

Jedediah Smith Society
April 2-5, 2023 Rendezvous
The People, Foods, and Landscapes of 1828



April 2-3 Guidebook (2): Oregon Coast
June 23 - July 13, 1828

**Travels Through the Lands of Tolowa, Tututni, Nasomah,
Miluk, Hanis & Quuiich**
by Jedediah Smith, Harrison Rogers & Alexander McLeod

The 2023 Jedediah Smith Society Rendezvous

From 1822 to 1830, Jedediah Smith led small fur trade brigades from Missouri to much of the Far West, including two expeditions to California, the second penetrating Oregon. Dale Morgan, author of the epic biography *Jedediah Smith and the Opening of the West*, says Jed's travels were second in importance to only the Lewis and Clark expedition. Jed was not only a trapper but also the leading Far West map maker of his time. His observations of people, botany, foods, and geography are chronicled in his journals, excerpts of which appear in the four guidebooks prepared for you by Bob Zybach, assisted by Joe Molter.

The society's four-day Rendezvous covers only a small part of Jed's second western odyssey. It starts near the confluence of the Trinity and Klamath Rivers in California where Jed made contact with the Hoopa peoples and ends at Fort Vancouver near today's Oregon-Washington border. You will observe many places where Jed's party camped with over three hundred horses and mules, read recovered journals, and study the latest maps. You will come to understand just how slowly Jed's men had to move over rough terrain through the homelands of native tribes—some friendly, some hostile. Driving a large herd inland to find pasture and fresh water, and navigating the rugged Oregon coast, were especially challenging.

You will also visit the site near the confluence of the Smith and Umpqua Rivers where fourteen of Smith's men were surprised and killed by Kelawatsets while in camp, preparing to continue their journey to Fort Vancouver. You may be surprised to learn that early accounts of the attack may not tell the whole story.

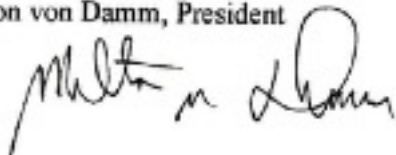
The story of the Umpqua attack has been retold many times. Historians generally agree that it is one of the three significant clashes between mountain men and natives in the 1820s. In July 2000 society members James Auld and Wayne Knauf led a rendezvous to the Umpqua site that included a memorial ceremony at the campsite near the confluence of the Smith and Umpqua Rivers where Jed's men were buried.

Our Rendezvous also documents the escape route of Jed and three survivors to Fort Vancouver and fort superintendent John McLaughlin's subsequent aid in helping Jed to recover some of the supplies, furs, horses, and mules stolen from the camp. Guidebooks 2 and 3 include the journal of Hudson's Bay Company brigade leader Alexander Mcleod, who tells about the return to the Umpqua River area. Another Hudson's Bay Company brigade captain who helped was Michael Laframboise, husband of Emily Picard, Wayne Knauf's great-great-grandmother.

The Jedediah Smith Society greatly appreciates the promotional assistance of the Oregon-California Trails Association, and we are pleased that Jedediah Smith has been nominated to their national Hall of Fame. James Auld wrote a very interesting article titled "Jedediah Smith's Disaster at Defeat River," published in the 2014 *Rocky Mountain Fur Trade Journal*, available from the Museum of the Mountain Man, Pinedale, Wyoming. That museum will also be hosting the 2024 National Fur Trade Symposium, "The Eve of the Rendezvous," September 12-15, featuring the Jedediah Smith brigade that included James Clyman, Tom Fitzpatrick, William Sublette and others, through South Pass to the Green River.

Welcome!

Milton von Damm, President





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The Jedediah Smith expedition crossing the entrance to South Slough in 1828. Drawing by Kevin Kadar.

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Jedediah Smith Expedition Trails and Campsites, June 23 - July 13, 1828

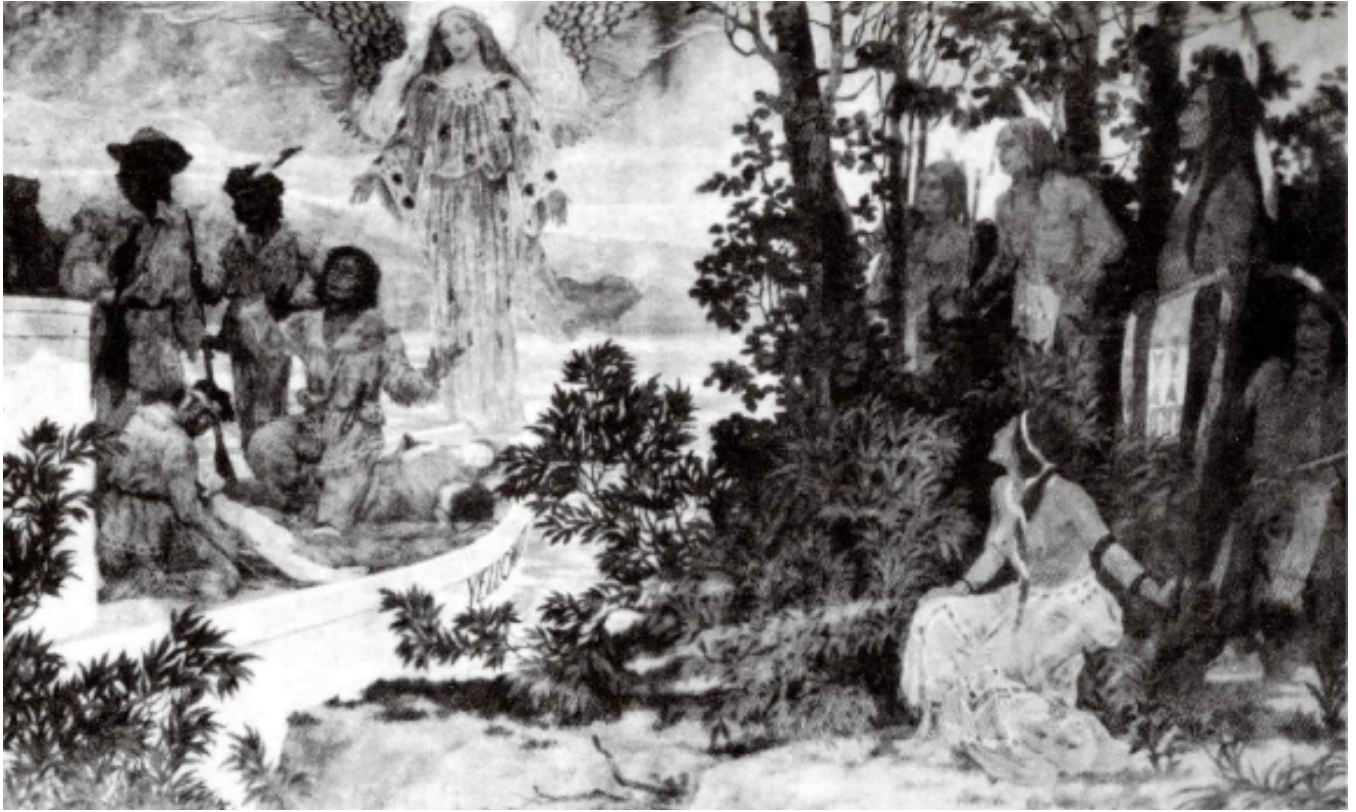
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 Douglas County GIS



Jedediah Smith Society 2023 Rendezvous
Guidebook #2 Table of Contents: June 23 - July 13, 1828

Winchuck River (June 23, 1828)	1
Chetco River (June 24, 1828)	2
Thomas Creek (June 25, 1828)	2
Pistol River (June 26, 1828)	3
Rogue River (June 27, 1828)	3
Euchre Creek (June 28, 1828)	5
Mussel Creek (June 29, 1828)	6
Brush Creek (June 30, 1828)	7
Sixes River (July 1, 1828)	7
Coquille River (July 2, 1828)	8
Whiskey Run (July 3, 1828)	15
Cape Arago (July 4, 1828)	15
Shore Acres (July 5, 1828)	15
Sunset Bay (July 6, 1828)	16
South Slough (July 8, 1828)	16
Hollering Place (July 9, 1828)	17
North Spit (July 10, 1828)	17
Winchester Bay (July 11, 1828)	18
Umpqua Bay (July 12, 1828)	19
Defeat River (July 13, 1828)	19
References (2023)	20



"The Peace That Passes Understanding," mural painted by Charles Holloway in 1910 is the largest painting in the Pierre, South Dakota Capitol Building. The scene shows Jedidiah Smith praying over the dying body of John Gardner, killed in a battle with Aricara Indians in 1823. This is said to depict "the first public Christian prayer in South Dakota history." Hugh Glass wrote to Gardner's parents that: "Mr. Smith, a young man of our company, made a powerful prayer, which moved us all greatly, and I am persuaded John died in peace." (Sullivan 1934: 10A; Auld 2008: 1-2)

ILLUSTRATIONS

Cover: Kevin Kadar 1986. "The Jedediah Smith expedition approaching Cape Blanco in 1828." (Douthit 1986: 42)

Frontispiece: Jose Cisneros 1990. "Jedediah Smith," Commissioned by Jedediah Smith Society, *Castor Canadensis*, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California: pp. 5-6.

Title Page: Kevin Kadar 1986. "The Jedediah Smith expedition crossing the entrance to south slough in 1828." (Douthit 1986: 80).

Jedediah Smith Society 2023 Rendezvous Guidebook #2
Tolowa, Tututni, Nasomah, Miluk, Hanis, and Quuiich Lands
By Jedediah Smith, Harrison Rogers, and Alexander McLeod
June 23, 1826 - July 13, 1828

Oh! God, may it please thee, in thy divine providence, to still guide and protect us through this wilderness of doubt and fear, as thou hast done heretofore, and be with us in the hour of danger and difficulty, as all praise is due to thee and not to man, oh! do not forsake us Lord, but be with us and direct us through.
 Harrison Rogers, Gans Prairie, May 22, 1828

Men's names with J.S. Smith

J. S. Smith	Joseph Lapoint
H. G. Rogers	Abraham Laplant
Thos. Virgin	Thos. Daws
Arthur Black	Charles Swift
John Turner	Richard Layla [Leland]
John Gaiter	Martin McCoy
John Hanna	John Reubasco
Emmanuel Lazarus	Toussaint Marishall
Joseph Palmer	John Peter Ranne
Peter Ranne	(a man of colour)

Winchuck River (June 23, 1828)

SMITH: June 23d North West 8 Miles At 3 Miles I arrived on the shore and from thence I traveled along the shore and sometimes immediately on the beach for 5 miles and encamped after crossing a creek 20 yards wide. The hills came within 1/2 mile or a mile of the sea, and were generally bare of timber. The Low land along the shore and in the valleys covered with high breaks and has some Miry springs. Many indians visited camp in the evening bringing berries small fish and Roots for trade. [] In the course of the day one Mule gave out and another ran back on the trail.

ROGERS: MONDAY, JUNE 23RD. All hands up early and preparing for a start; we was under way about 9 o.c. A.M., directing our course as yesterday N.W., and traveled 8 m. and enc. 3 miles from camp we struck a creek 20 or 30 yards wide and crossed it, thence 5 M. further, keeping under the mountain along the bottom and sometimes along the beach of the ocean. When we enc., the hills come within 1/2 mile of the ocean pararie, covered with grass and brakes. A little before we enc., we discovered the mule that packed the amunition to be missing; four men was sent immediately back in search of it and found it, and brought to camp just at night. 1 mule that was lame give out and was left, and another run off from camp, and went back on the trail with a saddle and halter on. A number of Inds. visited our camp, bringing strawberrys and commass for sale; the men bought all they brought, giving beads in exchange. We passed a number of wigwams during the day. One fine doe elk killed.

The day good.

Chetco River (June 24, 1828)

SMITH: June 24th West North West 3 miles and encamped at the mouth of a river 50 yards wide rapid at the mouth but as it was high tide I could not cross. The hills about the same distance from the coast as the day before and the low land thick covered with brakes scotch caps and grass. When starting in the morning I sent two men back for the Mules that had been left the day before. They came in the evening without the mules and I immediately sent two men back but they soon returned as the indians at a village close at hand did not appear friendly.

Near my camp was a village of 10 or 12 Lodges but the indians had all ran off. Among the indians of this country I have seen a small kind of Tobacco which is pretty generally cultivated. These indians Catch Elk in Pits dug in places much frequented. They are 10 or 12 feet deep and much Larger at the [] bottom than [] top. They are completely covered over and some of my hunters with their horses fell into one and got out with considerable difficulty.

ROGERS: TUESDAY, JUNE 24TH. We made an early start again this morning, directing our course N.N.W., and travelled 5 miles, and struck a creek about 60 or 70 yards wide, and, the tide being in, we could not cross, and were obliged to encamp on the beach of the ocean for the day. Sent two men back early after the mule that run off last night; they returned without finding it; and 2 more were immediately sent back in pursuit of it with orders to hunt all the afternoon and untill 10 or 11 o.c. tomorrow in case they could not find it this evening. The travelling pretty good yesterday and today; a great many little springs breaks out along under the mountain and makes it a little mirery in some of the branches. Enc. close by some Ind. lodges; they all had fled and left them; no visits from them as yet at this camp; 5 or six Inds. came to camp this morning, just before we started, and brought berries and fish for sale. Capt. Smith bought all they had and divided amongst the men. The day fair and pleasant.

Thomas Creek (June 25, 1828)

SMITH: June 25th North N West Early in the morning as it was low tide I packed up and forded the river. During the principal part of the days travel the hill came in close to the rocky shore. I was therefore obliged to turn out into the hills which were nearly bare of timber but brushy and cut by some dark ravines. In the morning when my horses were brought up I found two of them wounded with arrows and in the evening one was missing which I supposed to have been killed. This day I traveled 12 Miles which was much the best march I had made for a long time. Deer plenty and some Elk.

ROGERS: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1828. On account of the tide being low, we were ready for a start a little after sun rise; started and crossed the creek with out difficulty, it being about belly deep to our horses, and directed our course again N.W., keeping along a cross the points of pararie near and on the beach of the ocean and travelled 12 m. and enc. on the N. side of a small branch at the mouth where it enters into the ocean, close by some Ind. lodges; they had run off as yesterday and left their lodges. The 2 men that was sent back to hunt the mule, returned to camp a little after night and say the Inds sallied out from their village with bows and

arrows and made after them, yelling and screaming, and tried to surround them; they retreated on horseback and swam a small creek, and the Inds. gave up the chase. When our horses was drove in this morning, we found 3 of them badly wounded with arrows, but could see no Inds. untill we started; we then discovered a canoe loaded with them some distance up the creek close by a thicket and did not pursue them, knowing it was in vain. One deer killed, and several more wounded, and one elk wounded to-day while travilling. Deer and elk quite plenty. 2 horses left to-day that give out and could not travel. The travelling tolerable when compared to former days when in the mou. among the brush; some steep ravines to cross, but not very mirery. The day clear cold and windy for the season.

Pistol River (June 26, 1828)

SMITH: June 26th N N West 8 miles. On leaving camp I struck out from the Ocean following a ridge on a circuitous route [] until It came into the Ocean again at the mouth of a creek 20 yds wide where I encamped. The place from which I started [] in the morning was covered with brakes & brush when I got out among the hills I found some timber & good grass & where I struck the [] a sandy soil short grass low Pines Sand Cherries and strawberries.

ROGERS: THURSDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1828. We made an early start again this morning, steering, as yesterday, N.N.W. across several points of brushy and steep mou. and travelled 8 m. on a straight line, but to get to the place of enc., about 12 miles, and struck a creek about 30 yards wide at the entrance into the ocean, and, it being high water, we enc. for the day. 2 deer killed to-day. When we come to count our horses, we found one very valuable one missing that was killed, I suppose, by the Inds. on the 24 inst., when they wounded the other 3. We followed an Ind. trail from the time we started in the morning untill we enc.

Rogue River (June 27, 1828)

SMITH: June 27th North 7 Miles. With the exception of two or three steep points which I was obliged to pass over I was able during the day to travel along the beach. I encamped on the south side of a bay and close to its entrance which was 150 yards wide. The Bay itself was 3 Miles long and 1 Mile wide. At low water I found it quite fresh, from which circumstance I infered that it received a considerable river. After encamping I made rafts that I might be ready to cross the bay early on the following morning. On each side of the Bay were several indian villages but the indians had all run off. On a creek which I crossed 3 miles back was some beaver sign and also some in the bay.

ROGERS: FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH. All hands up early and under way a little after sun rise, and started along the beach of the ocean, crossed the creek at the mouth, where it was nearly belly deep to our horses, and purs[u]ed our route along the beach, it bearing N.N.W., and travelled about 7 miles and struck a river about 100 yards wide at the mouth and very deep, that makes a considerable bay and enc., and commenced getting timber for rafts. A number of Ind. lodges on both sides of the river; they had run off, as usual, and left their lodges and large baskets; we tore down one lodge to get the puncheons to make rafts, as timber was scarce along the beach. The weather clear and windy. The Inds. that run off raised smokes on the north side of the bay, I suppose, for signals to those that were absent, or some other villages, to let

them know that we were close at hand. All the Inds. for several days past runs off and do not come to us any more.

McLEOD: Thursday, January 11, 1827. Fine weather, continued our progress, we had not gone far when we discovered a village situated on the borders of a small river, sent some of our deputies forward to dissipate the confusion observed among the inhabitants, being on an eminence we could see all their motions in an instant they had their war garments on, and had their different weapons in hand, which were not laid aside, until we got in the midst of them, and given them every assurance of amity. Strengthened with the few trinkets we presented them, had the desired effect. This river is about 50 yards at ebb tide, termed, Ukejeh there were many Indians at the village, the majority being up the river, the same case at the other villages we saw, so that an idea of the population cannot be hazarded without liability to incorrectness. The Indians accompanying us prove defective in their official capacities, not possessing a knowledge of the language of these people so accurately as to serve our purpose effectually, on many points that we wish to get information cannot be obtained, Beaver works continue plentiful and the natives inform us that in the interior there is plenty, and confess that they never molest them, we endeavored as well as we could to encourage them to hunt beaver, but pleaded ignorance of the method of killing these animals, when told that beaver was the object of our pursuit, they appeared amazed and pointed towards the east of south, saying we would find plenty in small rivers flowing into the great one, the object of our research which was not far, before sun set if we continued our rout we would reach it. We accordingly set forward and reached the river about the hour the Indians told us, by a short rout over land thro' a fine country, covered well, fine grass in full verdure. This stream is called in the native dialect *Toototenez*, it falls short of the description report has given it, in size and depth for it does not exceed a quarter of a mile in breadth, where we fell upon it about four miles from the sea at a village containing about a dozen of Indians, for brevitys sake I shall pass over the confusion excited by our unexpected appearance, which however was attended with no consequence and was speedily terminated and perfect reconciliation established, which a few trinkets tended to strengthen. Formed our camp close to the village that we might observe their motions better and fixed on a convenient situation for our purpose, these people like the rest of their brethren dont trouble themselves about beaver, tho' vestiges exist in every creek that we past, not half from hence, we observed some of this date, still these people have not a skin amongst them they confirm the report that up this river beaver is plentiful, the Indians that accompanied us, kept company with the strangers till late hour, the few attached to our party as usual to our camp, about an hour after, the others evacuated their dwellings except a lame man whose infirmities precluded his following the others, we find out that the desire of communicating our arriv[al] to their friends influenced them to depart at such unseasonable hour, these people as well as the others we saw, seem poorly supplied with the means of subsistence, Whale Bl[ubber] seemingly they have a quantity, a dainty dish to them in general my men obtained some and praised it very much for its delicacy indeed it must proved to them for they swallowed it with avidity.

McLEOD: Friday, January 12, 1827. Fine weather, we borrowed canoes from [tears in manuscript] and proceeded to the junction of the river with the found two villages; one on the north, and the other onshore, the former inhabited, the latter, one family a dwelling, judging from the number of huts suggest idea that no small degree of alarm,

must exist, for it was [obvi]ous, that these dwellings had been lately abandoned , we were confirmed in the opinion, that our arrival caus[ed] uncommon concern, but observed our Informant, a prin[cipal] Indian and Leader of the tribe, they have resor[ted] to the and will returned with the evening, which prov[ed to] be the case, and we availed ourselves of the occasion to present [them] with a few trinkets and notified them of our research they told the same story as the others, that river was in beaver, that they were ignorant of the method ting the animals and besides having no market for furs made them more indifferent about them, they further added to our interrogatory questions, that they know of no great river south of our present situation, that this one on whose banks we situated, was the largest they were acquainted with or heard of. We formed our Camp on the north shore. Here the river is nearly a mile from bank to bank — but its channel is obstructed by shoals, formed of gravel, the bottom of the river is formed of the same and the water very transparent, its entrance very narrow, ebb tide not three hundred yards wide on each side a bank of sand on which the surf runs very high, a chain of rocks connected with the point on the north shore, runs several miles out to sea. The hills are lofty on both sides of the river, clayeish soil, with fine grass in full verdure less woods on the north, than the south shore as far we could see the hills continuing the same as far as the sight could extend, in the direction of the river, which appears to come from eastward, the want of a compass precluded ascertaing this point we have seen many seals on the river and many other marine animals not unlike the sea lion at which several shots were fired, without effect. 9 Bustards killed of larger size than any I have seen in this quarter; their colour dark, and under the wings deep brown.

Euchre Creek (June 28, 1828)

SMITH: June 28th N N West 6 Miles. Early in the morning as it was low water I commenced crossing. And when I had finished I had lost 12 or 15 drowned in the middle of the water. I know not the reason of their drowning unless it might perhaps be ascribed to driving them to much in a body. In three days I had lost by various accidents 23 horses & mules.

ROGERS: SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1828. All hands up early, some fixing the rafts for crossing the river and others sent after the horses. We had all our goods crossed by 9 o.c. A.M., and then proceeded to drive in the horses; there was 12 drowned in crossing, and I know not the reason without it was driving them in too much crowded one upon another. We have lossed 23 horses and mules within 3 days past. After crossing the river, we packed up and started along the sea shore, a N.N.W. course, and travelled about 6 miles and enc., sometimes on the beach and sometimes along the points of pararie hills that keeps in close to the ocean; the country back looks broken, and thickety, timbered with low scrubby pines and ceadars, the pararie hills covered with good grass and blue clover; the country has been similar as respects timber and soil for several days past, also grass and herbage. One deer killed to-day.

McLEOD: Sunday, January 14, 1827. Fine weather, we had an interview with the [princi]pal Indians of the place at an early hour and notified [them of] our intentions to join our party, and observed that [we wo]uld again visit them in quest of Beaver, in reply to [which] they replied as before, that up this river would find..... [tears in the manuscript] abandoned the idea of

ascend this river for a proper.....canoes these people have, are not all calculated.....such strong currents as run in this river, they are [shaped] like [a tr]ough, square at each end, their breadth about.....of their length. On leaving our camp we went.....animals killed yesterday laid, many Indians.....us, to whom we gave the greatest share, reserving a little.....us forward; while the men were preparing their [brea]kfast,.....of the natives succeeded in escaping unobserved.....one of our small hatchets after our search made in which the remainder of the natives joined, to no avail we had recourse to other means and detained half a dozen of them for sometime, till a message was delivered to the principal characters, signifying our intentions of recovering the stolen article, or else ample remuneration made us in return in a short time, three Chiefs with about sixty followers made their appearance, and informed us that our suspicions were well founded, but that the offender was out of reach and some days would elapse before the article could be recovered, to bring the case to a termination, they offered us a hostage and gave us up the services of an Indian of their tribe till our return when they would recover the stolen article and restore it, this settlement was acceded to and both parted us with our hostage on our return and the Indians to their dwellings --- we availed ourselves of the opportunity this circumstance offered of intimating our abhorrence of thieving and that indeed it was the value of the article as the act to have passed it over in silence might not only leave a bad impression but actuate them to further aggression, we encamped near river Ukejeh, a few Indians from thence came to us, spent part of the evening at our camp and went back.

Mussel Creek (June 29, 1828)

SMITH: June 29th N N West 5 Miles. The traveling for the last two days much alike alternately on the beach and over the hills which generally closed in to the shore near which the country was generally prairie with some thickets. Farther back from the coast the hills were high rough and covered with thickets & timber. This day I could have traveled farther had it not been high tide which prevented me from traveling on the beach and the hills were too rough to allow me to leave the shore. In the vicinity of my camp the country was clothed with fine grass and other herbage, a good grazing country though somewhat rough.

ROGERS: SUNDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1828. We made an early start again this morning, steering as yesterday N.N.W. along the beach and hills, and travelled 5M. and enc. on account of the water being high, which prevented us from getting along the shore, or we should have travelled a great deal further, as the point of the mou. was too ruff that come into the beach to get along. The travelling yesterday and to-day much alike. I killed one deer after we enc. The day clear and warm.

McLEOD: Monday, January 15, 1827. High northerly wind with frequent showers of hail and snow continued our progress passed the river Ukejeh [Euchre Creek?] had an interview with the Indians, passed the river Hene Chenni [Mussel Creek?] at dusk we put up in the face of a steep hill, where we laid much exposed to the wind – two deers killed and one only rendered to the camp.

Brush Creek (June 30, 1828)

SMITH: June 30th North 5 Miles. After traveling 2 Miles I was obliged to leave the coast and travel over the hills to my encampment which was a short distance from the shore where there was good grass. From a high hill I had an opportunity to view the country which Eastward was high rough hills and mountains generally timbered & north along the coast apparently Low with some prairie. In climbing a precipice on leaving the shore one of my pack Mules fell off and was killed.

ROGERS: MONDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1828. We was up and under way in good season, directing our course N.N.W. along the beach 1 mile, then took a steep point of mountain, keeping the same course, and travelled over it and along the beach 6 miles more, and encamped. Lost one mule last night, that fell in a pit that was made by Inds. for the purpose of catching elk, and smothered to death; one other fell down a point of mou. today and got killed by the fall. The day clear and pleasant.

McLEOD: Wednesday, January 10, 1827. Fine weather, continued our rout, in consequence of many steep rocks, we had to ascend and descend the hills alternately, little or no wood, having a foot path along which we followed. Passed the river *Quatachen* and river *Henne-Chenni* both small and not above knee deep water at ebb tide, Beaver vestiges in both, the natives never molest the we observed also several Sea Otters close to the rocks; one was wounded by a rifle shot, but for want of a canoe, we lost it, met with some Indians in the course, after their panic was dissipated and a few presents handed them, they assented to keep us company, so we continued in company, till evening when we shared our booty of the day with them, having three deer we gave them one and reserved two small ones for ourselves distance 13 miles. Country rough tho' free of woods. Many tracks of Elk and deer. Seen no harbors for vessels along this part of the coast, except where points of rocks can afford, which are more favorable to Indian canoes than any other crafts.

Sixes River (July 1, 1828)

SMITH: July 1st 1828 North 9 Miles. At 5 Miles from camp crossed a creek the outlet of a small Lake on which was some Beaver sign. At this place the hills recede from the shore leaving a bluff from 30 to 100 feet in height. Immediately on this bank is a narrow skirt of prairie and further back low Pine & brush. The soil thin and loose. Encamped on a river 60 yards wide on which was some beaver sign. I found the tide too high to cross. For the three past days but one deer had been killed but as we had dried meat we did not suffer from hunger. We saw appearances of Elk have been abundant in the vicinity when the grass was tender. For many days we had hardly got sight of an indian and but one had visited camp since my horses were killed. In the course of the days travel one of my horses was crowded off from a cliff and killed.

ROGERS: TUESDAY, JULY 1ST, 1828. All hands up early and under way, steering as yesterday N. along the beach of the ocean and across the points of small hills and travelled 12 miles and enc. The day clear and warm; one Ind. in camp early this morning. The country for several days past well calculated for raising stock, both cattle and hogs, as it abounds in good

grass and small lakes a little off from the beach where there is good roots grows for hogs. One horse killed again to-day by falling.

McLEOD: Sunday, January 7, 1827. Fine weather, till midday when heavy rain and occasionally hail came on, accompanied by high S.W. wind – with the rising sun six men and self on board of a canoe, descended the [Coquille] river to its confluence with the Ocean, from hence afoot along the beach about 14 miles and sixteen by water, passed a small river by the natives (Chiste etudi) [possibly New River] formed our Camp near where our people were lately trapping, on the border of an extensive marsh or swamp. Saw many wild fowl, but the stormy weather precluded hunting, tho' our situation and circumstances would render it a necessary expedient for our means of subsistence entirely depend on the chase.

McLEOD: Monday, January 8, 1827. Fine weather, we started, having previously sent forward our three Indians, (for we took one on the way) to obtain guides and Interpreters at the next river, we found them before the Indians came with a canoe, the village being situated on the east bank of a small lake, which divided us from them, and without a craft we could not get at them, for no wood is to be found on the west shore, which is composed of sand thrown up by the sea, after waiting some time at last a canoe brought us, still further delay incurred before we got a guide: that object accomplished we continued our journey. This tribe of Indians is called, *Got tam you*, the discharge of the lake we passed yesterday, and today passed the river of the same name, also another stream about an hundred yards wide, here we found a deserted village; for want of timber we were obliged to use the planks with which the natives form their huts to raft us over the river. Beaver muck seen at every river as we go along, the Indians who never saw a European face before, seemed to be alarmed, for we observed in the course of the day, several runing [sic] with all their might from us. Thro' the means of our Interpreter, we hailed them but ineffectually. This river termed *Squits en*. Proceeded about 17 miles and formed our Camp on the border of a small lake, about a mile and a half long killed 3 geese and a duck, saw Elk tracks, tho of a late date, yet we are too much hurried to lose time to hunt.

McLEOD: Tuesday, January 9, 1827. Fine weather: as we preparing to start, we saw a Beaver swimming opposite to our camp, and gave the name to the Lake --- he was shot at but too long distance to do execution.

Coquille River (July 2, 1828)

SMITH: July 2nd 12 Miles North principally along the shore at 6 Miles from camp passing a small Lake. During the days travel the hills were generally 3 or 4 Miles from the shore the intermediate space being interspersed with grassy prairie brush, sand hills & low Pines.

ROGERS: WEDNESDAY, JULY 2ND, 1828. We made a pretty early start again this morning, steering N., and travelled 12 miles, and enc. No accident has happened in regard to horses to-day. We travelled pretty much along the beach and over small sand hills; the timber, small pine; the grass not so plenty nor so good as it has been some days past. The country, for 3 days past, appears to leave the effects of earth quakes at some period past, as it is quite cut to pieces in places and very broken, although it affords such an abundance of good grass and

clover. The weather still good. As the most of the mens times expired this evening, Capt. Smith called all hands and give them up there articles, and engaged the following men to go on with him, at one dollar per day, untill he reaches the place of deposit, viz;

John Gaiter -- Abraham Laplant --
 Arthur Black -- Charles Swift --
 John Hanna -- Thos. Daws --
 Emanuel Lazarus -- Tousaint Marishall

Daws time to commence when he gets well enough for duty.

Also Peter Ranne and Joseph Palmer, at the above named price, one dollar per day, and Martin McCoy, 200 dollars, from the time he left the Spanish country, untill he reaches the deposit.

McLEOD: THURSDAY OCTOBER 26, 1826. Rained most part of the day very heavily. We took advantage of the ebb tide agreeable to our Guides desire. The obscurity of the night suggested the Idea of entrusting the management of our craft to our new Guests, who acquitted themselves handsomely course three miles west then turned to the south, up an inlet where we found an Indian family lodged; being out of danger we waited day light then proceeded as before, 4 miles and secured our canoe with our baggage and things on the mens backs, we entered the woods in a westerly course, the distance of six miles and made the Ocean. Continued our progress on the beach composed of sand hard and level. The close of the day brought us to a fine river about a hundred and twenty yards broad [Coquille River: McLeod and his men are now in Miluk Coos territory, near the historical Indian town of Nasomah], except near the sea, it assumes the shape of a Bay, up this stream, we were told, the country abounded with Beaver; but that like every other Indian report of the kind deserves little credit. Our unexpected arrival caused much alarm, as we came unobserved within a few yards of the dwelling of a few families, before we gave them notice of us; however their fears soon subsided and their aspect recovered its former gaiety, for we could hear their merriment at the moment we gave notice of our approach. After distributing a few presents with which these poor people were much gratified we proceeded to a convenient spot to pass the night, signifying to the natives our intentions of ascending the river on the morrow, and requested them to notify their friends of our intentions, and added if they had beaver, would readily traded with them. To all our questions they replied in the affirmative. Before we had kindled a fire, messengers were off to give notice to their friends up the river of our mission.

McLEOD: FRIDAY OCTOBER 27, 1826. Weather fine. Prudence dictated the necessity of keeping watch during the night: the result justified the measure, the night was not far spent when a party of seven and twenty of the natives came to us, but with no evil intentions, at least we observed no symptims of hostile inclination on their part, yet it evidently appeared, that the Indians of our party, stood much in awe, of the Intruders, after a few hours conversation, as well as we could make ourselves understood and paying them for the few fish they brought, we signified our wish of going to rest; and the party left and proceeded to the houses close by and set up a dance, which annoyed us all night. When the day dawned we obtained a Canoe and

proceeded up the river about 12 miles, visited several little villages from one to the other. The party of Indians following us increased as we ascended. Altho' they possess Beaver, they were not very eager to open a traffic with us. Observing this, I resolved to return to the spot we occupied last night and to renew our visit on the morrow with more apparent prospects of success. As far as we have proceeded the river keeps the same width: the country on each side is low and marshy, beaver vestiges frequently seen and the natives confirm the report that beaver is plentiful within land. Obtained fresh salmon for our supper. Wild fowl plentiful, time is too precious to hunt. Traded 3 Sea Otters, 27 large and small beavers and 3 common Otters.

McLEOD: SATURDAY OCTOBER 28, 1826. Rain fell heavily all night, we were so far fortunate as not to be incommoded by it during the day. Conformable to our resolutions of yesterday, proceeded up the river and put up at dusk for the night by an Indian dwelling containing two families the distance we come in short, we made frequent stoppages at the different residence of the natives, traded 45 beavers large & small.

McLEOD: SUNDAY OCTOBER 29, 1826. The rain falling in torrents all day caused this days detention: traded a small otter skin. Some Indians cast up with the meat of an Elk, they found drowned in the river, yet my men relished the meat tolerably well, and made their supper of it.

McLEOD: MONDAY OCTOBER 30, 1826. The rain having abated in the course of the night, we had an early start, still ascending the river, till about 10 A.M. having reached the limits of our Journey, we returned towards the sea, but had to put up for the night a few miles above the first village. The period for our return to our party is drawing to a close, and it would create serious uneasiness to disappoint our people, to avoid which we need make some exertion on our way back. Our interrogatory questions to the Natives of this river, produced no satisfactory result, relative to their knowledge of the Country, or its inhabitants to the Southward of which they profess themselves ignorant, alledging that they never venture in that direction beyond another small river about thirty miles from hence, where a few of their friends reside. Seemingly they are not acquainted with any great body of water in this neighbourhood, they make mention of an old man residing about the source of this stream, who is in the habit of visiting a river of some note to the Southward of us, the rout thereto is over land about three or four days Journey, and they imagine that body of water to be the one we allude to – as far as we have been this stream, the country wears the same aspect denoting the appearance of possessing beaver. Traded 13 beavers.

McLEOD: TUESDAY OCTOBER 31, 1826. Constant rain during the day. As we intimated our intentions to the natives of returning in some time hence, we did not fail admonishing them to make every exertion to collect beaver to trade. Being hurried continued tracing our steps back at the hazard of wetting our furs having no other means of securing them from wet but by wrapping them in our blankets. Encamped where we disembarked the 26 Instant [near the mouth of the Coquille], found our canoe removed from the place we left it: this was caused by the extraordinary rise of water from the late heavy rain Killed two Bustards many more might shot had we time for the purpose.

McLEOD: MONDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1826. Fine weather, canoes are not easily got here, as the Indians have resorted to the upper part of the river where fish is more abundant. It is moreover reported that the Indians grumble at our presumption in trapping without paying them

tribute: to see into the truth of this Laframboise and P. [Pierre] Charles took a turn up and visited several houses, recovered the stolen trap and learned the origin of the above complaints, falls on two lads with Ignace and Jacques [Iroquois freemen from the Willamette Valley], both of the Umpqua tribe, and like them, they have given too much scope to their tongues, the first meeting with them I shall try if little wholesome advice will have effect, if not I warrant other means that I can command, will keep them in subjection; else their masters require some thing of the kind.

McLEOD: THURSDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1826. Heavy rain all day and night. Laframboise accompanied P. Charles to set traps, but, meeting an Elk which they killed, returned with part of the meat. In the evening Aubichon and his associate arrived from trapping no success owing to the great rise of water from the late excessive rains.

McLEOD: FRIDAY DECEMBER 1, 1826. Rain fell in torrents all night, but subsided a little in the course of the day. Laframboise accompanied by [Nicholas] Dupont started for Deputy's [Jean Baptiste Deputy dit McKay] Camp with a message to the latter. P. Charles is going for the remainder of the animal killed yesterday, met with a herd and killed six more, part of which brought to the camp. Four Beavers brought today. A party of Indians visited us today: some among them led us to expect them in a day or two, as they had a few skins which they disposed to trade.

McLEOD: SATURDAY DECEMBER 2, 1826. Constant rain, in consequence of which the water rises rapidly and proves a serious obstacle against trapping. Men employed in bringing meat to the camp, till the darkness of the night rendered it necessary to defer till tomorrow to bring the remainder. A party of Indians came to us and we obtained fourteen Beavers large and small from them, late in the evening two of our men who were trapping up this river, (Shequits) arrived with the skins of four beaver, and an otter, they report, the country to be inundated; they have been up to the forks [apparently Myrtle Point] where they left their companions with their traps under water and no possibility of getting at them, till the heavy rains subside.

McLEOD: SUNDAY DECEMBER 3, 1826. Heavy rain still prevails, a part of an Elk having remained on the field was brought to camp. Men and women employed in preparing skins and curing meat: a job not easily accomplished under such unfavorable weather. 4 Beaver brought to Camp.

McLEOD: TUESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1826. The rain somewhat subsided and fine weather ensued but we cant flatter ourselves with the hope of a continuance. Traps gave four Beaver, various reports are circulated by the Natives rather unfavorable to our views; however appearances denote no cause of danger, as those stories came thro' a channel not much to be relied on, creates of course, little uneasiness, for it is evident those Indians in the marvellous and endeavor to excel one another in fictions most likely with an intent to dissuade us from prosecuting our Journey to the Southward; for on this subject they never fail in representing insurmountable obstacles, and add that the natives are vicious and very numerous, those and similar other stories of a like nature have of late so often assailed my ears that a repetition passes unnoticed, nor will all they can say or do deter me from accomplishing the object in view.

McLEOD: WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 6, 1826. Weather fine. Finished scraping the skins and

made further preparations to proceed up the Channel to join the other division of our party, hired canoes from a party of Indians that paid us a temporary visit and returned to their quarters. Dubruille [John Baptiste Dubreuil] and Joudoin [Charles Jeaudoin] gone to bring their traps, they have leave of absence of the night.

McLEOD: THURSDAY DECEMBER 7, 1826. Rained hard all day, the two men who went yesterday for their traps returned and brought two beavers as luck would have it, they met a she Bear and two Cubs, they could only succeed in securing the former, the young ones escaped. One of our canoes carried off by the rise of the water in the course of the night and brought to us by an Indian who received suitable compensation.

McLEOD: THURSDAY DECEMBER 28, 1826. Fine weather. Eight men under the guidance of P. Charles departed for the purpose of trapping in a river southward of us they descend this river to the sea from hence proceed along the beach, the two Indians that accompany them, are to act as Interpreters. In the course of the day, the remainder of the party, except Ignace, who attends to his traps, proceeded down stream below our first encampment, in this stream, many vestiges of beaver. Few Indians are now seen, to what we formerly saw, occasioned by the failure of fish which makes the natives resort to other parts.

McLEOD: FRIDAY DECEMBER 29, 1826. Still fine weather, all hands setting traps, with instructions to be at the camp every night, unless leave of absence is previously obtained. A party of Indians visited us, they were much gratified with a hearty meal we gave them

McLEOD: SATURDAY DECEMBER 30, 1826. Same weather as yesterday. At dusk Ignace and family arrived, he caught seven beavers and otters, since we left him others who visited the traps set yesterday, brought two beavers. More traps set – many shots missed at otters.

McLEOD: SUNDAY DECEMBER 31, 1826. Fine weather still, altho' beaver so common hereabouts, the ebb and flow of the Ocean is much against trapping; moreover in land, the height of the water proves an insurmountable obstacle, for the men can neither, proceed afoot nor with craft, brush wood and fallen trees obstruct the various channels – 4 Beaver brought to the Camp. Indians engaged as guides, to show where beaver resides.

McLEOD: MONDAY JANUARY 1, 1827. Fine weather, all the men out the whole day the close of which brought them home, with only 3 beavers a party of Indians visited us, among whom were many elderly men whom we interrogated on various subjects, but to little purpose as they can give us no satisfactory information or else they plead ignorance, it is obvious, fiction is predominant failing with them.

McLEOD: Tuesday, January 2, 1827. Fine weather. Having but six men about me still they were not backward in observing the usual ceremony of the new year, a fathom of tobacco given them on the occasion – afterwards they were directed to decamp – from hence, to a more eligible spot about seven miles nearer the Ocean [Riverton], which we reached in good time to form our Camp. Great indication of beaver. Two Elks killed a part of one brought to Camp.

McLEOD: Wednesday, January 3, 1827. Fine weather, the men after bringing the meat we had in

the field to the camp, went to visit their traps, they only caught one Beaver, two missed, in the course, we heard beaver playing in the water.

McLEOD: Thursday, January 4, 1827. Rained at intervals. The Indians who accompanied P. Charles and party arrived, reported no bright prospects little or no Beaver to be found, they brought the skins of two state that the party will soon be here, unless they find greater encouragement than they have thitherto experienced, the natives attribute the disappearance of the beaver to the hight of the water one beaver caught, an Umpqua Indian who ranks as a chief with this people, voluntarily accompanied us since leaving said river and was one of those that accompanied the party to the southward on his return yesterday, passing a village situated by this stream, some miles westward of us, took advantage of a favourable opportunity and seized on the person of a youth and succeeded in carrying him with impunity: no doubt this act of aggression will be imputed to us, as being committed by an individual attached to our party; therefore to do away with any bad impression, this act of cruelty might create, after reproving the old fellow sharply, in presence of many Indians, for his misconduct took the youth from him and returned him to his friends.

McLEOD: Friday, January 5, 1827. Heavy rain in the course of the night, succeeded by fine weather during the day. Sent two men to deliver the above mentioned youth to his Parents, who were grateful for our interference. Perre Charles & four of the party arrived, the others have stopped to lay their up a small river where some Beaver vestiges were seen, they have had no success: seventeen Beaver is all they caught. All hands daily at their traps, they brought eight beaver today two men stopped out to examine a creek running some distance to the interior.

McLEOD: Saturday, January 6, 1827. Cloudy weather. Aubichon and Joudoin who slept out on leave of absence, returned today, brought one beaver and two cranes, made preparations to proceed with a few men along the coast, the object in view is to reach, if possible, the great [Rogue] river, said to be some distance to the southward all our endeavors to obtain satisfactory account of it have failed but I hope the excursion in contemplation, will put the question at rest. Settled two Indians to be of the party, gave instructions to the people remaining at the camp to continue trapping, turn about day after day, only half of them to absent themselves at once.

McLEOD: Wednesday, January 17, 1827. Weather still more stormy than yesterday, in the evening the wind increased to a gale, however we reached our camp, found every thing safe, the night being far spent when we got home, the Indians accompanying us could not keep up, but did not stop in the rear, our hunters had but little success, both with traps as well as with the gun; yet it is acknowledged both beaver and elk are plentiful; the rise and fall of water is so frequent and generally on either extreme which renders trapping a very precarious business at this season.

McLEOD: Thursday, January 18, 1827. Stormy weather continued throughout the day the arrivals preparing to set traps, granted leave of absence to Kennedy and Laderoute, to be here the day after tomorrow, to leave their traps set, if appearances justify the measure. Two beaver and an otter brought to camp, at my suggesting to some of our party previous to my departure on my late jaunt to proceed to river Cahouse [Coos] for the purpose of trade, the instruction was followed up, but no success ensued in consequence of the high value the Indians put on the few furs they possessed, being informed by stragglers that we put an advance on our property, above

the rate allowed at the establishment which precluded the possibility of settling with them and without being authorised I am not justifiable in establishing such precedent, as would satisfactory to those people, for it is very evident they will not give their skins, under the value of the Fort Vancouver Indian Tariff. I felt somewhat disappointed that Laframboise and party are not arrived.

McLEOD: Friday, January 19, 1827. Same weather as yesterday with rather less rain men started in various directions to set traps and hunt large animals provisions scarce.

McLEOD: Sunday, January 21, 1827. Cloudy weather, and light rain all day, an elk and a beaver brought to camp, the missing of Beaver is echoed from every mouth all day; the meat of three elk brought in and a beaver. Having barely time for the men to reach the establishment agreeable to orders, making allowances for detention by stress of weather, it is now necessary to put a stop to trapping even if time permitted, the weather is too unfavorable for the purpose.

McLEOD: Monday, January 22, 1827. Same weather as yesterday, issued orders for all the traps to be taken up, in doing which two beaver were found in them. Women employed in scraping skins settled with the little Chief Kitty yeahun and Neaze who return to their respective homes along the coast. Made some preparations for starting tomorrow should the weather permit. As the navigation of the Umpqua is very dangerous at this season of the year, suggests the other rout by the north east branch of this river, as the surest way, as we can by means of canoes reach the foot of the mountain from thence men can easily in three days carry our property over to McKays camp, at least where we last left them in a fine plain at the base of the mountain, southward from hence. Some of the party having traps above were allowed to start to recover them.

McLEOD: Tuesday, January 23, 1827. Cloudy weather, with frequent showers of rain Aubichon, Joudoin Turoucoohinna requested to proceed by the Umpqua to recover some property they left there in November which I agreed to, having no burthen but their own things from where the navigation is dangerous, they can proceed by land gave a note to Ignace for Laframboise directing him to afford the party what assistance he can, and take every advantage of the favorable weather to get forward, directed this little party to keep together with the exception of Ignace who stopt to finish scraping a skin or two meantime the others go a short distance forward to lay their traps and are to wait for him, about midday the remainder of the party and self proceeded a few miles up the river, the heavy rain made us put sooner than we otherwise would have done, having upwards of two hundred skins in furs and no proper covering gives much trouble to preserve them from injury. The men who preceeded us yesterday, we found near where we formed our Camp, they could not recover some of their traps owing to the heavy rise in the water, in the traps taken up, four Beavers were found in them.

McLEOD: Wednesday, January 24, 1827. The rain fell so heavily that we could not stir many Beaver vestiges about our camp, induced the men to set a few traps some Indians came to us from above, report many elk in that quarter water is very high and the current proportionally strong. In the course of the afternoon Ignace cast up, with a sick child of his, whose indisposition suggested the idea of coming to us to obtain medical assistance. The childs case is not dangerous, tho' the father alarmed.

McLEOD: Thursday, January 25, 1827. Heavy rain – in the course of the night the water rose about four feet perpendicular in the river, during the night the Indian that was given us as hostage, effected his escape he was seduced by an acquaintance of his who residing on this river who accompanying Ignace, the latter Indian informed of this circumstance took to the woods and we saw him no more, confirmed us in the opinion that he was privy to the others escape. Ignace departed in the course of the forenoon, I admonished him to make all haste and join the others, in fifteen days he expects to reach the old fort at the Umpqua, the appointed place of rendezvous.

McLEOD: Saturday, January 27, 1827. Heavy rain so that were forced to remain in camp, three elks killed and the meat brought in, three Indians stopped with us, on their way down stream, with a cargo of camass, their chief subsistence at present, fish having long ago almost entirely failed in this river which made the majority of the Indians to resort to other places.

Whiskey Run (July 3, 1828)

SMITH: July 3d 5 Miles N N West. At 2 Miles from camp I came to a river 200 yards wide which although the tide was low was deep and apparently a considerable River. On first arriving in sight I discovered [] some indians moving as fast as possible up the river in a canoe. I ran my horse to get above them in order to stop them. When I got opposite to them & they discovered they could not make their escape they put ashore and drawing their canoe up the bank they fell to work with all their might to split it in pieces.

ROGERS: THURSDAY, JULY 3RD, 1828. We made a pretty early start, steering N. along the pine flatts close by the beach of the ocean, and travelled 2 m., and struck a river about 2 hundred yards wide, and crossed it in an Ind. canoe. Capt. Smith, being a head, saw the Inds. in the canoe, and they tryed to get off but he pursued them so closely that they run and left it. They tryed to split the canoe to pieces with thir poles, but he screamed at them, and they fled, and left it, which saved us of a great deal of hard labour making rafts. After crossing our goods, we drove in our horses, and they all swam over, but one; he drowned pretty near the shore. We packed up and started again, after crossing along the beach N., and travelled 5 miles more, and encamped. Saw some Inds. on a point close by the ocean; Marishall caught a boy about 10 years old and brought him to camp. I give him some beads and dried meat; he appears well and satisfied, and makes signs that the Inds. have all fled in their canoes and left him. I killed one deer to-day. The country similar to yesterday; the day warm and pleasant.

Cape Arago (July 4, 1828)

ROGERS: FRIDAY, JULY 4TH. We made a start early, steering N.N.W. 9 m., and enc. The travelling pretty bad, as we were obliged to cross the low hills, as they came in close to the beach, and the beach being so bad that we could not get along, thicketty and timbered, and some very bad ravenes to cross. We enc. on a long point, where there was but little grass for the horses. Good deal of elk signs, and several hunters out but killed nothing, the weather still good.

Shore Acres (July 5, 1828)

ROGERS: SATURDAY, JULY 5TH, 1828. We travelled 1 1/2 miles to-day N. and, finding

good grass, enc. as our horses was pretty tired. Two Inds., who speak Chinook, came to our camp; they tell us we are ten days travell from Catapos on the wel Hamett, which is pleasing news to us. Plenty of elk signs, and several hunters out, but killed nothing.

Sunset Bay (July 6, 1828)

ROGERS: SUNDAY, JULY 6TH. N. 2 miles to-day and enc., the travelling very bad, mirery and brushy; several horses snagged very bad passing over fallen hemlock; after encamping, two elk killed.

ROGERS: MONDAY, JULY 7TH, 1828. We concluded to stay here to-day for the purpose of resting our horses and getting meat and clearing a road to the mouth of a large river that is in sight, about 2 miles distant that we cannot get too without. About 100 Inds. in camp, with fish and mussels for sale; Capt. Smith bought a sea otter skin from the chief; one of them have a fuzill, all have knives and tomahawks. One a blanket cappon, and a number have pieces of cloth. The weather for several days past good.

South Slough (July 8, 1828)

ROGERS: TUESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1828. We made an early start, directing our course N. along the beach and low hills; the travelling very bad on account of ravenes, fallen timber, and brush. We made 2 miles and struck the river and enc. The river at the mouth is about 1 m. wide, the Inds. very numerous, they call themselves the Ka Koosh. They commenced trading shell and scale fish, raspberries, strawberries, and 2 other kinds of bury that I am unacquainted with, also some fur skins. In the evening, we found they had been shooting arrows into 8 of our horses and mules; 3 mules and one horse died shortly after they were shot. The Inds. all left camp, but the 2 that acts as interpreters; they tell us that one Ind. got mad on account of a trade he made and killed the mules and horses. The weather still good. One horse left today that was ma[i]m[ed].

McLEOD: WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1826. The rain continued unabated all night, of course, we had a restless night, having no other canopy but the heavens. As soon as we could see, we got afloat and directed our course forward till we reached the rocky point, noticed above, the tide flooding confirmed the story of our Guide, and we had to wait for the ebb before we dared venture, therefore we had to stop short of the villages for the night. Killed a couple of Bustards & a heron, an Elk was wounded, the hurry of the moment only prevented us from tasting his flesh.

McLEOD: THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1826. It rained heavily all night, the day was fine. We started to join the small party sent ahead on our rout, who are waiting for us at an appointed place. Course South, distance 9 miles encamped late and some had to sleep on board their Canoes for want of a better place. Saw many Indians employed in fishing &c. some wild fowl killed.

McLEOD: FRIDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1826. Fine weather. Continued the same course as

yesterday up an inlet to its termination at a portage half mile long [Overland], distance today ten miles. Our men being stationed at the south end of the portage came to us and returned with each a load of our things. Some Indians cast up who also assisted, however we had to stop for the night, at the north end. This little party since leaving the camp, caught 13 Beavers.

Hollering Place (July 9, 1828)

ROGERS: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9TH. We made an early start again this morning, and crossed the 1st fork of the river, which is 400 or 500 yards wide, and got all our things safe across about 9 o.c. A.M., then packed up and started along the beach along the river N., and travelled about 2 miles, and struck another river and enc. We crossed in Ind. canoes; a great many Inds. live along the river bank; there houses built after the fashion of a shed. A great many Inds. in camp with fish and berris for sale; the men bought them as fast as they brought them. We talked with the chiefs about those Inds. shooting our horses, but could get but little satisfaction as they say that they were not accessory to it, and we, finding them so numerous and the travelling being so bad, we thought it advisable to let it pass at present without notice. We bought a number of beaver, land, and sea otter skins from them in the course of the day.

North Spit (July 10, 1828)

ROGERS: THURSDAY, JULY 10TH, 1828. We commenced crossing the river early, as we had engaged canoes last night; we drove in our horses and they swam across; they had to swim about 600 yards. Our goods was all crossed about 9 o.c. A.M. and 2 horses that was wounded, and one was much, remained, that Capt. Smith and 5 men stay to cross; the 2 horses dyed of there wounds, and Capt. Smith swam the mule along side of the canoe. He was some what of opinion the Inds. had a mind to attact him from there behaviour, and he crossed over where the swells was running pretty high, and, there being good grass, we enc. for the day; the Inds. pretty shy.

The river we crossed to-day unites with the one we crossed yesterday and makes an extensive bay that runs back into the hills; it runs N. and S., or rather heads N.E. and enters the ocean S.W., at the entrance into the ocean its about 1 1/2 miles wide.

McLEOD: Tuesday, October 25, 1826. Fine weather. Proceeded about six miles and landed at a Village of two houses, where we were very hospitably treated and breakfasted on sturgeon and salmon, after satisfying our host with a few trinkets, we continued our progress after a delay of two hours half mile further on terminated our Journey by water. Put up our crafts in a secure place and proceeded along the beach with our baggage and some trading articles to secure a welcome reception, carried on mens backs in this manner, we drudged on three hours and came to a small river whose breadth does not exceed thirty yards [probably Tenmile Creek: McLeod and his troupe are now in Hanis Coos territory], yet Indians find plentiful supply of salmon trout in it, as we were informed by a few that cast up at the moment we appeared, their habitations being in the neighborhood they observed our approach from a distance and came to us with extreme caution apparent dismay, which soon was dispelled when notified of our friendly intentions, being the first people of a different colour to themselves they had ever seen, their eyes

were fixed on us, our fire arms attracted particular notice, tho, they were aware of the use of them had never witnessed an instance of the effect. We lost an hour to allow the men to refresh themselves and went forward about nine miles and formed our camp near a small Lake, having receded from the beach since leaving the little river, yet walked on bare sand with now and then a clump of trees dispersed here and there, the sand is so loose as to leave the prints of a Bears feet very plain, yet we saw none, and but few tracks of deer; indeed there is no grass to attract the latter. A messenger was dispatched ahead to notify the natives of our approach.

McLEOD: Wednesday, October 25, 1826. Light rain at intervals, for which we are ill prepared, having no other covering than a coat and blanket each. Past a restless night; the rain fell so heavily that we had to lose time in the morning to put our arms in order, after which we continued our Journey about seven miles to a river or rather an inlet, the discharge of several rivers [Coos Bay], the most noted is of no great magnitude, the main Channel running into the Ocean is about a mile broad. This being the season for the salmon trout to ascend the different streams, the natives had an abundant supply of which we obtained some for trinkets. The main land is lofty and covered with impenetrable wood, if we can judge from appearances. After the ceremony of meeting was over, we experienced a work to get an Individual to serve in the capacity of a linguist further on. No one appeared willing to accept our offer; alledging that they were unacquainted with the inhabitants of the next river; or rather, I imagine, apprehensive of trusting themselves amongst them, less they suffer for past aggressions, we had to visit several habitations and at last succeeded with great deal of entreaty to gain our individual and he requested, we would grant him the liberty to engage a second, to which we readily assented, by this time, the day was far spent; however we got out of the reach of the majority of the Indians and past the night about three miles short of the Ocean, a short distance to the Southward of where we first made this river. The loose sand heaped by the violence of the wind, proved very fatiguing to the men who had burthens to carry. We hired a sizable canoe to take us forward our old Chief and suite declined to go further, he was left to his own will, still we had four natives, attached to us, seemingly well disposed to serve us, yet the new comers somewhat discomposed, tho they place every confidence in us, which alone I believe has influenced them to comply with our solicitations relying on our protecting for their safety. Our Guide informed us, that for expeditions sake, we ought to take advantage of the ebb tide, as we had a rocky point ahead [Fossil Point] to double, which at flood tide would be attended with danger.

McLEOD: THURSDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1826. Fine weather. Early in the morning we were on board reached the principal on the afternoon where we landed our Guide traded ten beaver and took our leave of these people and reached the little river [Tenmile Creek] where we formed our Camp for the night. When we past here few Indians were to be seen, now the number is pretty great; and in fact, they are so much dispersed at this season of the year, that an Idea of their number must be erroneous, to a person passing amongst them: for my part I dare not hazard an opinion certain not to come near the thing.

Winchester Bay (July 11, 1828)

ROGERS: FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1828. All hands up early and under way, had an Ind. who speaks Chinook along as a guide. Our course was N. along the beach of the ocean, 15 miles, and struck [another] river that is about 300 yards wide at the mouth and enc., as it was not

fordable. We crossed a small creek, 3 yards wide, 10 miles from camp. To-day we enc. where there was some Inds. living; a number of them speak Chinook; 70 or 80 in camp; they bring us fish and berries and appear friendly; we buy those articles from them at a pretty dear rate. Those Inds call themselves the Omp quch.

The day windy and cold. Several of the men worn out. Peter Ranne has been sick for 6 weeks, with a swelling in his legs. The country about 1/2 mile back from the ocean sand hills covered with small pine and brush, the sand beach, quit.

Umpqua Bay (July 12, 1828)

ROGERS: SATURDAY, JULY 12TH. We commenced crossing the river early and had our goods and horses over by 8 o.c., then packed up and started a N.E. course up the river and travelled 3 M. and enc. Had several Inds. along; one of the Ind. stole an ax and we were obliged to seize him for the purpose of tying him before we could scare him to make him give it up. Capt. Smith and one of them caught him and put a cord round his neck, and the rest of us stood with our guns ready in case they made any resistance, there was about 50 Inds. present but did not pretend to resist tying the other. The river at this place is about 300 yards wide and make a large bay that extends 4 or 5 miles up in the pine hills. The country similar to yesterday. We traded some land and sea otter and beaver fur in the course of the day. Those Inds. bring Pacific raspberries and other berries.

McLEOD: Monday OCTOBER 23, 1826. Fine weather. In the course of the forenoon we started in a body, leaving Laframboise in Charge with an assistant. All the families remained at the camp. After obtaining canoes in addition to the number we have, our party gradually diminished as we approached the sea. Being coupled in each canoe together they took different directions up the various streams in hopes of finding beaver. They were directed not to exceed ten or twelve days absence at which period I expect to return. With five men and two Indians in a canoe, accompanied by the old Chief and suite in another craft, continued descending the main river till dark, having run the distance of about seven and twenty miles, put up for the night in sight of the sea, yet not at the mouth of the river, where breadth gradually increased as we approached the Ocean, its utmost limits may be about a mile and a half in breadth but at our camp noy above hundred yards. Past the Villages situated opposite the rapidous part of the river, for the convenience of fishing — past which the navigation is fine, without any impediment in contrary directions rapids and frequent shoals are often met with. The bottom of the river is of freestone which adds much to the difficulty of ascending it. After dusk 2 canoes with two Indian families hove in sight and our followers had to go out to them, before they would venture to come nigh us; they had a cargo of berries with which they were going forward to exchange the same for salmon — having to depend on what chance may put in our way for subsistence, we had recourse to salmon for our supper, which we obtained by way of barter from the Natives coming along. Saw plenty of wild fowl but could not lose time to hunt.

Defeat River (July 13, 1828)

ROGERS: SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1828. We made a pretty good start this morning, directing our

course along the bay, east and travelled 4 miles and enc. 50 or 60 Inds in camp again to-day (we traded 15 or 20 beaver skins from them, some elk meat and tallow, also some lamprey eels). The traveling quit[e] mirery in places; we got a number of our pack horses mired, and had to bridge several places. A considerable thunder shower this morning, and rain at intervals through the day. Those Inds. tell us after we get up the river 15 or 20 miles we will have good travelling to the Wel Hammett or Multinomah, where the Callipoo Inds. live.

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