

Narrative  
of the  
United States Exploring Expedition  
during the years  
1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842  
by  
Charles Wilkes, U.S.N.  
Commander of the Expedition.  
In four volumes  
Vol. V.

Phil. Lea & Blanchard,  
1845.

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Chapter IV. Columbia River, 1841.

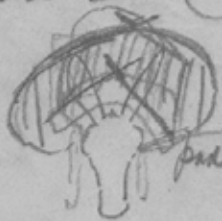
pg 134. - Orders were immediately given for them to join the over-land expedition to California, under Lieutenant Emmons, who was just about proceeding to the Willamette Valley, where his party had been organized, with our own force & the sutlers & traders who were engaged to accompany it to California. After the party was collected, it consisted of -

Lieutenant Emmons  
Passed Mission <sup>Red</sup>  
" " <sup>Gloves</sup>  
Assistant Surgeon <sup>Whittle</sup>  
Boatly, Seaman  
Sutton  
Waltham  
Mayer  
Sergeant Stearns  
Colonel Hughes (marines)  
Private Marsh  
Private Smith (squad)

J. R. Peale, Naturalist  
W. Rich, Botanist  
J. D. Dana, Geologist  
A. J. Agate, Artist  
J. D. Mackenzie, Assistant Botanist  
Baptist Guardipii, guide  
Tibbitts  
Black + Sept 21<sup>st</sup> an armed Indian, by permission.  
Ward  
Ward  
Ward  
Inass (Indian hunter)

Those who joined the party for a safe escort, were Mr. Walker & family consisting of his wife, sister, three sons, & two daughters; Burrows, wife & child; Nichols, with his wife & child. The whole party numbered 39, with 76 animals, 44 of which were pack-horses.

Chapter VI (28)



dry & brown  
tender purple  
pale saddle  
pale or appichemens

(28) Emmons, Peale, Rich, & Agate all had attacks of ague & fever

(29) On the morning of the 9<sup>th</sup>, they had a severe frost. In the course of the day they passed Goble Creek, & encamped on the Inass. Here they prepared themselves fully for their journey, by trimming their horses' hooves &

228. "cartridges filled & balls run to the amount of 50 round apiece; and deer meat had been picked over a slow fire, & put into packs for transportation.

Sept 19. -

229. On the 19<sup>th</sup>, the first grizzly bears were seen; here also the white-tailed deer was last sight of, & the black-tailed species met with. Elk were seen in great numbers.

234. Most of the gentlemen of the party had suffering excruciating from attacks of the ague; the chill was very violent & several were obliged to stop for a hour or two during their continuance.

27<sup>th</sup> - The party now had strong reason for apprehending an attack: Lieutenant Emmons, therefore, took such precaution as was necessary to clear the party from any dangers, by throwing a detachment on foot in advance of the main party.

235. Some of the horses began now to give out, & they were obliged to abandon them.

On the 28<sup>th</sup>, they arrived at the foot of the Boundary Range  
a smoke warning by the Klamath Indians to the Shasta tribes

236. On the 29<sup>th</sup>, they set out to ascend the Boundary Mountains, which separate Mexico from the United States. 1200-1300 ft high

237. At the summit, they got their first view of the Klamath Valley. Mount Shasta, a high snowy peak, of a sugar-loaf form, which rose through the distant haze, 100 mountains, 45 miles distant.

In consequence of the illness of some of the party, it was concluded to remain stationary on the 30<sup>th</sup>.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of October, they were waiting to take an easy start.

The Indians (in surprise) were quite naked except the moccasins.