoned river beds. With the exception that it appears to us that the camp of August 8 should be placed on the east bank (see the journal as shown above given by Thwaites, and see Coues, Vol. I, p. 70), this map is perhaps as nearly correct as is possible to make, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the expedition.—Editor.

<sup>62</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 103-4.

<sup>63</sup>Coues says, Vol. I, p. 71, "After passing two sand-bars we reached, at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles, a point of high land on the left, near which the river has forced itself a channel across a peninsula, leaving on the right a circuit of twelve or eighteen miles, which is now recognized by the ponds and islands it contains. \* \* \* The hills are at a great distance from the river for the last several days; the land on both sides is low, and covered with cottonwood and abundance of grapevines."



Map of Monona County, Iowa, showing the camping sites of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804, made from Lewis and Clark's notes by Mitchell Vincent in 1894, revised by George E. Oliver in 1921. Footnote 61.



a Istmust of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile to the river, & returned to the boat Camped on the L. S.<sup>64</sup> above a Beaver Den. Musquitors verry troublesom.

Course Distance & refs Augt. 9th.

- N. 30° E.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a Point of a Sand Bar on the L. S.  
 N. 32. W. 1 MI. to a pt. of high wood on L. S.  
 N. 22. W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a pt. of high wood on the S. S. a large Sand bar from it  
 N. 15. W. 2 Ms. to a pt. of high Land L. S. opsd. to which the river laterly cut thro' Saveing 6 Leagues. S. S.  
 N. 46° W.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a Willow pt. on the S. S.  
 N. 35. W. 2 Ms. to the S. S. the river comeing gradually around to the Rigth.  
 N. 60° E.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a Willow pt. on the L. S.  
 N. 44. W.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to a point on S. S.

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>65</sup>

10th August Friday 1804—Set out early this morning. Course N. 60° W. 2 miles about to a Sand making out from the Larboard point.

- S. 80 W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  ml. to a Drift log on the Sand this place is called Coupee ar Jacke<sup>66</sup> the river laterly Cut through, Saving Sevl. mls.  
 S. 18° E.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to the S. S.  
 S. 20 W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a burnt Stump in a bend to the L. S. this place I was at yesterday.  
 West  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to 2 Cottonwood trees at the mouth of a run<sup>67</sup> on the L. S. near the high land & below a Bluff.  
 N. 40° W.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to a cliff of yellow Sand stone the first high land touching the river above the Council Bluff.  
 N. 52° W.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to the pt. of a Sand bar from the Starboard pt. passed the Clift L. S.  
 N. 79° E. 3 Ms. to a pt. of Willows on the L. S.  
 N. 29. E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  MI on the L. Pt.  
 North  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a sand bar from the L. pt.  
 N. 68. W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  Mls. on the Sand bar from L. pt.  
 N. 85. W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to the lower pt. of a willow island near the S. point.

22 $\frac{1}{4}$

<sup>64</sup>The last note of this day's travel reads "N. 44 W.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to a point on the S. S." Then Coues says, Vol. I, p. 71, "At 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we reached a point on the north, where we camped." These seem to fix the camp on the east side of Blue Lake, as shown on the Vincent-Oliver map, which was doubtless the river channel in 1804, about three miles west of Onawa.—Editor.

<sup>65</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 104-5.

<sup>66</sup>"At 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, we came to a place called Coupee a Jacques, where the river has found a new bed and abridged a circuit of several miles; at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to a cliff of yellow stone on the left. This is the first high land near the river above the Council Bluff."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 71.

<sup>67</sup>Geo. E. Oliver says in a letter to this department, February 12, 1922, that this is Wood Creek, at Decatur, Nebraska.—Editor.

from this Island<sup>68</sup> the high hill which the Late King of the Mahars was buried on is high and bears West 4 miles. we camped on this Island.

Musquitors verry troublesom. much Elk & Beaver Sign<sup>69</sup>

11th August Saturday 1804.—about day light this morning a hard wind from the NW. with Some rain proceeded on arround the right of the Isd.

S. 52° W. ½ a Mile on the Sand pt.

N. 25 W. 2 Mls. to a point of low Willows from the L. S. passd. the Isd. & a Sand bar making from the S. point.

N. 72 W. 2¼ Ms. to a Pt. on the S. S.

a hard wind accompanied with rain from the S. E. after the rain was over, Capt. Lewis myself & 10 men assended the Hill on the L. S. (under which there was some fine Springs) to the top of a high point where the *Mahars King Black Bird*<sup>70</sup> was burried 4 years ago. [Died of small pox] a mound of earth about 12 [feet—BIDDLE] Diameter at the base, & 6 feet high is raised over him turfed, and a pole 8 feet high in the Center on this pole we fixed a white flage bound with red Blue & white, this hill about 300 feet above the water forming a Bluff between that & the water of various hight from 40 to 150 feet in hight, yellow soft Sand stone from the top of this Nole the river may be Seen Meandering for 60 or 70 miles, we Decended & set out N. 24° W. ½ Ml. passing over a Sand bar on the S. pt. along the willows to the river opposit a Small Beyeau on the L. S. which is the Conveyance of the high water from a bend which appears near in a northerly derection,

<sup>68</sup>This is the first time they had camped on an island since reaching what is now Iowa. The Vincent-Oliver map places this camp two miles north and six miles west of the camp the previous night, although the winding river caused them to travel twenty-two miles to reach it.—Editor.

<sup>69</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 105-6.

<sup>70</sup>"The following notice of Blackbird, who seems to have been a pretty black sheep of the Omaha flock, is taken from Brackenridge's Journal (orig. ed., Pittsburgh, 1814), p. 229:

*Saturday 18th.* A fine breeze S. W. At seven arrive at the Blackbird hill \* \* \* It takes its name from a celebrated chief of the Mahas, who caused himself to be interred on the top; a mound has been erected on the pinnacle, with a branch stuck in it; a flag was formerly attached to it. He was buried sitting erect on horseback; the reason why he chose this spot was to enable him to see the traders as they ascended. This chief was as famous in his lifetime amongst all nations in this part of the world, as Tamerlane or Bajazet were in the plains of Asia; a superstitious awe is still paid to his grave. Yet the secret of his greatness was nothing more than a quantity of arsenic which he procured from some trader. He denounced death against anyone who displeased him or opposed his wishes; it is, therefore, not surprising that he, who held at his disposal the lives of others, should possess unlimited power and excite universal terror. The proud savage, whenever this terrible being appeared, rendered the homage of a slave.' This immense brute's Indian name was *Washing-guh-sah-ba*; he was a great scoundrel and a great soldier. His own band was called *Monekagoha*, or the Earth-makers, from their habit of rubbing the body with clay when mourning. During his youth the Omahas were above the mouth of Floyd's river. He sought to poison Little Bow, an inferior chief who opposed him; but he failed, and Little Bow maintained a separate village on the Missouri till Blackbird's death. The successor of Blackbird was *Mushinga* or the Big Rabbit, who was shortly succeeded by *Tasone*, the White Cow, and he by *Ongpatonga*, the Big Elk. (See Long's Exp. R. Mts. I., Eng. ed., pp. 204-207.) Tradition has magnified Blackbird's exploits, and the hill where he was buried still bears his name. His best biography is Irving's (*Astoria*, ed. 1861, pp. 161-166)."—Coues, Vol. I, p. 72.

having passed a Creek in a Deep bend to the L. S. Called by the *Mahars Wau can di Peeche* (Great Spirrit is bad) on the Creek & Hills near it about 400 of the *Mahars* Died with the Small Pox

S 81° E 2¾ miles to the beginning of a point of willows on the L. Side

N. 84° E. 6 Miles to a high wood above a Prarie on the S. S. opposit a Sand point

N. 22° E. 1¼ to a pt. of willows on the L. S.

North 1¾ to a Cotton tree in a bend to the Starboard Side<sup>71</sup> passed a Sand bar on the L. S. & Camped

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17

the Musquitoes verry troublesom, Great Nos. of Herrons. this evening.

I have observed a number of places where the River has onced run and now filled, or filling up & growing with willows & Cottonwood.<sup>72</sup>

12th August, Sunday 1804—Set out early under a gentle Breeze from the South the river wider than useal and Shallow

(1) at 12 oClock we halted to take a meridean altd. of the *Sun* & Sent a man *back* or I may Say across to the Bend of the river where Capt. Lewis took the Mdn. altitude yesterday, to Step off the distance, he made it 974 yards across, the Distance arround the bend is 18¾ miles. about 4 miles above this bend on the L. S. is the Commencement of a Bluff which is about 4 miles extinding on the river, of yellow and brown Clay in Some parts in it near the water a Soft Sand Stone is imbeded on the top (which is from 20 to 150 feet above the water, & rises back) is Covered with timber, a few red Ceeder is on this Bluff, the wind coms round to the S. E. a *Prarie Wolf* come near the bank and Barked at us this evening, we made an attempt but could not git him, the animale Barkes like a large *ferce* Dog. Beever is verry Plenty on this part of the river. I prepare Some presents for to give the Indians of the *Mahars* Nation. Wiser apt. Cook & Supentdt. of the Provisions of Sergt. Floyds Squad. We Camped on a Sand Island in a bend to the S. S.<sup>73</sup> Musquitors verry troublesom untill the wind rose. at one or 2 oClock.

Course Distance &c. August 12th.

N. 45° W. 1½ Ms. to a pt. of willows on the L. S.

S. 42° W. ½ Ml. to a Sand on the L. point

<sup>71</sup>Coues here makes the journal say they camped on the "north side." which means to us the east side, as they considered the general direction of the river course to be from west to east. This camp is placed by Coues near the present Badger Lake, and by the Vincent-Oliver map on the northeast corner of Badger Lake, which is a part of the old river channel. The location is three miles west and two miles north of the town of Whiting.—Editor.

<sup>72</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 106-7.

<sup>73</sup>Coues says, Vol. I, p. 73. "Apparently just over the border of Woodbury Co., Ia., and near a lake marked on some maps Crooked lake. But there is now no such bend in the river as the text described, and the point cannot be located exactly."



- S. 22. E.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to a pt. making out from the Larbd. S. passed the Timber L. S.
- N. 78. W. 3 Ms. to a pt. of willows on the L. S.
- S. 68. W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a Grove of Cotton Trees in the bend L. S. (1)
- N. 49. W.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to a pt. on the S. Side opsd. a Bluff passed a pt. at 1 MI. on S. S. some at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  on L. S.
- N. 12° W. 3 Ms. to a pt. on S. S. opsd. a Bluff
- N. 46. E.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Ms. to a Sand Island in the Bend to S. S. (Camped)

$20\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>74</sup>

*August 13th. Monday 1804*—Set out this morning at Light the usual time and proceeded on under a gentel Breeze from the S. E.

- N. 66° W.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  Ms. to a pt. of Low willows on the S. S. a bar making out. passed [to] the Sd.
- N. 11° W.  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to a pt. of Cotton Wood. in a Bend to the S. S. passed over the pt. of a Sand bar from L. S.
- S. 44° W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to a pt. on the S. S. opposit to the place Mr. Ja: McKey had a tradeing house in 95. & 96. & named it Fort Charles
- West  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile to the Pt. of willow Isd. on the S. point
- N. 50° W. 1 MI. to a point of high wood below the mouth of a Beayou communicating with a Pond L. S.
- N. 20° E.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  Mls. to a pt. of Willows on the L. S. passed a Creek at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Mls. on which the Mahar village is Situated a Sand bar on S. S. & one on L. S. haveing passed the Willow Isd.
- North  $\frac{1}{4}$  MI. on the Sand bar L. S.
- N. 69 W.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Ms. to the upper Point of Some Cottonwood trees in a Bend to the L. S. opposit the lower pt. of a large Island Situated on the S. S.

we formed a Camp on a Sand bar on the L. S.<sup>75</sup> & Detached Sergt. Ordway Peter Crusatt, George Shannon. Werner & Carrn. [Carson?—Ed.] to the Mahar<sup>76</sup> Village with a flag & Some Tobacco to envite the Nation to see & talk with us on tomorrow. we took some Luner observation this evening. the air Pleasant.<sup>77</sup>

*14th August Tuesday 1804*—a fine morning wind from the S. E. The men Sent to the Mahar Town last evning has not returned we Conclude to send a Spye to Know the Cause of their delay,<sup>78</sup> at about 12

<sup>74</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 107-8.

<sup>75</sup>Coues, Vol. I, p. 74, locates this camp "very nearly opposite the present site of Omadi, in Dakota Co., Neb., and not far from a creek of the same name."

<sup>76</sup>Coues, Vol. I, p. 74, says the different variations of the name of these Indians were Mahas, Mahar, Maha, La Mar, and Omaha, and that "they are a tribe of the great Siouan family." He says this village was in Dakota County, Nebraska, a little south of Dakota City.—Editor.

<sup>77</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 108-9.

<sup>78</sup>Coues says, Vol. I, p. 75, that Sergeant Ordway and his party found the trip "very fatiguing, as they were forced to break their way through grass, sunflowers, and thistles, all above ten feet high and interspersed with wild pea."

oClock the Party returned and informd. us that they Could not find the Indians, nor any fresh Sign, those people have not returned from their Buffalow hunt. Those people haveing no houses no Corn or anything more than the graves of their ansesters to attach them to the old Village, Continue in purseute of the Buffalow longer than others who has greater attachments to their native village. The ravages of the Small Pox (which Swept off [about 4 years ago] 400 men & Womin & children in perpopotion) has reduced this nation not exceeding 300 men and left them to the insults of their weaker neighbours, which before was glad to be on friendly turms with them. I am told when this fatal malady was among them they Carried their franzey to verry extraordinary length, not only of burning their Village, but they put their wives & children to *Death* with a view of their all going together to some better Country. they burry their Dead on the top of high hills and rais Mounds on the top of them. The cause or way those people took the Small Pox is uncertain, the most Probable, from Some other nation by means of a warparty.<sup>79</sup>

*August 15th, Wednesday, 1804. Camp three Miles N. E. of the Mahar Village*<sup>80</sup> I went with ten men to a Creek Damed by the Beavers about half way to the Village, with Some small Willows & Bark we made a Drag and hauled up the Creek, and Cought 318 fish of different kind i. e. Pike, Bass, Salmon, perch, red horse, small cat, and a kind of perch Called Silver fish, on the Ohio. I cought a Srimp prosisely of Shape Size & flavour of those about N. Orleans & the lower part of the Misissippi in this Creek which is only the pass or Streight from [one—Ed.] Beaver Pond to another, is Crouded with large Musstles verry fat, Ducks, Plover of different kinds are on those Ponds as well as on the river. in my absence Capt. Lewis sent Mr. Durione the Souix interpeter & three men to examine a fire which threw up an emence Smoke from the Praries on the NE. Side of the River and at no great distance from Camp. the Object of this party was to find Some Bands of Seouex which the intpr. thought was near the Smoke and get them to come in. in the evening this Party returned and informed, that the fire arose from Some trees which had been left burning by a small party of Seouex, who had passed [by that place] Several Days. the wind Setting from that point, blew the Smoke from that pt. over our Camp. our party all in health and Sperrits. The men Sent to the Ottoes & in pursute of the Deserter Reed has not yet returned or joined our party.<sup>81</sup>

*16th August Thursday 1804. Fishing Camp 3 Ms. N. E. of the Mahars.* a verry cool morning the wind as useal from the NW. Cap. Lewis took 12 men and went to the Pond & Creek between Camp and the old vilage and Cought upwards of 800 fine fish, 79 Pike, 8 salmon resembling Trout [8 fish resemb'g Salmon Trout] 1 Rock, 1 flat Back, 127 Buffalow

<sup>79</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 109-10.

<sup>80</sup>Coues, Vol. I, p. 75, gives the observation the party made here as showing Latitude 42° 13' 41".—Editor.

<sup>81</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 110-11.

& red horse 4 Bass & 490 Cats, with many Small Silver fish. (§ *Srimp*) I had a Mast made and fixed to the Boat today, the Party Sent to the ottoes not yet joined us. the wind shifted around to the S. E. every evening a Breeze rises which blows off the Musquitors & cools the atmispere.<sup>82</sup>

*17th August Friday 1804.*—a fine morning the wind from the S. E. I collected a grass much resembling Wheet in its growth the grain like Rye, also Some resembling Rye & Barly. a kind of Timothy, the Seed of which branches from the main Stalk & is more like a flax Seed than that of Timothy.

at 6 oClock this evening *Labieche* one of the Party sent to the Ottoes joined, and informed that the Party was behind with one of the Deserters M. B. Reed and the 3 principal Chiefs of the Nations. La Liberty they caught but he decived them and got away. the object of those Chiefs coming forward is to make a peace with the Mahars thro: us. as the Mahars are not at home this great Object cannot be accomplished at this time. Set the Praries on fire to bring the Mahars & Soues if any were near, this being the useal Signal.

a cool evening two Beaver caught to day.<sup>83</sup>

*18th August, Sat'day 1804.*—a fine morning. Wind from the S. E. in the after part of the Day the Party with the Indians arrivd. we meet them under a Shade near the Boat and after a Short talk we gave them Provisions to eat & proceeded to the trial of Reed, he confessed that he "Deserted & stold a public Rifle Shot-pouch Powder & Ball" and requested we would be as favourable with him as we Could consistently with our Oathes—which we were and only Sentenced him to run the Gantlet four times through the Party & that each man with 9 Swichies Should punish him and for him not to be considered in future as one of the Party. The three principal Chiefs petitioned for Pardin for this man after we explained the injurey such men could doe them by false representations, & explan'g the Customs of our Country they were all Satisfied with the propriety of the Sentence & was Witness to the punishment. after which we had Some talk with the Chiefs about the orrgan of the war between them & the Mahars &c &c. it Commenced in this way in two of the Missouries Tribes resideing with the Ottoes went to the Mahars to steel horses, the Killed them both which was a cause of revenge on the part of the Missouriis & Ottoes, they also brought war on themselves Nearly in the same way with the Pania Loups, and they are greatly in fear of a just revenge from the Panies<sup>84</sup> for takeing their Corn from the Pania Towns in their absence hunting this Summer. Cap L. Birth day the evening was closed with an extra gill of whiskey and a Dance until 11 oClock.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>82</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 111.

<sup>83</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 111.

<sup>84</sup>Pawnees. Coues, Vol. I, p. 77.

<sup>85</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 112.



10th August Sunday 1804—a fine morning wind from the S. E. prepared a Small Present for the Chiefs and Warriors present. the main chief Brackfast with us & begged for a Sun glass, those People are all naked, Covered only with Breech Clouts Blankets or Buffalow Roabes, the flesh Side Painted of Different colours and figures. At 10 oClock we assembled the Chiefs and warriors 9 in number under an ownig, and Cap. Lewis [we] explained the Speech Sent to the Nation from the Council Bluffs by Mr. Faufon. The 3 Chiefs and all the men or warriors made short Speeches approving the advice & Council their great father had Sent them, and concluded by giving themselves some Credit for their acts.

We then brought out the presents and exchanged the *Big horses* Meadel and gave him one equal to the one Sent to the Little Thief & gave all Some Small articles & 8 Carrots of Tobacco, we gave one Small Meadel to one of the Chiefs and a Sertificate to the others of their good intentions.

*Names.*

The Little Thief	Grd. Chiefs I have mentioned
The Big Horse	before.
<i>Crows Head</i> (or)	<i>Kar Ka paha</i> —Missory
<i>Black Cat</i> (or)	<i>Ne na Sa wa</i> —do
<i>Iron Eyes</i> (or)	<i>Sar na no no</i> —Ottoe
<i>Big Ax</i> (or)	<i>Nee Swar Unja</i> —do
<i>Big Blue Eyes</i> —	<i>Star gea Hun ja do</i>
<i>Brave Man</i> (or)	<i>War sar Sha Co</i>

one of those Indians after receiving his Certificate delivd. it again to me the *Big blue eyes* the Chief petitioned for the Ctft. again,<sup>86</sup> we would not give the Certft., but rebuked them verry roughly for haveing in object goods and not peace with their neighbours. this language they did not like at first, but at length all petitioned for us to give back the Certificate to the *Big blue eyes* he came forward and made a plausible excuse, I then gave the Certificate [to] the Great Chief to bestow it to the most Worthy, they gave it to him, we then gave them a Dram and broke up the Council, the Chiefs requested we would not leave them this

<sup>86</sup>"The captains carried with them a large number of 'Indian Commissions,' or certificates, on printed blanks measuring 7½x12¼ inches, which they would fill out with the chiefs' names. These read as follows:

THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*From the powers vested in us and by the above authority: To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:*

Know Ye, that from the special confidence reposed by us in the sincere and unalterable attachment of \_\_\_\_\_ chief of the \_\_\_\_\_ Nation to the United States, as also from the abundant proofs given by him of his amicable disposition to cultivate peace, harmony, and good neighbourhood with the said States, and the citizens of the same; we do by the authority vested in us, require and charge, all citizens of the United States, all Indian Nations, in treaty with the same, and all other persons whomsoever, to acknowledge, and treat the said \_\_\_\_\_ and his \_\_\_\_\_ in the most friendly manner, declaring him to be the friend and ally of the said States: the government of which will at all times be extended to their protection, so long as they do acknowledge the authority of the same.

Having signed with our hands and affixed our seals this

day of

180

"—Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 113.

evening we determined to Set out early in the morning we Showed them many Curiosities and the air gun which they were much astonished at. those people begged much for Whiskey. Serjeant Floyd is taken verry bad all at once with a Biliose Chorlick we attempt to relieve him without success as yet, he gets worst and we are much alarmed at his Situation, all [give] attention to him.<sup>87</sup>

20th August Monday 1804.—Sergeant Floyd much weaker and no better. Made Mr. Fauconn the interpter a few presents, and the Indians a Canister of Whiskey We Set out under a gentle breeze from the S. E. and proceeded on verry well. Serjeant Floyd as bad as he can be no pulse & nothing will Stay a moment on his Stomach or bowels. Passed two Islands on the S. S. and at the first Bluff on the S. S. Serj. Floyd Died with a great deal of Composure, before his death he Said to me, "I am going away" I want you to write me a letter." We buried him on the top of the bluff ½ Mile below a Small river to which we Gave his name, he was buried with the Honors of War much lamented, a Seeder post with the (1) Name Sergt. C. Floyd died here 20th of august 1804 was fixed at the head of his grave.<sup>88</sup> This Man at all times gave us proofs of his firmness and Determined resolution to doe Service to his Countrey and honor to himself after paying all the honor to our Decesed brother we camped in the Mouth of floyds River about 300 yards wide, a butifull evening.

Course Dists. & reffr. 20th Augt.

- N. 56° W. 3 Ms. to pt. of a Willow Isd. S. S.  
 North ¾ ml. on the left of the Island  
 N. 72. E. 2¼ ML. to the upr. pt. of the Isd.  
 N. 18. E. 2½ Ms. to the lower pt. of an Isd. on the S. S. passed Sand bars.  
 North 3½ Ms. to Sj. Floyds Bluff on S. S. the 1st above Aiaways Village a few miles above Platt R.  
 1 To the Mo. of Floyds River on S. S. and camped.

13<sup>89</sup>

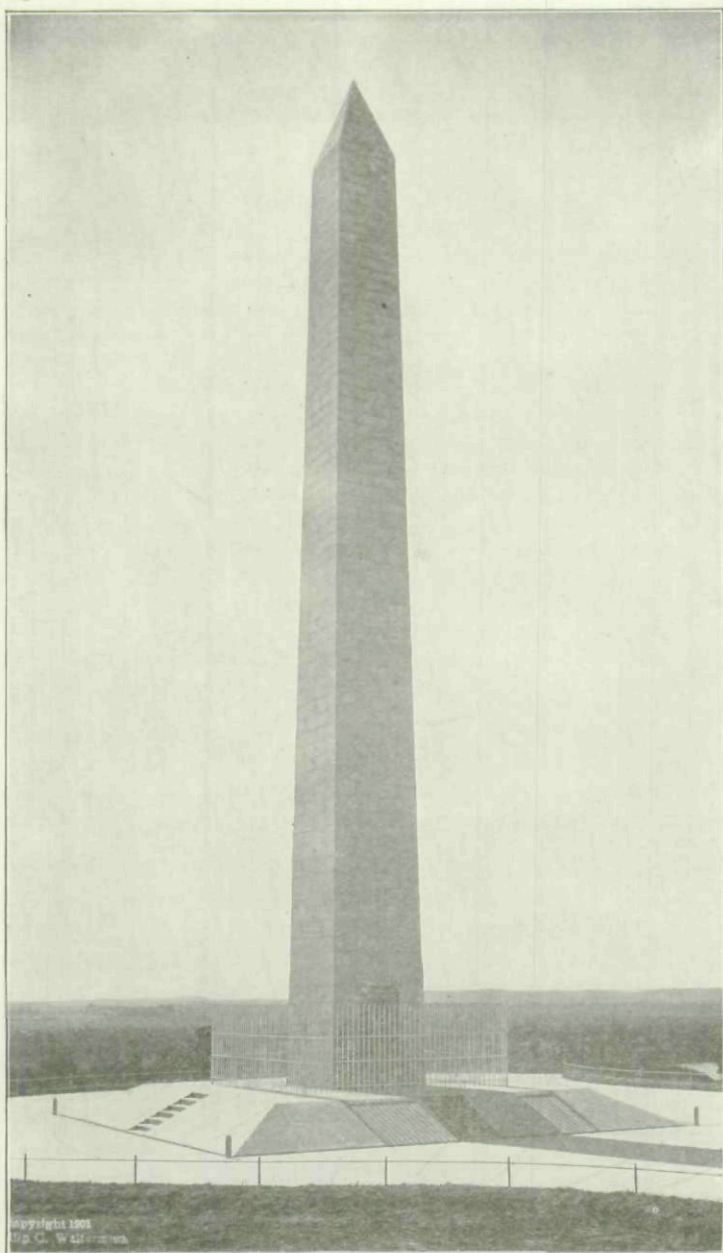
21st August Tuesday 1804.—We Set out verry early this morning and proceeded on under a gentle Breeze from the S. E. passed Willow Creek<sup>90</sup> Small on the S. S. below a Bluff of about 170 feet high and one ½ Mls. above Floyds River at 1½ Miles higher & above the Bluff passed the *Soues River* S. S. this River is about the Size of Grand

<sup>87</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 112-4.

<sup>88</sup>"The journal kept by Sergeant Floyd (which will be published in full in the present work) ends abruptly on August 18. He was buried at a spot which is now in the southern part of Sioux City, Ia. The inroads of the Missouri River having partly washed away Floyd's grave, his remains were reburied (May 28, 1857) in a safer place, some 200 yards back of the original grave; and on Aug. 20, 1895, the spot was marked with a slab. A monumental shaft to his memory was erected May 30, 1901. See *Reports of Floyd Memorial Association* (Sioux City, 1897, 1901).—Ed."—Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 114.

<sup>89</sup>Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 114-5.

<sup>90</sup>Coues, Vol. I, p. 81, says this is now called Perry Creek, and that this bluff marks the present site of Sioux City.



THE FLOYD MONUMENT  
Erected near Sioux City and Dedicated May 30, 1901



river and as Mr. Durrien our Soues intpr. says "is navigable to the falls 70 or 80 Leagues and above these falls Still further, those falls are 20 feet or there abouts and has two princepal pitches, and heads with the St. peters [now Minnesota River—Ed.] passing the head of the Demoin, on the right below the falls a Creek coms in which passes thro Clifts of red rock which the Indians make pipes of,<sup>91</sup> and when the different "nations meet at those quaries all is piece." [*a sort of asylum for all nations, no fighty there*] passed a place in a Prarie on the L. S. where the Mahars had a Village formerly.

We have now completed the purpose of these articles, namely, to show the inception and organization of this great expedition, and to set out in detail its progress along the western boundary of what is now Iowa.

The whole story of the trip abounds in interest. They spent the winter of 1804-5 with the Mandan Indians at Fort Mandan, some thirty miles above where Bismarek is now located. The season of 1805 they ascended the Missouri to its source and went down the Columbia and spent the winter of 1805-6 near the mouth of the Columbia River. In March, 1806, they began their return trip, going up the Columbia, and re-crossing the mountains. Here the party divided for a time, some going down the Yellowstone and some down the Missouri. The party was reunited below the mouth of the Yellowstone on August 12, 1806. Their trip down the Missouri was made quite rapidly. On September 4 they reached the mouth of the Big Sioux River, visited the grave of Sergeant Floyd, which they found had been opened by the Indians. They refilled it and passed on. Some days by help of the current, and their sails and oars, they made as much as seventy miles. By September 9 they had passed what is now the southwest corner of Iowa, being only five days in traversing what took them on their upstream trip over a month. On September 21 they reached St. Charles where they were received with great hospitality by the inhabitants. On September 23, 1806, these travel weary explorers reached St. Louis and, "having fired a salute, went on shore and received most hospitable welcome from the whole village."<sup>92</sup>

<sup>91</sup>"The celebrated 'Red Pipestone Quarry,' in Pipestone County, S. W. Minnesota; it was first described by George Catlin, who visited it in 1836; the stone (a red quartzite) was named in honor of him, 'catlinite.' See his *N. Amer. Inds.*, ii, pp. 160, 164-177, 201-206; and *Minn. Geol. Survey Rep.*, 1877, pp. 97-109. The stone is even yet worked, although in crude fashion, by the Sioux Indians.—Ed."—Thwaites, Vol. I, Part I, p. 115.

<sup>92</sup>Coues, Vol. III, p. 1213.

Thus ended the great expedition. The actual distance traveled, including the side trips, was about 8,000 miles. This cost but one life, that of Sergeant Floyd, "and was done without another serious casualty, though often with great hardship, sometimes much suffering, and occasional imminent peril."<sup>63</sup> The comparatively youthful captains developed the qualities of ideal leaders, resourceful, vigilant, and brave, and the information they secured concerning the Northwest was of great value to their country.

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<sup>63</sup>Coues, Vol. I, p. V.

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#### IT'S HARD UPON US

Cold weather has come at last. Stoves are passing to and fro in every direction. Wood is snatched at a good round price, after it reaches the city; and sometimes from private wood-yards, without waiting to enquire the price. Over-coats are in good demand; fires are comfortable; health is improving; spirits are reviving; business increasing; mortality among the Brussel gentry daily expected. Dress warm, and prevent bad colds. Stop up the cracks in the house, and prevent the old women from scolding. Keep good fires, and prevent the squalling of the young ones. Go a-head; who cares for consequences?—*Weekly Miner's Express*, Dubuque, Iowa, October 27, 1847. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

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#### DEATH OF MAJOR MILLS

It is with extreme regret that we announce the death of our friend, Maj. F. D. Mills, of [Burlington] Iowa, on the field of battle, before the city of Mexico. He was a young gentleman of the highest order of talents and one of the very first legal men of the state. The news of his death is eminently calculated to mingle sorrow with the rejoicings of the people of Iowa, in view of the late brilliant victory.—*Weekly Miner's Express*, Dubuque, Iowa, September 29, 1847. (In the newspaper collection of the Historical Department of Iowa.)

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