

WayBill From Fort Hall to Willamette Valley.

Emigrants to travel the Southern Route in safety, should strictly observe the following direction, to wit.

- 1st. To carefully extinguish their camp fires, to prevent the burning of the grass.
- 2d. To travel in companies of about 20 wagons, and at least 25 men able to bear arms.
- 3d. To keep a guard with their animals at all times when not traveling, (day and night). Three or four men on guard at a time will be sufficient on any part of the road.
- 4d. Never to sleep two nights in the same camp—but move every day if but a short distance, nor pen or tie up their teams at night, but allow them to feed wherever they can.
- 5th. Always to select an open spot for a camp, at a distance from the timber and brush along the streams, and from the rushes about the Lakes. The stock also should be kept away from such places, as the Indians conceal themselves in them to do mischief.
- 6th. From the head waters of Ogden's River to the Cascade Mountains, the Indians along the road are poor, cowardly and treacherous, they are beggars by day and thieves at night. The less emigrants have to do with them either as friends or enemies the better for them. They should be kept at a distance, by signing them away by day and firing a few shots occasionally through the night to let them know you are vigilant.

The Rogues' river Indians are rather better but more dangerous. They will wish to trade horses (which they have stolen), skins, salmon, &c. for guns and ammunition, but it is not only unlawful to trade them these articles but very unsafe to arm them, for they will undoubtedly steal your property or kill you if they have an opportunity. There is but few of the Umpqua's and of course they are not dangerous—but they have stolen from, *robbed* and *murdered* the emigrants. If you should need their assistance in crossing the Umpqua river, pay them for the service what is right but do not permit them to extortion.

7th. From where Greenwood's cut-off enters the Bear river valley on a direct course (nearly E. & W.) to the head of the Cajoux creek is less than 100 miles, by the road it is 225. There is nothing to prevent wagons from making this cut off, but some 6 or 7 miles of rough road in descending into Cache valley: this might be examined, and its practicability determined in a day or two.

Mr. Anderson and many other mountaineers you will meet with on Bear river are well acquainted with this route and would conduct a party through for a trifle. I would advise emigrants to examine, and if practicable to make this cut-off, it will avoid some bad road and save seven or eight days travel.

If the road still pass Fort Hall, it will be as follows.

From Fort Hall, to American Falls on Snake river.	24 miles.
Good camps to the big spring 2 miles above the falls. Crossing of Cajoux creek,	26 “
A rough road and scarce of grass, the last water is at the crossing of Fall creek, 10 miles above Cajoux.	
Up Cajoux creek.	35 “
At the crossing of this creek the roads fork, the northern route continues down Snake river, the southern route goes up the creek, good grass along the Cajoux, and camps plenty.	
To Goose Creek,	17 “
The road when it leaves the waters of Cajoux creek, follows up a brook into a narrow rocky pass of the mountain,—it is 8 or 9 miles to the next water, two springs about a mile apart, the next water is about 3 miles from Goose creek, a good camp—Road hilly and rough.	
Up Goose Creek	20 “
Good wood and good grass. The last camp on the waters of Goose creek is a sulphur spring, on the north side of a hollow, and opposite to the place the road climbs the hill.	
First spring in Hot spring valley.	12 “
Crooked rough road.	
Along Hot Spring valley.	35 “
From the first it is about 5 miles to the next water, 3 or 4 more to some sulphur springs, 10 miles to the next water, from which there is plenty of grass and water to the head of the valley. The hot spring from which the valley takes its name, is about 5 miles from the head of the valley.	
First waters of Ogden’s river,	8 “
Ogden’s River,	22 “
The road formerly run round the S. end of the mountain, and a day’s travel longer than at present. The right road follows the little stream through a narrow defile about 3 miles length, which a party in advance of the wagons could much improve in a short time.	
Down Ogden’s River,	200 Miles.
About 50 miles from where the road first crosses Ogden’s river a handsome little stream called Martins’ Fork, comes in from the North, below this stream, the road leaves the river and passes over the hills about 15 miles, at about half-way, there is water in three little springs about a mile apart and grass for encampments. Below this the road in cutting across bends, is considerable distances. Emigrants may easily regulate their travel to suit these bends. The Oregon and California roads fork at a large bend of the river, where the	

river turns directly south—the Oregon road here leaves it and runs on a west course towards a gap in the mountains.

Springs in the pass,
Rabbit Hole Springs,
Black Rock,

12 “
13 “
20 “

From Ogden’s river to the Black Rock, is known as “the dry stretch” and to perform the journey in safety, emigrants should send a party 2 or 3 days in advance to dig out large reservoirs for the water at the springs, by which means water may be had for their animals.—At the first springs there is some grass, at the second there is little or none, but at Black Rock there is abundance.

Emigrants should encamp at the first springs, and perform the journey from there to the Rock in the next day and night. The loose animals should be driven ahead as fast as possible until they reach the Rock, and not suffered to drink at the second springs as the water should all be reserved for the teams. Care should be taken to prevent the loose animals from leaving the road during the night travel, as many have been lost by neglecting this precaution.

From the Rabbit hole springs, Black Rock is in sight in a N.W. direction across a level plain, it is the south end of a range of naked burnt mountains and all the water in its vicinity is nearly boiling hot. There is about 5 miles south of the Rabbit hole springs a hot spring and a plain of grass, if the road passed that way it would be longer, but a night drive would be avoided, it is worth examination.

Last Hot Spring,
Salt Valley,
First camp in High Rock Canion,
Up High Rock Canion,

5 “
20 “
10 “
20 “

The High Rock Canion is a great natural curiosity, a good road, handsome little meadows and excellent water inclosed by beetling cliffs, rising in places hundreds of feet perpendicular.

Little Mountain Pass,

18 “

Four miles from the last water of high rock creek to a good camp at a running brook, two miles further there are springs left of the road, fine grass and water at the pass on both sides of the ridge.

Warm Springs,
Summit of Siera Nevada,

12 “
18 “

The road in 1846 run directly across the dry lake to plum, creek about 12 miles from the warm springs.—The front company last year, having nooned at the warm springs—left the road, and struck off to the left for the foot of the mountain in order sooner to make a camp, the rest of the emigrants followed—the old road is 3 or 4 miles shortest.

Plenty of grass and water all along the mountain sides on both sides of the pass within half a mile of the summit.		
Keep close watch here the Indians are very mischievous.		
Goose Lake,	10	“
Immigrants to California, should follow the Oregon road to this point, and turn down the foot of the mountain, by doing so they would avoid those tremendous mountains so difficult on the present route.		
Around the Lake,	20	“
Canion Creek,	8	“
Down Canion Creek,	10	“
Goff's Springs(warm water,)	8	“
Big Spring,	4	“
Shallow Lake,	10	“
Sacramento river (long drive,)	20	“
Crossing of Sacramento, (Rock Bridge,)		4 “
First camp on the Klamet Lake,	10	“
First Creek,	7	“
Second Creek (Fish Creek,)	3	“
Third Creek, (Big Spring,)	6	“
Leaving of the Lake,	6	“
Crossing of Klamet river,	10	“
First water in Beaver Creek,	18	“
At the leaving of the Klamet river, the road enters the timber of the Cascade Mountain, and as Beaver Creek is the first camp, parties should make an early start and the first one, should send persons ahead to open the road. Good grass on Beaver creek.		
Crossing of Beaver Creek,	6	“
Round Prairie (good camp,)	2	“
Head waters of Rogues river,	8	“
Down South Fork,	20	“
Rogues river,	15	“
Umpqua Mountain,	35	“
First 14 miles, good road, next 14, very hilly, last 7 up the valley of a creek, good road.		
Through Umpqua Mountain.	12	“
Send a party before you to open the road, make an early start and you will get through in a day—you go over other mountains, this you go through.		
Down South fork to crossing of Umpqua river,	30	“
Scott's Farm,	20	“
Calapooia Mountain,	5	“
Over the mountains to Willamette valley,	10	“
From the Siera Nevada, to Willamette valley, there is no scarcity		

of grass or water—camps may be had every few miles except as before noted.

As the Emigrants may be days without seeing an Indian, the indolent and incautious may think there is no necessity to keep a strict watch over their animals.

And the humane may think it wrong to refuse a poor Indian a piece of bread.

To the first I would remark that it is better to spend a few hours every second or third night in guarding their cattle than to be left in the desert without a team, or arrive in Willamette without a cow to give them milk, *the people here are poor and hard hearted*. The humane I would remind, that gratitude is a sensation unknown to a savage; the beings you would tame by kindness, will take the life of the living, or disinter the dead for the sake of the clothes that cover their bodies.

And as they give only to those they fear, they ascribe your charity to the same motive. Fear in you encourages aggression in them.

In 1846, Mr. Newton gave to a poor Umpqua, some powder and balls to kill a deer, the Indian returned the same night and murdered him with his own ammunition. When you see the bodies of your deceased friends torn out of their graves and stripped by these Goules, you will not consider the sentence a harsh one which keeps them at a distance.

JESSE APPLGATE