

current strong,
g in; the salts,
, and in every
s the Missouri.
ed with wood;
own yellow and
es. From this
ne south, at the
ted his course,
gh, and passing
ne dry ravines³⁷
return to the
out four miles
on the north in
the party from
west wind high;
the game just
and foxes; he
wounded a large
Along the river
v in full bloom,

er part of last
cloudy and cold,
tain Lewis pro-
on the left side,
urse yesterday.
s wide at the
otwithstanding
the vast quan-
us, which, being
loam. At the

agure's.) The road
I came down this
ked on his map.
also a very fine Mule

mouth of this stream, which he called Lark creek, the bluffs are very steep, and approach the river so that he ascended them and, crossing the plains, reached the river, which from the last point bore N. 50° W. four miles from this place; it extended north two miles.³⁴ Here he discovered a lofty mountain, standing alone at the distance of more than 80 miles, in the direction N. 30° W.,³⁵ and which from its conical figure he called Tower mountain.

(p. 248) He then proceeded on these two hills, and afterward in different courses six miles, when he again changed for a western course, across a deep bend along the south side. In making this passage over the plains, he found them like those of yesterday, level and beautiful, with great quantities of buffalo, and some wolves, foxes, and antelopes, and intersected near the river by deep ravines. Here at the distance of from one to nine miles from the river, he met the largest village of barking-squirrels³⁶ which he had yet seen; for he

³⁴ An obscure sentence. Lewis E 43 has: "From the entrance of this Creek (which I called Lark C.) the river bore [bore] N. 50° W. 4 m. At the entrance of this creek the bluffs were very steep and approached the river so near on the Stard. side that we ascended the hills and passed through the plains; at the extremity of this course we returned to the river, which there bore North 2 mls." The creek was called Lark from the abundance of a small bird which Lewis carefully describes, E 40. This is the black-breasted lark-bunting or longspur, *Centrophanes (Rhynchophanes) macrourus*, which abounds in Montana in the breeding season, together with the chestnut-collared lark-bunting, *C. ornatus*. See my articles on these birds, in Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. IV. No. 3, July, 1878, pp. 579-585. Lewis' Lark creek is the Black coulée.

³⁵ An unfortunate discrepancy here. Lewis E 43 has: "I discovered a lofty single mountain which appeared to be at a great distance, perhaps 80 or more miles, it bore N. 52° W. from it's conic figure I called it tower Mountain." Here is a difference of 22° from the text. But the text has been corrected from proper data; so that Tower mountain is no other than the main peak of the somewhat famous Three Buttes or Sweet-grass hills, which are cut by the parallel of 49° N. across their northern foot-hills, and which from Lewis' point of view would appear as one mountain.

³⁶ Lewis E 43 has "burrowing or barking squirrels," and no description; but I judge from my knowledge of the locality and of the animal, that the species was not the prairie-dog, but the tawny gopher or spermophile, *Spermophilus richardsoni*, which abounds in the region of the Milk and Missouri rivers. See Allen, Monogr. N. A. *Rodentia*, 1877, pp. 848-860, and Coues,