



Meriwether Lewis

Field Notes



William Clark

From the Badger State Chapter of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc

April 2010

Wisconsin's Chapter ~ Interested & Involved

Number 34

During this time in history: (July 1804-July 1806)

(The source for all entries is, "The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition edited by Gary E. Moulton, Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1983-2001.)

July 24, 1804, White Catfish Camp, 10 miles above the river Platte, Clark: "...This evening Goodrich caught a white catfish, its eyes small and tail much like that of a dolphin." Moulton Footnote: "Perhaps the channel catfish, and if so, the captains can be credited with discovering the species..."

June 11, 1805, approaching the Great Falls, Montana, Lewis: "...Goodrich, who is remarkably fond of fishing, caught several dozen fish of two different species - one about 9 inches long of white color...and resembles the white chub...the other species is precisely the form and about the size of the well known fish called the 'Hickory Shad' or 'Old 'Wife'..." Moulton Footnote: "The first description of the sauger...The first description of the goldeye..."

June 13, 1805, At the Great Falls of the Missouri, Lewis: "...Goodrich had caught half a dozen very fine trout and a number of both species of white fish. These trout are from sixteen to twenty three inches in length, precisely resemble our mountain or speckled trout in form...but the specks on these are of a deep black instead of the red or gold color of those common to the u. States..." Moulton Footnote: "The cutthroat trout, *Salmo clarkia* after William Clark, a species new to science. The fish used for comparison is the brook trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*..."

January 27, 1806, Fort Clatsop, Oregon, Lewis: "...Goodrich has recovered from the Louis veneri which he contracted from an amorous contact with a Chinook damsel. I cured him as I did Gibson last winter by the use of mercury..."

July 2, 1806, Travelers Rest, MT, Lewis: "... Goodrich and McNeal are both very unwell with the pox which they contracted last winter with the Chinook women. This forms my inducement principally for taking them to the falls of the Missouri where during an interval of rest, they can use the mercury freely..."

Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Board to meet in Madison

Badger Chapter Members can be a part of this event



Wisconsin State Historical Society

Monona Terrace Convention Center

Monona Terrace Hilton Hotel

The board of directors of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation have selected Madison, WI for their April quarterly meeting and have invited Badger Chapter members to join them either Friday, Saturday or both days. Guest hotel is the Monona Terrace Hilton Hotel, 608-255-3908. (Ask for the Lewis and Clark meeting rate.) This will also be the quarterly meeting of the Chapter, and will be held Friday & Saturday, April 23 & 24, 2010. It will be held at the Wisconsin State Historical Society, 816 State St. and Monona Terrace Hilton Hotel, 9 E. Wilson St. The Monona Terrace Hilton is located adjacent to the Frank Lloyd Wright designed Monona Terrace Convention Center, as shown above, and directions to the Wisconsin Historical Society follow on page 2.

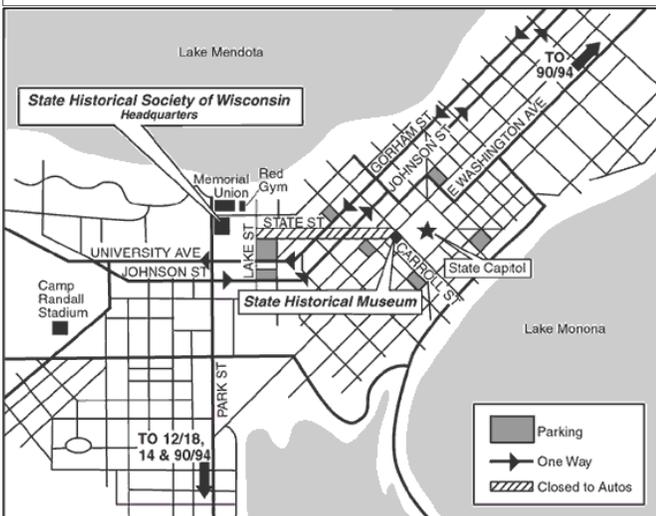
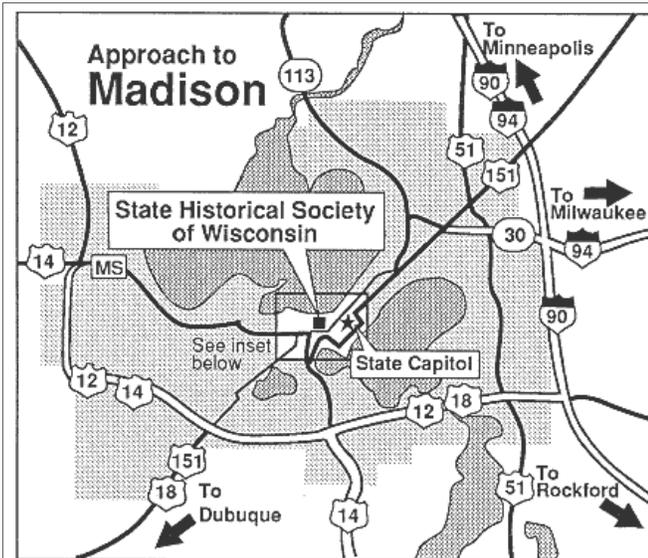
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

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Friday, April 23rd, 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. – Meet at the Wisconsin State Historical Society and join a tour featuring the journal of Sgt. Charles Floyd and other items related to Lewis & Clark History.



The Wisconsin Historical Society's headquarters building, located at 816 State St., Madison, WI 53706.



Then join foundation directors at the Monona Terrace Hilton for a reception and dinner. Tour is free, food, beverages, lodging are at member's own expense.

Saturday, April 24th, 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. – Attend the quarterly board of directors meeting of the Lewis

& Clark Trail Heritage Foundation at the Monona Terrace Hilton Hotel. Join the meeting at any time during the above hours. Meet and greet foundation directors and join them for lunch. Food and beverage is at each member's own expense.

It is a great honor that the board of directors of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation have selected Madison, WI for their April quarterly meeting and have invited Chapter members to join them either Friday, Saturday or both days. If you want to also stay at the Monona Terrace Hilton Hotel, (608-255-3908) ask for the Lewis and Clark meeting rate.

Please RSVP if you can, it will help in the planning. Jim Rosenberger, 803 Arbor Vitae Place, Verona, WI 53593; 608-845-6365; or punkinz@tds.net

Directions to the Wisconsin Historical Society can also be found at <www.wisconsinhistory.org/libraryarchives/readroom/>

Don't miss the Illini Chapter Regional Outing on May 8-10, 2010 in Chicago. Contact Lou Ritten at: <lritten01@yahoo.com>



Pictured above are Badger Chapter Treasurer, Marcia Holman, and long time member, Norma Kolthoff. Norma recently contributed her extensive collection of L&C books and memorabilia to the Badger Chapter. The Chapter thanked Norma with a lifetime membership.

President's Message - April - 2010

During this past month of March my wife, Mary, and I spent some quality vacation time in Phoenix, Arizona. Prior to leaving I contacted Jean Myers and Wayne McKinley of the Grand Canyon Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and found they would be holding a Chapter meeting on Saturday, March 13th. By coincidence, their guest speaker was Lorna Hainesworth. Yes, that's right, the very same Lorna Hainesworth who is a member of our Chapter and was our guest speaker at our November 2009 quarterly Chapter meeting. The world of Lewis & Clark history can truly be a small world.



Jim Rosenberger

Needless to say, we attended the Chapter meeting which took place in the impressive surroundings of the B.P.O.E. Phoenix Elks Lodge # 335. Chapter President Jean Myers held an interesting meeting with 17 members in attendance. Similar to our own Chapter, there are concerns with membership levels for both the Chapter and Foundation. There was an excellent discussion of ideas on how members might spread the word about Lewis and Clark history and recruit new members. There is a lively interest in what is happening at the Foundation level and how we might all contribute to the success of the Foundation.

Lorna Hainesworth gave an excellent presentation as she explained finding a heretofore unknown letter written by Meriwether Lewis and by involving the members in discussion and a good question and answer period at the conclusion of her talk.

The day after the meeting, Grand Canyon Chapter member and past president, Wayne McKinley, gave Mary and me a tour to the Gila Bend area and, in particular, a historic site where their Chapter had erected a historical marker commemorating Sacagawea's son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, and his efforts as a scout for the Mormon Battalion as the Battalion traveled through



Arizona to the West coast. A story highlighting the dedication of this site appeared in the July 2009 edition of the Foundation newsletter, "The Orderly Report".

It is amazing how Lewis and Clark history reaches out into the most unexpected places like the desert of Arizona. The story and what the Chapter has accomplished in erecting this marker is quite impressive. The effort, dedication and hard work it took for the Grand Canyon Chapter to erect this commemorative marker is especially remarkable when you remember that this is a non-trail state Chapter that accomplished all this. It made me think that perhaps it was time for the Badger Chapter to make a similar effort with one of our connections to Lewis and Clark history. How about a commemorative marker in Prairie du Chien recognizing the three visits that William Clark made to that location?

Mary and I are very thankful to Wayne McKinley for taking us on this tour and to Jean Myers, Lorna Hainesworth and the Grand Canyon Chapter for a very interesting and fun time with Lewis and Clark history.

I would highly recommend that as part of your vacation planning, you include checking the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation website at www.lewisandclark.org to see if there are any Chapters in the location you are intending to visit. The Foundation typically lists an email contact for each Chapter. Contact that Chapter and see if they, by chance, are having a meeting and if so, include the meeting in your travel plans. It is a great way to make new Lewis and Clark friends and keep up with what is going on along the trail.

Lewis & Clark in Arizona?

By: Mary Rosenberger

By the end of January it seemed like a good idea to get out of Wisconsin for awhile, and proved not to be a hard sell when proposed to Jim, who by then was quite tired of shoveling and blowing snow. So we decided to take a few friends and relatives up on their offer to use their second homes in the

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Phoenix area for a few **Continued from page 3** weeks.

Once the logistics and time schedules were arranged, we started to think of places and things to do, when not lying by a pool soaking up warm sunshine. Anyone who knows Jim realizes that that MUST include history and if possible, include Lewis and Clark somehow. So one of the first things Jim did was contact the Grand Canyon Chapter in Phoenix to inquire if they had any meeting(s) going on during our stay in the area. As Jim indicated in his President's Message, it just so happened that a chapter meeting was planned for the Saturday after our arrival and that the meeting place was within 5 miles of our initial condo site. Now if that wasn't fate, what is?

It was a great meeting and fun to see and listen to Lorna Hainesworth again. In addition, it provided an opportunity to meet quite a few of the chapter members and hear what was going on within their field of membership. Many of their concerns reflect ours, in that it always remains a struggle to promote new members and retain current members. But as an added bonus to our attending their meeting and meeting more Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, we learned of several local spots of interest they insisted were "must sees".

The day after the chapter meeting, Wayne McKinley took us out into the Sonoran desert about 2 ½ hours south west of Phoenix, near Gila Bend, to view the Lewis and Clark signage that the chapter had erected last year acknowledging Jean Baptiste Charbonneau. It was interesting to learn of Jean Baptiste's involvement with guiding the Mormon Battalion across the desert in 1846. From being the youngest participant of the Lewis and Clark Expedition as Sacawega's newborn infant, and later being provided for and educated by William Clark after the Expedition, not much is known or documented of his adult life once he returned to the west, after living in and touring Europe. But obviously he was an accomplished frontiersman, and well skilled in survival techniques. While we were at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) site, we

were amazed at the number of visitors who stopped to view the petroglyph rocks and read the signage regarding the area and history - truly a compliment to Wayne, the chapter, and the BLM.

After moving to our Chandler location later in the month, we found the second "must see" recommendation made by members of the chapter, the Basha Museum. It's touted as the largest personal collection of western art. And after seeing it, we believe it. It was truly incredible. The collection is owned by the Eddie Basha family and on public display at a gallery inside



the Basha grocery store complex located in Chandler, AZ. There is no charge to view the collection, and it contains literally hundreds of original oil paintings, sculptures, guns, and hand woven

Indian baskets. Several Lewis and Clark original oil paintings by John Clymer are among the collection, including; the expedition coming through the Bitterroot Mountains during winter, Clark with York and Sacagawea, and also the encounter with the grizzly bear. What both Jim and I were most taken with was the absolute clarity and detail to the faces and images. This exhibit is truly a priceless holding, and definitely worth seeing.



Mary Rosenberger outside the Heard Museum

Lastly, we went to The Heard Museum in downtown Phoenix. This museum was built in 1929 by Dwight B and Maie Barlett Heard to house their personal collection

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Newsletter articles

Do you have an interesting thought about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, or know someone who shares our interest in "The Journey?" Would you like to share it with others through this newsletter? Then write to either Jim Rosenberger at punkinz@tds.net or Bill Holman at wghmch@chorus.net. If you don't have e-mail, call Bill at (608) 249-2233. If you include a picture with your article, we will be happy to return it upon request.

of American Indian artifacts and **Contd from pg. 4** art. It displays baskets, blankets, silver jewelry, sculpture, art, and history of the many native tribes throughout the Southwest. All very nicely displayed, as well as guided tours of the facility.

In all we really enjoyed our stay in Arizona. We accomplished what we had set out to do and more. And being a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is definitely a benefit when traveling, as we most certainly would not have visited the above sites without the suggestions made by our newly acquired friends from the Grand Canyon chapter.

George Drouillard Remembered By: Jack Schroeder



Having recently commemorated the 200th anniversary of the death of Captain Lewis, it is right that we should now mark the death of another prominent member of the Corps of Discovery 200 years ago. George Drouillard is thought by many of us to have been, after the captains, the most essential man in the party.

When Drouillard had returned to the Mandan villages in September of 1809, he was part of an impressive party of one hundred fifty men, led by the enterprising Manuel Lisa and guided by John Colter. This expedition intended to establish a trading post at the Three Forks of the Missouri River. The company had been incorporated as the St. Louis Fur Company with William Clark as its president.

The Mandans warmly received the trappers because Chief Shiheke-shote, who had travelled with Lewis and Clark to Washington, D.C., was returned to his people, who had feared him dead. By returning the chief, the fur company honored a contract for \$7,000 which it had made with Governor Meriwether Lewis.

Lisa's party travelled in thirteen keelboats and barges, carrying large quantities of trade goods. Their plan was to trap the rich beaver streams of the Three Forks area, and to induce the Blackfeet tribes to become trading partners.

This plan did not take into account the hostility that the Blackfeet had shown to all white men who had tried to trap in areas considered by the Blackfeet to be

their own. It had been only a year since they had seen Colter fighting on the side of the Crow and Flathead warriors against them, and even less since he had enraged them with his famous run-for-your-life escape into the Madison River.

Fort Raymond, located at the confluence of the Big-horn and Yellowstone Rivers, had been the base for Colter, Potts, Weiser and others under the command of Benito Vasquez who tried to trap the Three Forks area in the winter of 1808 – 09. Opposition from the Indians had forced them to return to the Mandan villages in the spring with a total of 15 beaver pelts and 10 buffalo hides.

Manuel Lisa and his trappers were undeterred by news of the failures of the previous year. In the spring of 1810 a group of eighty men, led by Pierre Menard, left Fort Raymond and ascended the Missouri River to the Three Forks. It was there that John Colter met his future, and George Drouillard met his fate.

Some of the men began building the log stockade on April 3rd while others began trapping. On April 12th, a group of eighteen trappers were attacked by Blackfeet warriors. Five trappers died, with the loss of traps, horses, and ammunition. Colter was among the men who escaped. It was then that he swore he would leave the mountains forever, and he did.

In May, a group of thirty men attempted to move up the Jefferson River. When a party that big proved to be inefficient at taking furs, the men split into groups of four. Against the protestations of the others, Drouillard began to travel out alone.

One morning he left accompanied by two Shawnee hunters. The main party soon caught up to them. All were dead. Drouillard had defended himself fiercely and well, as was determined by the ferocity of the mutilation of his corpse. (A stirring account of his death can be found in the excellent fictional book *Sign Talker: The Adventure of George Drouillard on the Lewis and Clark Expedition* by James Alexander Thom.)

The death of Drouillard dispirited the surviving trappers. After continuing skirmishes, the men abandoned the fort and moved to the Henry's Fork of the Snake River. There they built the first American trading post west of the Continental Divide.

This author is indebted to *After Lewis and Clark* by Robert Utley for many of the particulars cited in this article.

Another Visit to Grinder's Stand

By: Mark Nelezen

I had an opportunity to drive down to Tennessee several weeks ago as I was purchasing a newer motorcycle down there in Jackson, which is a couple of hours east of Memphis. I headed down on Sunday morning and by nightfall I pulled off the road and slept until near dawn. My sleep was only interrupted intermittently by a nearby farmer's bloodhound, which would occasionally let out a mournful howl as evidently something in the night air would get his attention. After refueling, I then drove right through downtown Nashville, as hundreds of commuters were also traveling either to or from their worksites, as the majority of them having a totally different reason to be on this concrete ribbon than I had. Yes, the following day I was picking up my new bike, but today's journey was to take me to Meriwether Lewis' final resting place, near Hohenwald, Tenn.

The clouds brought an overcast look to the morning; there was no real rain in the forecast, but their presence brought a somber tone to today's destination. I checked my atlas and found that my destination point could best be achieved by traveling on the Natchez Trace Parkway. I am a big history buff and not having travelled much down south I was amazed to find the historical significance of this wonderful "Trail".

This Natchez Trace is the story of our people on the move, the age-old need to get from one place to another. It is believed the trace was probably a series of hunter's pathways that slowly formed a trail from the Mississippi over the low hills into the valley of the Tennessee. In the early 1730's, the French knew the land well enough to map it and showed an Indian trail running from Natchez to the northeast.

By 1810 many years of improvements had made the Trace an important wilderness road, probably the most travelled in the "old southwest". As the road was being improved, other comforts, relative speaking, were coming to the Trace. Resting places or inns, locally called stands, were built. By 1820, over 20 stands were in operation, but most provided only basic shelter.

In 1938, the Natchez Trace Parkway was authorized as a unit of the National Park System, a 440 mile path-way involving Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The Meriwether Lewis Site, at milepost 385.9 is located at Grinder's Stand. There is a re-created log

home there; depicting what the stand looked like at the time of Lewis' demise. I arrived there and walked the



circular grounds of the cemetery there, with Lewis' monument at the center of the cemetery. I tried to take it all in, reading all the inscriptions on all four sides of his monument, one side being written, I believe, in Latin. As I walked around reading the various flat

gravestones radiating out from the Lewis memorial, an older gent called me over to him and proudly pointed out his great great grandmother's gravestone, last name Spears, first name I can no longer remember. (While perusing the cemetery, I recall seeing another Spears gravestone about 180 degrees to the other side of the cemetery.)



He introduced himself as Yogi Spears (above) and "we proceeded on" talking about L & C history for the next 20 minutes or so. Yogi still lives very close to this site and he said he comes down here when he takes his daily walk. Yogi said he was a retired dairy farmer and that his great great grandfather was

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E-mail Notice

Field Notes is posted on line, in color, before the paper edition is mailed out. Every issue, some of these e-mail addresses "bounce" because people have not notified us of changes, or because your e-mail address is not set to allow our messages to arrive. Be sure that this is not happening to you.



Seaman Says... May 8, 1806: Today I was able to catch and retrieve a good sized fish which the men of the Corps refer to as a salmon. I cannot take a great deal of credit for this catch as the river is filled with these fish and I need only find a calm, shallow place to wade into the river and select my victim.

I have become quite adept at retrieving various species, mostly to contribute to our Corps as food. My first experience was on the river Ohio where I swam out from our boat and caught squirrels for my Capt. Lewis. Since that time I have swam after and caught various types of fowl, deer, antelope and elk. I do not believe that I could keep up with these animals on land as the birds can fly away and the others are quite fleet-a-foot. But in the water they are no match for my abilities. It is true that some of those I have caught and brought back were first wounded by our hunters but it is also true that my swimming ability is what brought an end to the hunt. Had I not been present, these animals may well have escaped and the men would have gone hungry.

There are other members of the canine species who are known as retrievers but I doubt they have had the experiences I have had on our voyage. That is one reason why I record my ventures, so that future generations of my family may know what they are capable of doing.



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not buried next to his wife as the cemetery was closed in 1925 meaning no more could be buried there. I told Yogi that I belonged to the Wisconsin chapter of the Lewis and Clark Foundation. He then told me about the 200th anniversary commemoration last October and that there were 2,500-3,000 people there for the ceremonies. I told him that work at that time prevented me from being there, but that through my chapter's newsletter describing the occurrence; I imagined it was a grand event. Certainly a befitting celebration of Lewis's extraordinary accomplishments and yet a life ended at a young age by means and circumstances we will never fully know.

Yogi then pointed out to me the somewhat shortened spire coming out from the Lewis monument. "Mark, do you know why the spire looks kind of broken off? It was designed that way because Meriwether Lewis had "unfinished business" in his life". There is another placard off to the side of the cemetery that states the Tennessee legislature funded monies for this memorial and that it was erected in 1848 at the present site. Yogi Spears then told me that "The locals around here believe Lewis was murdered and that his body was initially discovered by a rival. Unfortunately, we'll never know the real truth".

Nearly a day later I had my new bike on my trailer. I was passing thru St. Louis on my way home. I pulled off the highway to get one last look at the Lewis and Clark statue placed just south of the Eads Bridge on the bank of the Mississippi. My journey was taking me back north. I got to again view the St. Louis Gateway Arch, the Symbol of the Gateway to the West. The symbol of the real journey- by Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery.

Treasurer's Report

The Badger Chapter has \$2,782.83 in the Chapter Treasury as of April 1, 2010, and 72 paid up members.



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