



Meriwether Lewis

Field Notes



William Clark

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

July 2007

Wisconsin's Chapter ~ Interested & Involved

Number 23

During this time in history: (July 4th, 1804/05/06)

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

July 4, 1804, (near today's Atchison, Kansas) Clark: "Ushered in the day by a discharge of one shot from our bow piece, proceeded on...Passed a creek 12 yards wide...as this creek has no name, and this being the 4th of July, the day of the independence of the U.S., we call it Independence Creek... We closed the day by a discharge from our bow piece, an extra gill of whiskey."

July 4, 1805, (at the Great Falls, Montana) Lewis: "Our work being at an end this evening, (most men were working on the iron boat) we gave the men a drink of spirits, it being the last of our stock, and some of them appeared a little sensible of it's effects. The fiddle was plied and they danced very merrily until 9 in the evening when a heavy shower of rain put an end to that part of the amusement, though they continued their mirth with songs and festive jokes and were extremely merry until late at night. We had a very comfortable dinner of bacon, beans, suit dumplings and buffalo beef and etc., in short, we had no just cause to covet the sumptuous feasts of our countrymen on this day."

July 4, 1806, (along the Bitterroot River, Montana) Clark: "...This being the day of the Declaration of Independence of the United States and a day commonly celebrated by my country, I had every disposition to celebrate this day and therefore halted early and partook of a sumptuous dinner of a fat saddle of venison and mush of cows (roots). After dinner we proceeded on..."

Chapter Picnic Enjoyed By All

By: Jack Schroeder

A worthwhile tradition was re-invigorated Saturday June 16th when the Badger Chapter held a picnic for about 30 members and guests at the Horicon Marsh Environmental Education Barn. The location was widely approved for the coolness of the interior, the rustic feel of the stone walls, and the sweeping view of the marsh.

The potluck lunch featured four authentic Lewis and Clark recipes including a couple of bison dishes. The highlight of the meal was the two tables groaning under the weight of dozens of excellent salads and desserts. Many thanks are extended to the



cooks who contributed to the success of the meal.

One end of the barn held several enjoyable displays of L&C memorabilia which members had collected during their Bicentennial travels.



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Don't miss
"Seaman says..."
on page 4



Trivia Question of the Month
(The answer is somewhere in this issue.)
How much was Meriwether Lewis offered for Seaman?

Several members took advantage of the opportunity to speak briefly on the highlights of their own journeys. The Lewis and Clark sites and events in Montana were the consistent favorites.

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Four grandchildren in attendance participated in a free raffle. Each of the kids won at least one prize or book related to the Expedition. Everyone seemed to enjoy the leavening presence of children.

When the members walked outside, the skies had clouded over, and a very welcome breeze had come up. It was the perfect end to a perfectly enjoyable day.

We left with the hope that future picnics will allow even more folks to join us in good fellowship, good food, and good fun.

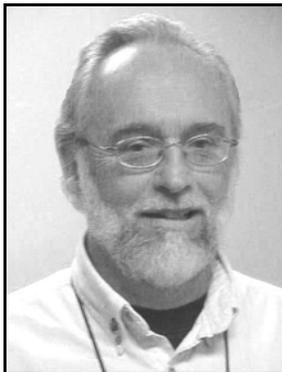
All Ways, Jack

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Wouldn't it be fun to be a Lewis & Clark Chapter in a trail state? We would probably be involved with a Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center or a Lewis & Clark historical site as well as working with various municipalities in promoting the Trail. Numerous Lewis & Clark scholars and dignitaries would be traveling through the area on an almost constant basis. Did I say fun? This sounds like work to me. But seriously, I think it is easy to see that a trail state group has more Lewis & Clark involvement opportunities than does a non-trail state Chapter, like ours.

We have never let the fact that we are a non-trail state hold us back. The passion of our members for the Lewis & Clark story is just as strong as any chapter and that is the important thing. At the same time, the Badger Chapter has always felt that one of the main involvement opportunities for a non-trail state is to support the trail states and the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. I am proud of what our Chapter has accomplished in recognizing this opportunity.

We have Badger representation on the Foundation's Board of Directors and committees as well as members like Tim and Mary Jo Meyer, Michael and Nate



Jim Rosenberger

Rehberg who have volunteered for work parties on the Lolo Motorway. This past May we made a financial contribution to the Foundation's Third Century Endowment Fund and plan to make this effort on an annual basis.

We have contributed to the rebuilding of Ft. Clatsop in Oregon and to the development of Kaw Point at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers in Kansas City, Kansas.

In our own backyard, we have contributed to the UW-Madison Center for the Study of the American Constitution as a result of having John Kaminski, Director of the Center, speak to our Chapter about Thomas Jefferson.

Perhaps our proudest effort was right here in our own State. Under the inspiration of member Chuck Hatfield, the Friends of the Wisconsin Historical Society and the University of Oklahoma Press, we made a substantial contribution to the publication of the book, "Exploring with Lewis and Clark, the 1804 Journal of Charles Floyd"

Chapter members have done numerous Lewis & Clark presentations to schools, churches, retirement communities, and many other organizations. This is important work and I hope we continue to get opportunities to tell the story of Lewis and Clark, the Foundation and our Chapter.

These are just a few of our Chapter's efforts to contribute to the importance of Lewis & Clark in our Nation's history. Non-trail states form an important part of the Lewis and Clark Legacy and I am proud of what the Badger State Chapter has accomplished. I hope you are too.

Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Annual Meetings 2007 & 2008



Just as a reminder, the 2007 Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation annual meeting is in Charlottesville, Virginia, August 5 through 7. If you haven't made arrangements to attend, I encourage you to do so. You will be missing a lot of Lewis and Clark and United States history by not attending.

We talked a little about

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the 2008 annual meeting at our Chapter Picnic. The latest word from the Foundation is that the 2008 annual meeting will be in Great Falls, Montana, August 3-6. While still in the planning stages, it appears a new Hilton Garden Hotel will not be totally constructed by the time of the meeting, so the host hotel will be the Hampton Inn in Great Falls. This hotel has limited capacity so overflow hotels will probably be utilized. If you like staying in the host hotel and like to plan ahead, it is never too early to make your reservations. Should the host hotel change, you can always cancel and rebook.



Jack Schroeder

**An Army Travels:
Feeding the
Corps of Discovery
By Jack Schroeder ©
Hearth Cookery: Chapter 4**

The bubbling pot over the fire, as we have seen, was not the only way food was prepared in the hearth. Some foods were cooked inside the firebox itself. Onion, peppers, potatoes, squashes, and other sturdy vegetables were placed inside the fireplace along the edges. Beanpots sat on the floor of the firebox and cooked by the heat on the side of the vessel. Using radiant heat meats were broiled, fishes were planked, and flatbreads were baked.

Cooking marshmallows or wieners on sticks over a campfire is an activity that is directly descended from hearth cookery. The more elaborate fireboxes found in taverns, hotels, and plantations were equipped with spits. These were outfitted with many different devices which rotated the meats as they roasted. Modest homes and cabins might use green tree branches as temporary spits which were rotated by young members of the family.

Baked goods and pastries of amazing delicacy were made using a variety of ovens. Lucky cooks, such as those at Monticello, had the use of ovens that were built into the hearth. The cast iron Dutch oven was in almost universal use because the lid was designed to hold glowing coals that were heaped on top. This allowed the vessel to be surrounded by dry heat.

Most of all, the hearth cook had to be adaptable. She normally had to cook whatever was edible that was on hand. She had to devise her own methods using what-

ever resources were available. She had to produce large quantities of food day after day in difficult conditions. She did this while raising a family, tending a garden, looking after the animals, and running the household economy. In her spare time she would lead the way to building schools and churches. She brought the gentle side of culture and civilization to the wilderness. God bless you, Madame.

Finally we come to the matter of beverages.

Milk and other dairy products were a luxury at the beginning of the 1800s. The lack of refrigeration facilities meant that liquid milk was very perishable and thus not transported widely. Milk is so highly nutritious that it has always been a desirable product, especially for infants and children. However, until recently it had to be consumed locally. This meant that there were many small dairies in the larger cities of the East, and that many homesteads and rural villages owned or shared a milk cow or goat. Butter and yogurt were also produced, but cheese was the only form in which the nutrients in milk could be preserved for any length of time at all.

In the cities, towns, and settlements of 1800 America sanitation practices were primitive at best. People still lived in close proximity with their animals. The use of privies and outhouses was not designed to protect the quality of underground water sources. Whether water was drawn from wells, rivers, or lakes, waterborne diseases and parasites were usually present.

We may have an image of cold, clear streams flowing through the mountains of Appalachia and the prairies of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin when these areas were our national frontiers. In fact, even wilderness creeks were contaminated by the wildlife that lives in those areas. The term *beaver fever* (giardia) is applied to intestinal parasites that exist in wild mammals, and which can be transmitted in the surface waters of the most remote regions. In our own time, knowledgeable back country travelers know that all surface waters must be considered contaminated.

Boiling water makes it safe to drink, which helps account for the popularity of tea in colonial times and soon after. Besides being flavorful and energizing, tea was safe to drink. Tea was lightweight, durable, and long-lived in its dry form. You will recall that the Boston Tea Party was a reaction to British efforts to tax what was then a staple of the early American diet.

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Native Americans made tea with a wide variety of native plants, for both social and medicinal reasons. Our ancestors were quick to copy this very sensible practice. Travelers in the Third World today are likely to find that tea is the most common beverage for the same reason.

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After tea, fermented beverages were the most common drink of the day. Fermented beverages were popular because they were much more sanitary than almost any water supply. The fermentation process kills the microbes that caused so much illness and death at that time. Brewers and home vintners were common in cities, and wide-spread in more sparsely-populated areas.

That Thomas Jefferson had a fondness for French wines, is well-known. He personally imported many cases from France which he stored in a cellar at Monticello. A few of these ancient bottles are reputed to still exist, and several have been sold at prices in excess of \$100,000 each.

About 20 years ago a prominent New York wine merchant who owned a Jefferson bottle, after tasting numerous other wines, sought to impress his guests with a display of his treasure. In a moment of exuberance he accidentally swung the bottle and struck a table. His guests were not very impressed when he towed the wine off the table top and sucked the towel.

The majority of early Americans were not so reverential about their beverages. It's true that beer and wine were very common beverage choices with city-dwellers and frontier folk alike, but they were not motivated by any aesthetic sense. It was just the smart thing to do.

Europeans who traveled in the early United States often commented in their diaries and correspondence on the prodigious quantities of distilled spirits that the colonists consumed. They have recorded that they witnessed large quantities of rum, gin, brandy and whiskey that were being drunk at all times of day under all

=We're On The Web=

"Field Notes" is also available on the Internet.

Some people only receive "Field Notes" as a black and white copy. It is far better to get it on line, where some pages are in color. To get on the list to receive the link, drop an e-mail to Bill Holman at: wghmch@chorus.net...we'll send you a link where you can find it and share it with your friends.

manner of social circumstance. Some modern writers have regarded this mass consumption of alcohol to be consistent with the aversion to drinking tainted water. It is more likely that ardent spirits were consumed to dull the many aches and pains that had been accumulated in a rigorous life lived in difficult times.

The stories of the American penchant for hard liquor gave rise to this recipe for A Kentucky Breakfast. Take one beefsteak, one quart of bourbon, and one hound dog. Give the steak to the hound dog, and drink the bourbon.

Next time: The Frontier Army Mess

And remember: Kissin' wears out; cookin' don't.



Seaman Says...
(Thoughts from 1803)

We return to the beginning of Seaman's Journal for his continuing insight into America's most important journey of exploration:

November 16, 1803; We arrived at where the Ohio River meets the Mississippi River and crossed over to the West side of the Mississippi. Here we met some men of the Shawnee and Delaware Nations.

One of the Shawnee was very much taken with my appearance and talents and wanted me for his own but Captain Lewis said I was not for sale. I did not really know what that meant. We have a sail on our keelboat but what did 4 sail mean? Through observation and listening, I learn that the Shawnee wants to trade for me. He offers a mere 3 beaver skins. The Nerve!

Captain Lewis rejects the trade offer, saying he originally paid \$20 for me, another concept I do not totally understand. Additionally, he indicates he is in need of my many skills and is very pleased with my docile nature. It is a good feeling to have my importance to the Expedition reinforced.

Upon our return to camp we find the men have caught a huge catfish weighing 128 pounds, as determined by Captain Lewis. We are informed that these fish have been taken up to a weight of 175 to 200 pounds. While I consider myself an excellent swimmer, I believe I would yield to these river dwellers.



Lewis and Clark Expedition

A National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary



Expedition Home List of Sites Maps Essays Learn More Itineraries NR Home

Sergeant Floyd Monument

August 20, 1804

The Sergeant Floyd Monument commemorates Sergeant Charles Floyd, Jr., the only member of the Corps of Discovery to die on the journey. Writing in his diary on July 31st, Floyd noted, "I am very sick and has ben for Sometime but have Recovered my helth again." However, this quick recovery was followed by a turn for the worse. The night before his death, Clark remarked, "Serjeant Floyd is taken verry bad all at once with a Biliose Chorlick we attempt to relieve him without success as yet, hr gets worst and we are much allarmed at his Situation, all attention to him" (DeVoto 1997, 21). On August 20, 1804, Floyd passed away, most likely from peritonitis, caused by the inflammation or rupture of his appendix. He died from an illness that even the best doctors of the day could not have cured. Clark wrote:

... Serj. Floyd died with a great deal of composure. Before his death he said to me, "I am going away. I want you to write me a letter." We buried him on the top of the bluff 1/2 mile below a small river to which we gave his name. He was buried with the Honors of War much lamented. A seeder post with the (I) Name Sergt. C. Floyd died here 20th of August 1804 was fixed at his grave. This man at all times gave us proofs of his firmness and determined resolution to doe service to his cuntry and honor to himself. . . (Jones 2000, 9)



The Sergeant Floyd Monument, a 100-foot obelisk, marks the final resting-place of Sergeant Charles Floyd, Jr.
Photo by G.R. Lindblade, Courtesy of the Sioux City Public Museum



Historic image of the capping of the Sergeant Floyd Monument
Courtesy of the Sioux City Public Museum

Today, part of a 23-acre park, a 100-foot obelisk of heavy Kettle River sandstone marks the final resting place of Sergeant Charles Floyd, Jr.

The Sergeant Floyd Monument, a National Historic Landmark, in Sioux City, Iowa, is located along US Hwy. 75, one mile north of I-29 Exit 143. It is open daily, year-round. The Sergeant Floyd River Museum and Welcome Center is located nearby at 1000 Larsen

Park Rd. Please call 712-279-0198, or visit www.sioux-city.org/museum for further information.

Earlier Explorations

Preparing for the Journey

The Journey

Scientific Encounters

American Indians

The Trail Today

Badgers on the Trail

Don't miss the Badger Chapter Field Trip this September !

Friendship & Adventure

What better way to find out what affect the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial has had on the Trail than to go out and see for ourselves? And what better place to start than at the site most closely related to Sgt. Charles Floyd, Sioux City, Iowa.

Mark your calendar for September 7 through 10 and join us for our 2007 **BADGER CHAPTER FIELD TRIP**. Friday the 7th and Monday the 10th will be travel days; Saturday the 8th and Sunday the 9th will be touring days.

We plan to visit the Charles Floyd Memorial, the new Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center in Sioux City, the Southern Hills Mall with its Lewis & Clark murals painted throughout, Charles Floyd Riverboat, Ponca State Park, Nebraska and Spirit Mound in South Dakota with its new interpretation.

Members will receive a formal announcement once plans are finalized but mark your calendar now and plan to join us for an educational and fun tour.

The web page to the left is shown here with the permission of the National Park Service. You can access it at: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/lewisandclark/ser.htm> and find links to additional information about the Floyd Monument, which does not show in this reproduction of their page.



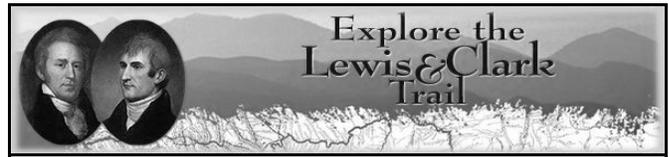
THE BADGER CONNECTION
By: Jim Rosenberger

The Badger State Chapter is comprised of people dedicated to goals which; “encourage, support and undertake projects that stimulate and advance public knowledge and awareness of the historical, social, and cultural significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”. But often enough we are asked, “Why Wisconsin? Lewis and Clark never came through Wisconsin did they?” Well, no, they didn’t. But Wisconsin “Lewis & Clarkies”, like all others, find the story of Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery fascinating and we are devoted to being a part of its legacy. But there is more to the answer of “Why Wisconsin”. We have a number of good reasons to be connected to Lewis and Clark and we think it is important to share these with you, our members, through a series of articles in “Field Notes”.

Probably our greatest and most important connection to Lewis and Clark, and the one we can be most proud of, is the fact that the original journal of expedition member Sergeant Charles Floyd is the property of the Wisconsin Historical Society. There has been a lot that has already been written about the Floyd Journal and space and my own limited knowledge allows for only an overview of this topic but I think it important for Chapter members to have the basic background.

Charles Floyd maintained his journal from when he departed Camp River Dubois on May 14, 1804 until August 18, 1804, a few days prior to his death near present day Sioux City, Iowa. I think we can assume either Lewis or Clark took possession of Floyd’s belongings after Floyd’s untimely death because the Clark family knew the Floyd family and we have evidence that Clark was intent upon returning some of Floyd’s belongings to family or friends. While staying with the Nez Perce Nation on the return trip, Clark was able to recover two tomahawks taken from the Corps and in his Journal entry of June 2, 1806 he states, “...One (tomahawk) which had been stolen we prized most as it was the private property of the late Sgt. Floyd and I was desirous of returning it to his friends...”

In addition, Capt. Lewis, in his April 7, 1805 letter sent from Fort Mandan to President Thomas Jefferson, states, “...I have sent a journal kept by one of the Sergeants, to Capt. Stoddard, my agent at St. Louis, in order as much as possible to multiply the chances of sav-



ing something...”

We cannot say for sure that this was Floyd’s Journal, but if it was, it would show the journal made it back to St. Louis, awaiting the return of the Expedition.

But how did the Floyd Journal end up with the Wisconsin Historical Society? We can only speculate but it seems apparent the Journal survived the journey, perhaps was sent to St. Louis, and from there found its way back to Kentucky, either being returned to the Floyd family or kept by the Clark family.

Enter Lyman Draper, first director of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Draper was fascinated with heroes of the Western frontier of the United States, which was then bordered by the eastern bank of the Mississippi River. Draper had a huge admiration for George Rogers Clark, William Clark’s older brother. During the mid-1800’s Draper traveled through the frontier, including Kentucky, interviewing and corresponding with descendants of his frontier heroes, among them, the Clark and Floyd families. Draper also “collected” or “borrowed” various documents from these families and among these, from either the Floyd or Clark family, might have been Sgt. Floyd’s Journal. We don’t positively know this to be the case, but it would seem reasonable. At any rate, it appears that through the efforts of Lyman Draper, the Floyd Journal found its way into the Historical Society archives and there it sat, unnoticed, until 1893, when it was discovered by Reuben Gold Thwaites, the second director of the Historical Society. We will talk about Thwaites in a future article on the “Badger Connection”.

Today we have a very fine volume of the Floyd Journal available to us in Volume 9 of “The Journals of the

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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.

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Lewis and Clark Expedition” edited by Prof. Gary Moulton, University of Nebraska Press, 1995. In addition, the preface of Volume 2 and volume 9 of the Moulton edition of the journals gives an excellent history of the Floyd Journal as well as all the other journals of the Expedition.

Of course I would highly recommend a volume developed under the Herculean effort of our own Chapter member, Chuck Hatfield, “Exploring with Lewis and Clark, the 1804 Journal of Charles Floyd” edited by James J. Holmberg, University of Oklahoma Press, 2004, in cooperation with the Friends of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The Badger Chapter contributed to the production of this book and it is an excellent volume providing the history of Charles Floyd, the Journal and the Floyd Monument near Sioux City, Iowa. But I think the outstanding feature of this book is that it provides a facsimile copy of the Journal with side by side transcription of each Journal page and detailed footnotes by editor Jim Holmberg. Every Lewis and Clark enthusiast should have a copy of this book in their library. If you don’t have a copy, you can obtain one by contacting Chapter member Chuck Hatfield at 608-625-4042 or email at hatcast@mwt.net. The contribution this wonderful book has made to Lewis and Clark history has become, by itself, another connection Wisconsin has to Lewis and Clark.

Next time we will look at another connection between Lewis and Clark and the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Treasurer’s Report

The Badger Chapter now has 72 paid up members, and as of July 1, 2007 we have \$2,800.88 in the Chapter Treasury.



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(Below-left) Chapter VP Jack Schroeder, presents Foundation President Jim Gramentine, with a 4 CD set of Wisconsin Public Radio interviews with Stephen Ambrose, conducted in 1996, to be placed in the Foundation’s William P. Sherman Library and Archives. (Below-right) Chapter President Jim Rosenberger, presents a donation to the Foundation’s Third Century Endowment Fund based on a guideline of \$5 per Chapter member along with a challenge to other Chapters to match or exceed this donation level. Those Chapters that meet or beat the challenge will receive a copy of the Ambrose interview CDs.

