

Original Journals of Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806

Printed from the Original Manuscripts...published in full and exactly as written ..edited ,notes, index by Reuben Gold Thwaites , LLd. New York, D odd Mead & Co., 1905.

Of this edition, fifty copies only have been printed of which this is No. 10.

(Spelling follows printing)

p. 11 Vol. V, Pt. 1

Friday May 9, 1806..We sent out several hunters early this morning with instructions to meet us at the lodge of the Twisted hair. Collecting our horses detained us untill 9 a.m. when we charged our packhorses and set out, our rout lay through a level rich country similar to that of yesterday; at the distance of 6 miles we arrived at the lodge of twisted hair; this habitation was built in the usual form with sticks mats and dried hay, and contained 2 fir(e)s and about 12 persons. even at this small habitation there was an appendage of the soletary lodge, the retreat of the taweny damsels when nature causes them to be driven into coventry; here we halted as had been previously conce ted , and one man with 2 horses accompa(n)yed the twisted hair to the canoe camp (1) ..referring to the camp made by the explorers at the forks of the Clearwater, Sept. 26, 1806) about 4 ms. in quest of the saddles. The Twisted hair sent two young men in search of our horses agreeably to his promis. The country along the rocky mountains for several hundred miles in length and about 50 in width is level extrenly fe tile and in oo many parts covered with a tall and open growth of the longleaf pine. near the watercourses the hills are steep and lofty tho (they) are covered with a good soil ant remarkably stony and possess mme timber than the level country. the bottom lands on the watercourses are rather narrow and confined tho'fertile and seldom inundated. This country would form an extensive settlement; the climate appears quite as mild as that of similar latitude in the Atlantic coast if not more so and it cannot be otherwise than healthy; t possesses a fine dry

pure air . The grass and many plants are now upwards of knee high . I have no doubt but this tract of ~~good~~ country if cultivated would produce in great abundance every article essentially necessary to the comfort and subsistence of civilized man. To its present inhabitants nature seems to have dealt with a liberal hand, for she has distributed a great variety of esculent plants over the face of the country which furnish them a plentiful store of provision; these are acquired with but little toil, when prepared after the method of the natives afford not only a nutri- p 12

cious but agreeable food. Among other roots those called by them the quawmash and Cows are esteemed the most agreeable and valuable as they are also the most abundant

...p. 14

(Lewis) Saturday May 10th, 1806... This morning the snow continued falling (until) 1-2 after 6 a.m. when it ceased, the air keen and cold, the snow 8 inches deep on the plain; we collected our horses and after taking ascant breakfast of roots we set out for the village of Tunnachemootoolt; our route lay through an open plain course S 35. E and distance 16 M; the road was slippery and the snow clogged to the horses feet and caused them to trip frequently, the mud at the sources of the little ravines was deep black and well supplied with quawmash. Drewyer turned off to the left of the road in order to hunt and did not join us this evening. At 4 in the afternoon we descended the hills to Cornearp Creek (This creek is sometimes called Kamai or Kamiah, but is generally known as Lawyer's Canon Creek; it takes this name from an Indian called by the whites Lawyer who claimed to be a son of the chief who kept the horses of the explorers during the preceding winter but James Stuart an educated Nez Perce told O.D. Wheeler that this claim was induced by vanity on Lawyer's part. In reality the hunting districts of Lawyer's father and Twisted Hair were many miles apart.ed.)

and arrived at the village of Tunnachemootoolt, the chief at whos lodge we had left the flag last fall. This flag was now displayed on a staff placed at no great distance from the lodge....

p. 15....

a principal chief by the name of Ho-hast-ill-pilp arrived with a party of fifty men from his village which is situated about six miles distant near the river. After we had eaten a few roots we spoke to them as we had promised and gave Tinnachemootoolt and Hohastillpilp each a medal; the former one of the small size with the likeness of M Jefferson and the latter one of the sewing medals (referring to a farmer sowing grain). 00001..

...p. 17 '(Clark's account)..

we gave medals to the broken arm or Tin-nach-e-moo-tolt and Hoh-hast-ill-pilp, two principal chiefs of the Chopunnish Nation and was informed that there was one other Great Chief [in all 4] who had but one eye, 00 He would be here tomorrow.

p 18

(Lewis' account) Sunday May 11, 1806...

The last evening we were much crowded with the Indians in our lodge, the whole floor of which was covered with their sleeping carcasses. We arose early and took breakfast. At 8 a.m. a chief of great note among these people arrived from his village or lodge on the S. side of Lewis's river. This is a stout fellow of good countenance about 40 years of age and has lost his left eye. His name is Yoom-part-kar-tin (The name is said to mean five big hearts. See Wheeler, Trail of Lewis and Clark, II, p. 167)

p. 19..we now pretty fully informed ourselves that Tunnachemootoolt, Neeshneparkkeeook, Yoomparkkartin and Hohastillpilp were the principal Chief(s) of the Chopunnish nation and rank in the order here mentioned; as all those chiefs were present in our lodge we thought it favorable to repeat what had been said yesterday and to enter more minutely

into the views of our government with respect to the inhabitants of this western part of their continent, their intention of establishing trading houses for their relief, their wish to restore peace and harmony among the natives, the strength, power and wealth of our nation etc.

p. 26..

In the weather diary for this date, Lewis wrote, Codex K, p. 148 "the natives inform us that the salmon have arrived at the entrance of the Kooskooske in great numbers and that some were caught yesterday in Lewis's river opposite to us many miles above the entrance of that river. From this village of the broken arm Lewis's river is only about 10 miles distant to the S.W. the natives also inform us that the salmon appear many days sooner in Lewis's river above the entrance of the Kooskooske than they do in that stream." (Editor)

p. 31

(Clark's account. Tuesday 13th of May, 1806... proceeded down the creek to the Flat head River a short distance below the entrance of the creek at the distance of 3 miles from the village. At this place we expected to have met the canoe which was promised to be furnished us and for which an Indian set out very early in this morning. We halted at the Flat Head river unloaded our horses and turned them out to feed. The man who set out early this morning to the forks of this river for a canoe did not arrive until after sunset. We remained all night; in the evening we tried the speed of several of our horses. These horses are strong, active and well formed. These people have immense numbers of them, 50 or 60 or a Hundred head is not unusual for an individual to possess.

The Chopunnish are in general stout, well formed active men .

P. 33..

(Lewis's account)

May 14, 1806.

..this was a very eligible spot for a ~~good~~ defense it had been an ancient habitation of the Indians; was sunk about 4 feet in the ground and raised around it's outer edge about three 1-2 feet with a good wall of earth, the whole was a circle about 30 feet in diameter around this we formed our tents of sticks and grass facing outward and deposited our baggage within the sunken space under shelter which we constructed for the purpose. Our situation was within 500 40 paces of the river in an extensive level bottom thinly timbered with longleafed pine. Here we are in the vicinity of the best hunting grounds from Indian information, are convenient to the salmon which we expect daily and have an excellent pasture for our horses. The hills to the E and North of us are high broken and but partially timbered; the soil is rich and affords fine grass, in short as we are compelled to reside a while in this neighborhood I feel perfectly satisfied with our position..(this was on the east or right hand bank of the Clearwater nearly opposite the town of Kamiah, Nez Perce Co. Idaho and not far from the eastern boundary of the Nez Perces Indian Reservation. The expedition remained in this camp longer than any other place upon the route except at Forts Mandan and Wlatsop. By analogy it is usually spoken of as Camp Chopunnish but there is no evidence that the explorers gave it that title. Wheeler, who visited the place in 1902 states that the circles of Indian wigwams were still to be discerned and that it is yet frequented by the Chopunnish, although white settlers are moving into the neighborhood. Editor.)

p. 66

(Lewis account)

Collins, Shannon and Colter set out to hunt.... Joseph and R. Boons Feilds returned accompanied by Hohastillpilp and several other inferior chiefs. The hunters informed us they were unable to reach the grounds to which they had been directed in consequence of the depth and rapidity of a large creek which falls in about 10 miles above.

(The South Fork of the Clearwater, also called American River, at its mouth is the town of Stuart.)

They passed up Combearp Creek at about 11-2 miles and a second creek rather larger at 3 M further. At the distance of 4 M up this last creek on their return they called at a village which our traders have never yet visited, here they obtained a large quantity of bread and roots of Cows on very moderate terms...

(Intervening pages descriptive of streams, distances, fishing for salmon, etc.)

p. 121

(Lewis' account) Tuesday, June 10th, 1806..our course being N 22 degrees E. thence N 15 W 2 m. to Collin's creek thence due North 5 m. to the eastern border of the quawmash flats where we encamped near the place we first met with the Chopunnish last fall (Quamash flats is now known as "eippe Prairie in Shoshone County, Idaho. Clark's view view of this extensive plain was Sept. 20, 1805, see Vol III pp. 77-8 ante. Ed.)

...the country through which we passed is extremely fertile and generally free of stone, is well timbered with several species of fir, long leafed pine and larch, the undergrowth is chooke cherry near the water courses, black alder, a large species of redroot now in bloom, a growth which resembles the pappaw, in its leaf, and which bears a burry with five valves of deep purple colour, two species of shoemate sevenbark, purple haw, service berry, goosburry, wild rose honeysuckle which bears a white berry, and a species of dwarf pine which grows about 10 or 12 feet high, bears a globular formed cone with small scales