During this time in history: June 1805
(The source for all entries is, "The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition edited by Gary E. Moulton, U. of Nebraska Press, 1983-2001.)

Our comments and journal entries deal with the activities of the Lewis and Clark Expedition as they work their way through the Clearwater and Snake rivers to the Great Columbia River.

October 10, 1805, Nez Pierce County, Idaho, Clark: A fine morning. Loaded and set out at 7 O’clock. “…Met with an Indian from the falls at which place he says he saw white people and expressed an inclination to accompany us. We passed. The Cho-pun-nish or Pierced Nose Indians. They are stout likely men, handsome women and very dressy in their way, the dress of the men are a white buffalo robe or elk skin dressed…The women dress in a shirt of Ibex, or goat skins…”

October 11, 1805, Clark…We set out early and proceeded on…we purchased three dogs and a few fish of the Indians. We passed today nine rapids all of them great fishing places…”

October 14, 1805, Walla Walla County, WA, Clark: “…We set out and had not proceeded on two miles before our stern canoe…run on a smooth rock and turned broad side. The men got out on a rock, except one of our Indian Chiefs who swam on shore. The canoe filled and sunk…in about an hour we got the men and canoe to shore with the loss of some bedding, tomahawks, shot pouches, skins, clothes and etc. We had every article exposed to the sun to dry…”

October 15, 1805, Franklin County, WA, Clark: “…We landed at a parcel of split timber, the timber of a house of Indians who were out hunting and had raised it on scaffolds to save them from the spring floods. Here we were obliged for the first time to take the property of the Indians without the consent or approbation of the owner. The night was cold and we made use of a part of those boards and split lots for fire wood…”

October 16, 1805, at the junction of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, Clark: “…After getting safely over the rapids and having taken dinner, set out and proceeded on seven miles to the junction of this river (Snake) and the Columbia, which joins from the N.W.”

(Continued—See “Grey Column” page 2)
October 17, 1805, Clark: “...The houses or lodges of the tribes of the main Columbia river are of large mats made of rushes. Those houses are from 15 to 60 feet in length, generally of an oblong square form supported by poles on forks in the inner side, six feet high, the top is covered also with mats...the roofs are nearly flat which proves to me that rains are not common in this open country...”

October 18, 1805, Clark: “...We thought it necessary to lay in a store of provisions for our voyage and the fish being out of season we purchased forty dogs for which we gave articles of little value... Everything being arranged, we...set out on the great Columbia river...”

October 19, 1805, Umatilla County, Oregon, Clark: “...The Indians saw the squaw wife of the interpreter...the sight of this woman, wife to one of our interpreters, confirmed those people of our friendly intentions as no woman ever accompanies a war party of Indians in this quarter...”

October 21, 1805, Klickitat County, WA, Clark: “...One of our party, J. Collins, presented us with some very good beer made of the “Pa-shi-co-quar-mash bread, which bread is the remains of what was laid in...by being frequently wet molded and soured etc.

October 23, 1805, Clark: “…landed safe with all the canoes at our camp...nearly covered with flees which were so thick amongst the straw and fish skins...that every man of the party was obliged to strip naked during the time of taking over the canoes that they might have an opportunity of brushing the flies off their legs and bodies...”

October 24, 1805, Clark: “…Peter Cruzatte played on the violin and the men danced which delighted the natives, who showed every civility towards us. We smoked with those people until late at night when everyone retired to rest.”

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President’s Message
Great Lakes Regional President Mary Strauss

Happy New Year to all our wonderful Lewis and Clark friends in the Great Lakes Region!

Here in East Central Wisconsin we are experiencing an array of weather systems, and the folks who like to wear shorts outdoors year around are getting their wish now to not freeze their knees!

In the winter of 1805-06, the explorers were battling fleabites this time of year.

Since we are still not all acquainted, and a paragraph in this publication is welcomed from ALL members, here’s something to consider: Write about what brought you to decide to belong to a Lewis and Clark group. It’s easy to be excited about what interests you and we welcome your input. Just send it to our editor, Bill Holman, at wghmch@gmail.com. The first one to reply for our next Field Notes in April will be mailed a gift from me. Start writing!

Is there an event in your area that L&C members would enjoy? A voyageurs’ rendezvous? Native American Pow-wow? 18th or early 19th century reenactment? Tell us about it and maybe we can plan a gathering there of our Regional group so we establish relationships.

I look forward to June 27-30 and the Annual meeting of the LCTHF in Missoula, Montana where we have the opportunity to meet. Early Bird registration is available until April 23, 2023 at $395/person. It’s $425 after that date.

Here’s hoping your winter weather is mild wherever you are, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Mary Strauss

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January Corps Journal Entry
Where were Lewis & Clark in 1806?
(Sourced from the 2006 Daily Desktop Calendar produced by Jim and Mary Rosenberger)

The Corps has reached the Pacific Coast and built Fort Clatsop.

Jan. 2, 1806 - LEWIS: We are infested with swarms of fleas already in our new habitations; the presumption is therefore strong that we shall not divest ourselves of this intolerably troublesome vermin during our residence here...George Drouillard visited his traps and took an otter...

CLARK: Sent out a party of men and brought in the two elk which was killed yesterday. Alexander Willard & William Weiser (sent with a salt making party on December 28th) have not yet returned nor have a party of hunters who set out on December 26th...

Fort Clatsop National Memorial near Astoria, OR provides an excellent replica and Interpretive Center of the 1805-06 camp of the Corps of Discovery.

Seaside, Oregon is the home of a reconstructed salt oven as used by the Corps.

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Newsletter Articles
Field Notes is your newsletter. If you have a suggestion for an article, please submit it to Bill Holman, editor, at: wghmch@gmail.com
On Saturday, November 5, 2022, the LCTHF Great Lakes Region was treated to a Zoom presentation by John Jengo, a LCTHF member and licensed professional geologist, concerning the mineralogical aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. John has written several articles about the topic for *We Proceeded On* and other publications, and he is contemplating writing a book about the subject. Approximately fifteen people were on hand for this enlightening presentation containing much new information for Lewis and Clark enthusiasts.

John has traveled extensively along “the Trail” over the last twenty-five years, relocating geological features mentioned in the journals, collecting and analyzing samples, and then placing the Expedition’s geological collection and accomplishments within the proper historical context. In the course of his investigations, he has shed new light on the oft neglected importance of Lewis and Clark’s work in this area.

John broke down the geological and mineralogical work of the expedition into three phases: donated specimens from the citizens of St. Louis; from the departure from Camp Dubois until the arrival at Fort Mandan; and the rest of the journey west from there.

Fifteen specimens from the first stage, including samples of lead and silver ore, a rock crystal, and a salt concretion, were shipped to President Jefferson from Camp Dubois on May 18, 1804. Upon receipt, Jefferson sent them along to his fellow American Philosophical Society (APS) member Charles Willson Peale in Philadelphia. The specimens were then displayed in Peale’s museum, thereby becoming the first scientific material sent back by the explorers to be seen in public. Originally housed on the second floor of the Pennsylvania Statehouse, which we know today as Independence Hall, the entire Peale Museum was moved to another location in Philadelphia upon Peale’s death in 1827.

Financial difficulties required the family to close the museum and sell the collection in 1849. Various items were scattered among museums in three separate cities. All of them suffered fires and financial problems over the years, which caused many of the specimen labels to be lost. As a result, although some may still exist in collections today, none of the original Lewis and Clark geological specimens collected during this first phase can be positively identified as such today.

The second phase of collecting was the most productive, in particular the time period from August 22 to September 1, 1804, when nearly one half of this collection was obtained. It was on the first of these days when Lewis nearly poisoned himself while testing a rock specimen. The most common types of rock collected in this period consisted of various forms of pyrite and of selenite, the crystalline form of gypsum. During this stage, Lewis also determined that the rock occasionally seen floating downstream was not a kind of lava or pumice coming from volcanoes but was derived instead from coal beds and seams of burnt earth. Lewis sent this second collection downriver with a small group of men in April 1805 before departing Fort Mandan.

These specimens reached the APS in Philadelphia in November 1805 and were subsequently described by Philadelphia’s leading mineralogy expert and APS member Adam Seybert.

Continued on page 4
The first specimens collected during the third phase were cached during the portage of the Great Falls. In his journal entry for June 26, 1805, Lewis recounted, “I had left some books, my specimens of plants minerals &c. collected from Fort Mandan to this place.” Lewis also collected samples to and from the Pacific and while along the coast. Some of the specimens from the third phase eventually made their way to Philadelphia, but it is not known exactly how they got there. It is possible Lewis shipped them, carried them to the City of Brotherly Love himself in 1807, or he may have sent them to Peale via New Orleans in 1809.

After Lewis’ death and probably at Clark’s direction when he visited Philadelphia in 1810, the third collection joined with the second and was given to Adam Seybert. A total of thirty-four Lewis and Clark known specimens were included in the nearly 2,000 minerals in the Seybert Collection, for which a catalog exists from 1812 that noted Lewis as the collector of the items. Ownership of the Seybert Collection passed to the Academy of Natural Sciences (ANS) in Philadelphia that same year. Between 1812 and 1825, some of the minerals in the Seybert Collection, including Lewis and Clark specimens, were integrated with thousands of other specimens at ANS, and over time, lost their identification tags. In 1993, the non-mineralogical rock and sediment collection was transferred to the Wagner Free Institute of Science in Philadelphia. Other than a handful of known expedition specimens that were returned to the Seybert Collection, other Lewis and Clark specimens may still now reside in either institution, but identification as such is no longer possible.

No Fish Tail Here
By: Jim Rosenberger

An interesting part of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is the food the men ate to keep themselves going on their long trip. There was some food they took with the Expedition, like Captain Lewis’ portable soup, but I think it is safe to say that most of their food was obtained from the plants and animals that were available from the land they traveled through. Animals such as buffalo, deer, elk and even dogs provided the majority of the men’s food during their two plus years of the Expedition. But Captain Lewis planned for fish to provide a considerable amount of food for the men, even when they might have preferred having meat.

When preparing his “List of Required Equipment”, Captain Lewis included items for fishing; not only for his men but also for the Native Nations they would meet. In his required list, under: Camp Equipment”, Lewis ordered “4 Gross of fishing hooks, assorted”. One Gross equals 144 hooks so the Captain is taking over 500 fishing hooks on the
expedition. Lewis also ordered “12 Bunches of small fishing line, assorted”. I attempted to find out how many items would be in a “Bunch” but only found that a Bunch means “a Lot”.

Lewis also had a column of items named “Indian Presents” and here he included “3 Gross fishing hooks, assorted” and “40 fish Gigs such as the Indians use with a single barbed point”. A Gigg is a spear. It is clear that Captain Lewis was expecting his men to fish, and he would assist Indians with equipment so they could continue to fish.

And fish the men of the Expedition did. On August 15, 1804, Captain Clark writes; “I took ten men and went out to Beaver Dam…and with a Brush Drag (probably a net) caught 308 fish”. The next day Captain Lewis and 12 men went fishing and caught about 800 fine fish.

But there is one person within the Expedition that appears to be THE fisherman. That man is Private Silas Goodrich. Unfortunately, not much is known about the man. Goodrich was born in Massachusetts, but we do not know his dates of birth or death although Captain Clark records Goodrich dead between 1825 and 1828. It is unknown as to when Goodrich joined the army, but he was transferred to the Expedition on January 1, 1804. After the Expedition was over, he re-enlisted in the army. Silas Goodrich was considered one of the best, if not THE best, fisherman in the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Captain Clark makes an early journal comment about Goodrich on July 17, 1804; “Goodrich caught two very fat catfish”. But future comments show Goodrich is respected as a fisherman. On June 5, 1805, both Ordway and Whitehouse write in their journals; “One of the men by the name of Goodrich, has caught a considerable quantity of small fish”. On June 11, Captain Lewis writes in his Journal; “Goodrich, who is remarkably fond of fishing, caught several dozen fish of two different species…” On August 24, 1805, Lewis makes an entry; “Goodrich, who is our principal fisherman, caught several fine trout…” There are a number of journal entries which give Goodrich credit for doing a good job of catching fish and also of preparing his and other men’s fish for eating.

We can probably assume that the men of the Expedition enjoyed eating their buffalo the most, but they also had some joy in catching and eating their fish. Let us assume that Silas Goodrich really enjoyed his fish.

With apologies to our Great Lakes Region Members, who are not from Wisconsin, we offer this Badger State Chapter’s President’s Message from an early edition of our newsletter. This edition was from February of 2000, and was before it was called “Field Notes”

President's Message
By: Jim Gramentine

Don't be deceived by when Lewis & Clark captured their first badger. That was July 30, 1804. A combination of sense of humor and reverence for history caused us to select that day, but one hundred ninety-five years later, as the founding date for the Badger State Chapter. A more literal selection would have been November 21, 1998. for that was when an intrepid band of five had their first organizational meeting in my living room. Choosing "Badger State," however. places us first in the foundation's alphabetical list of twenty-three chapters.

By our first birthday. November 21, 1999, membership had grown to thirty-one. That. I think. was our most significant accomplishment for 1999. We had four additional meetings in 1999, with the most recent one. that of October 30 in Madison, recording our largest attendance, eighteen.

By the first of this year, we had a positive bank balance of $650.74, of which $175 had been voluntarily contributed by seven members over and above their dues. Those figures enable us to plan more ambitiously for 2000, as you will see.

Our next meeting will be April 1, 2000, starting at 10:30 a.m. at a Milwaukee area site yet to be determined. This date was chosen due to a gopher. Minnesota's Ron Laycock is able to be with LIS then. at no cost to Badger management. Ron is a director of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and Chairman of its Chapter Formation
First Field Trip: On July 18, 1999, we held a Chapter Meeting in Lawler Park, Prairie du Chien, WI. We had a cookout under a park pavilion, conducted Chapter business, and showed off our new banner for the first time. Afterwards, we observed a reenactment of the only War of 1812 battle to take place on Wisconsin soil.

Left to right: Jean Turman, Secretary; Dave Bubier, Vice-President; Harriet Peppard, member; Dan Kacmarcik, Treasurer; Jim Gramentine, President

Cont’d from page 5 and Communications Committee. He has been invaluable to us in our early deliberations about organization. Ron will be part of our program that day.

As always, we plan to emphasize the program and keep the time devoted to business to a minimum.

Speaking of gophers. Jim Vowels is the current president of the Minnesota Chapter. He, Dave Bubier, and I have talked informally about joining forces for a joint program someday. At the annual meeting in Dillon, Montana, next August, we plan to have a social event to brainstorm and to get better acquainted.

So, with Year One behind us, the future looks bright indeed, regardless of whether or not we discover new animals along the trail.

Jim Gramentine
(Founder of Badger State Chapter & first president)

State of the Great Lakes Region, report:
On November 9, 2022, we received a check of $350 from the Foundation for our portion of membership dues. Our account balance at this time is $7990.17 Presently we have 82 total memberships in our region, including numerous family memberships, which can be more than one member.

Mary Jo Meyer, Treasurer
Laura Labadie, Secretary
Seaman Says – January 2023

Seaman has more stories to tell about his travels with the Corps of Discovery. We get a new beginning from the entries of his journals which were discovered in the minds and creative thoughts of the publishers of “Field Notes”.

September 18, 1803: We are on our keelboat and have been traveling on the Ohio River for a number of days. The keelboat has been performing well so far. We departed Pittsburgh on August 30 and had 7 soldiers, a boat pilot and three more men who want to stay with us for the entire expedition. I get along well with all of them. I cannot speak the languages that humans do but I do understand them quite well. The humans tend to understand me by my body movements and the use of my voice which they call barking.

There was some excitement on the very first day of our travel when my Captain Lewis stopped our boat to visit an island which was just about 3 miles from where we began our expedition. We all went on shore and for some reason Captain Lewis began shooting what he calls his “air rifle”. Afterward he was going to allow another man to shoot this rifle. My senses told me this man was not well trained in the use of this rifle and because there were people standing rather close to where the target had been placed, I was concerned for their safety and began trotting towards them. As I neared where they stood, I heard the rifle go off which caused me to jump and a lady close to me jumped to my side and then fell to the ground. I responded to her quickly and saw she had some blood on her clothing. I comforted her and humans came to her aide. She appeared to be slightly injured but patted me and walked away with other people. Shortly after I heard she was not seriously injured. Capt. Lewis called us together and we departed the island.

As we continued to travel down the Ohio River, we ran into our next major problem which was that of low water and being stuck in that river. The water was low in very many places forcing the men to get out of the boat and dig with shovels or any other tool we could use to make the water deeper. I am fairly large, about 140 pounds, stocky, thick furred and webbed toes for swimming but in this case, for digging sand out of the water, which I did. Of course, this made us all very tired. The low water became such a problem that Captain Lewis had to, on many occasions, hire farmers to pull the boat out of the low water spots with their horses or even with cattle.

Captain Lewis also purchased additional boats and hired additional men so we could make the keelboat lighter by putting things on these other boats. This created a lot of work but the Captain would occasionally reward the men with drinks of alcohol, which they enjoyed very much. I enjoyed watching them as they danced or just laughed at each other. I have a great ability to swim, and I have been in the Ohio River on a daily basis. I have found that there are many squirrels that swim in the river during this season because there are lots of walnuts and hickory nuts in the water for them to eat. Captain Lewis encourages me, almost orders me, to dive into the river, catch the squirrels and bring them back to the boat to be cooked for meals. Squirrels are very tasty. I have become a major supplier of food for the Captain and most of the other men. After I bring the squirrels to the boat, Captain Lewis prepares them by frying them. The men and I have found that he is a fairly good cook, and he teaches some of the men how to fry squirrels. Yes, I enjoy the taste of the squirrel also and am often with the men at the table.

And so, everyone on the boats works hard, eats well and waits for the next town to stop at. I continue the expedition with Captain Lewis.