

2. An unknown wood-pecker.
3. Golden eagle.
4. Sharp-tailed grouse.
5. White and blue genetic morphs of the snow goose.
6. Probably Richardson's ground squirrel.
7. Maybe the northern pocket gopher.
8. Sacagawea's roots may have come from the hog peanut, which Lewis compared to the Jerusalem artichoke.
9. The Hidatsa hunting camp was above Snake Creek, McLean County, North Dakota.

*sapsucker*<sup>2</sup> as they are sometimes called, <and> the beautiful eagle, or *calumet bird*,<sup>3</sup> so called from the circumstance of the natives decorating their pipe-stems with its plumage and the Prairie Hen or grouse.<sup>4</sup>

April 9, 1805

[LEWIS] we saw a great number of *brant*<sup>5</sup> passing up the river, some of them were white, except the large feathers in the first and second joint of the wing which are black. there is no other difference between them and the common gray brant but that of their colour . . . Capt Clark walked on shore to-day and informed me on his return, that passing through the prairie he had seen an animal<sup>6</sup> that precisely resembled the burrowing squirrel, except in point of size, it being only about one third as large as the squirrel, and that it also burrows. I have observed in many parts of the plains and prairies the work of an animal<sup>7</sup> of which I could never obtain a view. their work resembles that of the salamander common to the sand hills of the States of South Carolina and Georgia; and like that animal also it never appears above the ground . . . the Bluffs of the river which we passed today were upwards of a hundred feet high, formed of a mixture of yellow clay and sand — many horizontal stratas of carbonated wood, having every appearance of pitcoal at a distance; were seen in the face of these bluffs. these stratas are of unequal thicknesses from 1 to 5 feet, and appear at different elevations above the water some of them as much as eighty feet. the hills of the river are very broken and many of them have the appearance of having been on fire at some former period . . . when we halted for dinner the squaw busied herself in searching for the wild artichokes which the mice collect and deposit in large hoards. this operation she performed by penetrating the earth with a sharp stick about some small collections of drift wood. her labour soon proved successful, and she procured a good quantity of these roots. the flavor of this root resembles that of the Jerusalem Artichoke,<sup>8</sup> and the stalk of the weed which produces it is also similar, tho' both the root and stalk are much smaller than the Jerusalem Artichoke. the root is white and of an ovate form, from one to three inches in length and usually about the size of a man's finger. one stalk produces from two to four, and sometimes six of these roots . . . Three miles above the mouth of this creek we passed a hunting camp of Minetars<sup>9</sup> who had prepared a park and were waiting the return of the Antelope; which usually pass the Missouri at this season of the year from the Black hills on the South side, to the open plains on the north side of the river. [Camped in McLean County, North Dakota, a few miles southwest of Garrison.]