



near some willows which afforded us a sufficient quantity of fuel to cook our dinner which consisted of the ballance of the dogs we had purchased yesterday evening and some jerked Elk. we were overtaken to day by several families of the natives who' were traveling up the river with a Num! of horses; they continued with us much to our ennoyance as the day was worm the roads dusty and we could not prevent their horses crouding in and breaking our order of March without using some acts of severity which we did not wish to commit. after dinner we continued our march through a leavel plain near the river 16 miles and encamped about a mile below 3 Lodges of the fritened band of the Wallahwallah nation, and about 7 miles above our encampment of the 19th of Oct: last. after we encamped a little Indian boy cougth several chubbs with a bone in this form  which he substituted for a hook. those fish were of  about 9 inches long. we covered our selves perfectly this evening from the rain by means of an old tent. Saw a Goat and a small wolf at a distance to day. made 28 miles.

[Lewis:]

Sunday April 27th 1806.

This morning we were detained untill 9 A.M. in consequence of the absence of one of Charbono's horses. the horse at length being recovered we set out and [*passed above our camp a small river called Youmalolam riv. & to*] at the distance of fifteen miles passed through a country similar to that of yesterday; the hills at the extremity of this distance again approach the river and are rocky abrupt and 300 feet high. we ascended the hill and marched through a high plain 9 miles when we again returned to the river, I now thought it best to halt as the horses and men were much fatiegued altho we had not reached the Wallahwollah village as we had been led to beleive by our guide who informed us that the village was at the place we should next return to the river, and the consideration of our having but little provision had been our inducement to make the march we had made this morning. we collected some of the dry stalks of weeds and the stems of a

shrub which resembles the southernwood; made a small fire and boiled a small quantity of our jerked meat on which we dined; while here the principal Chief of the Wallahwallahs joined us with six men of his nation. this Chief by name *Yel-lept!* had visited us on the morning of the 19 of October at our encampment a little below this place; we gave him at that time a small medal,¹ and promised him a larger one on our return. he appeared much gratified at seeing us return, invited us to remain at his village three or four days and assured us that we should be furnished with a plenty of such food as they had themselves, and some horses to assist us on our journey. after our scanty repast we continued our march accompanied by Yellept and his party to the village which we found at the distance of six miles situated on the N. side of the river at the lower side of the low country about 12 m. below the entrance of Lewis's river. This Chief is a man of much influence not only in his own nation but also among the neighbouring tribes and nations. This Village consists of 15 large mat lodges. at present they seem to subsist principally on a species of mullet which weigh from one to three lbs. and roots of various descriptions which these plains furnish them in great abundance. they also take a few salmon trout of the white kind. Yellept haranged his village in our favour intreated them to furnish us with fuel and provision and set the example himself by bringing us an armfull of wood and a platter of 3 roasted mullets. the others soon followed his example with respect to fuel and we soon found ourselves in possession of an ample stock. they burn the stems of the shrubs in the plains there being no timber in their neighbourhood of any description. we purchased four dogs of these

¹ "His medal found last year [1891?] on an island about mouth of Wallawalla River." His village was in Yakima Co., Wash., opposite mouth of Walla Walla River, where is town of Wallula. — COUES (*L. and C.*, iii, pp. 970-971). See our vol. iii, pp. 132-134. — ED.

"The Walla Walla tribe are descended from slaves formerly owned and liberated by the Nez Percé Indians. They permitted their slaves to reside and to intermarry in their families, and reasoning on the principles of natural justice, they concluded that it was not right to hold in slavery their own descendants, and liberated them, and they are now a respectable tribe." — REV. S. PARKER (*Journal of Exploring Tour*, p. 249).

people on which the party supped heartily having been on short allowance for near two days. the indians retired when we requested them this evening and behaved themselves in every respect extremely well. the indians informed us that there was a good road which passed from the columbia opposite to this village to the entrance of the Kooskooske on the S. side of Lewis's river; they also informed us, that there were a plenty of deer and antelopes on the road, with good water and grass. we knew that a road in that direction if the country would permit it would shorten our rout at least 80 miles. the indians also informed us that the country was level and the road good, under these circumstances we did not hesitate in pursuing the rout recommended by our guide whos information was corroborated by Yellept & others. we concluded to pass our horses over early in the morning.

[Clark:]

Sunday April 27th 1806

This morning we were detained untill 9 A M in consequence of the absence of one of Shabono's horses. the horse being at length recovered we set out and to the distance of 15 miles passed through a country similar to that of yesterday. (passed Muscle Shell rapid) and at the expiration of this distance [the cliffs] again approached the river, and are rocky abrupt and 300 feet high. we assended the hill and marched through a high plain 10 miles where we again returned to the river. we halted, altho we had not reached the *Wal-lah-lah-lah* Village as we had been led to believe by our guide who informed us that the village was at the place we should next return to the river, and the consideration of our haveing but little provisions had been our inducement to make the march we had made this morning. we collected some of the dry stalks of weeds and the stems of shrubs or weeds which resemble the southern wood; made a small fire and boiled a small quantity of our jerked meat on which we dined; while here we were met by the principal Chief of the *Wal-lah-wal-lah* Nation and several of his nation. this chief by name *Yel-lep-pet* had visited us on the morning of the 19th of Oct: at our encampment imediately opposit to us; we gave him at that time a small medal, and