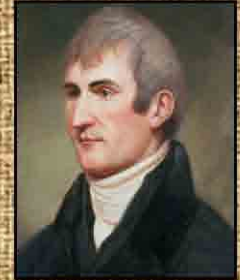




FIELD NOTES



William Clark Meriwether Lewis

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

July 2021

Wisconsin's Chapter - Interested & Involved

Number 79

During this time in history:
(November 1803 - January 1807)

(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 Expedition member George DROUILLARD.

Members of the Expedition, Volume 2, by Moulton: "George DROUILLARD...Generally "DREWYER" or some variant...He met Lewis at Fort Massac, Illinois in November 1803, possibly while employed by the army there, and agreed to serve the expedition as an interpreter. He was apparently considered a civilian employee, not an enlisted man, during the expedition. His skill with the Indian sign language was of great value to the captains and he was also one of the Corps best hunters; whenever one of the captains set out to scout ahead of the party, DROUILLARD was likely to be chosen to accompany him because of those abilities and his general skill as a scout and wilderness man..."

November 11, 1803, Ft. Massac, IL, Lewis: "Arrived at Massac, engaged George DREWYER in the public service as an Indian Interpreter, contracted to pay him 25 dollars per month for his services..."

December 22, 1803, Camp Dubois, IL, Clark: "...at 3 o'clock DREWYER and 8 men, 2 horses, arrive from Tennessee, those men are not such as I was told was in readiness at Tennessee for this Command..."

April 13, 1804, Dunn County, ND, Lewis: "...A sudden squall of wind struck us and turned the white pirogue so much on the side as to alarm Charbonneau, who was steering at the time...near oversetting the pirogue...I ordered DREWYER to the helm and the sails to be taken in which was instantly executed and the pirogue...was placed in a state of security..."

June 27, 1805, the Great Falls, MT, Lewis: "...DREWYER and J. Fields returned...They had killed 9 elk and three bear during their absence; one of the bear was the largest by far that we have yet seen..."

(Continued-See "Grey Column" page 2)

President's Message

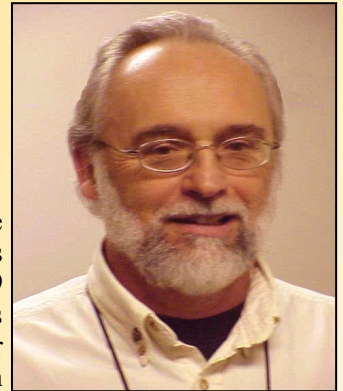
By: Jim Rosenberger

Dear Badger Chapter Members;

Summer has arrived and it certainly seems to be an improvement over the 2020 summer. Things continue to improve as far as the COVID-19 Pandemic in the United States is concerned. As yet we haven't made the 70 to 80 percent of our country being vaccinated but we are working on it. Things have improved enough so we can at least get out, circulate, and do some travel or should I say we can once again "hit the trail". Sorry, I just couldn't resist saying that.

We have not had a Badger Chapter meeting in nearly a year and one half but there is good news. We have been able to schedule a get together at one of our favorite locations; Catnip Hollow Bison Ranch. We have scheduled Saturday, September 25, 2021 for our get together. Mark your calendar and we will provide details in the near future.

We also are continuing our meetings to work on the Foundation reorganization and the Regional concept. (See the article "The Future is Now" in this issue of "Field Notes") I do believe that changes have to be made so that the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and its chapters continue to exist, to grow, and to provide the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to everyone that wants to hear about the adventure. I don't think that our chapter will have to make large adjustments like some chapters will because we are a "non-trail" chapter; we don't have Lewis and Clark sites, museums, etc. to deal with. But an example of a probable change we might make is, like the Foundation, the implementation of electronic delivery of our newsletter, meeting announcements, etc. rather than continuing "snail mail". There may be a need to add more meetings due to the potential growth of our chapter within the Region. We may add members in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan as well as specific areas like northern Wisconsin, northern Minnesota or the upper peninsula of Michigan. We will need to consider the cost of travel etc. We will need to consider having meetings in those states and locations and not only discuss Lewis and Clark history but also the history of their area. This could involve Native American, fur trade, lead mining and other topics. It is something we have to think about and build on. In the next year or two we will be dealing with change and I ask that you help and support us in our efforts.



Continued on page 2

(Continued from “Grey Column” page 1)

July 1, 1805, the Great Falls, MT, Lewis: “...DREWYER and myself completed the operation of rendering the tallow (for the iron boat). We obtained about 100 lbs....”

October 13, 1805, Franklin/Whitman Counties, WA, Clark: “...5 miles to a large creek in a starboard bend, DREWYER’S river, at a great fishing establishment below the creek...”

April 16, 1806, Klickitat County, WA, Clark: “...Sent DREWYER and Goodrich to the Skillute Village with directions to inform the natives that I had crossed the river for the purpose of purchasing horses and if they had horses to sell us to bring them to my camp...”

July 26, 1806, Two Medicine River, MT, Lewis: “...With the assistance of DREWYER I had much conversation with these people (Blackfoot natives) in the course of the evening...”

September 24, 1806, St. Louis, MO, Clark: “...We rose early and commenced writing our letters. Capt. Lewis wrote one to the President and I wrote Gov. Harrison and my friends in Kentucky and sent off George DREWYER with these letters to Cahokia and delivered them to Mr. Hays...”

January 15, 1807, Meriwether Lewis’s letter to Henry Dearborn listing the men of the Expedition with comments, where necessary: “... George DRULYARD Interpreter: “A man of much merit; he has been peculiarly useful from his knowledge of the common language of gesticulation and his uncommon skill as a hunter and woodsman; those several duties he performed in good faith, and with an ardor which deserves the highest commendation. It was his fate also to have encountered on various occasions, with either Captain Clark or myself, all the most dangerous and trying scenes of the voyage in which he uniformly acquitted himself with honor. He has served the complete term of the whole tour and received only 25 dollars per Month, and one ration per Day, while I am informed that it is not unusual for individuals, in similar employments, to receive 30 dollars per month.”

President’s Message-continued from page 1

All Foundation members recently received a letter and attachments from President Lou Ritten, explaining much of the effort going into changes being considered. He also announced the good news about Foundation annual meetings. The 2021 annual meeting will be a virtual, one day event on Sunday, September 12 and more information will be coming. The 2022 annual meeting will be an in-person meeting in Pittsburgh, PA August 7-10 and the 2023 annual meeting will be in Missoula, MT, dates and times to be determined. Our annual meetings will be crossing the country once again.

The Future is Now

By: Jim Rosenberger

In the October 2020 and January 2021 issue of “Field Notes” we included articles about changes the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and its Chapters were working on, in an effort to insure our future. In April, May and June 2021 the Foundation, Illini Chapter and the Badger State Chapter continued meetings to develop as many operational changes as we could.

The goal is to form Regions within the United States and to have them begin operations October 1, 2021. Meeting

participants were Lou Ritten, Foundation President; Sarah Cawley, Foundation Director; Rob Barg, Illini Chapter; Sandy Mathews, Illini Chapter; Laura Labadie, Badger and Illini Chapter; Jim Rosenberger Badger Chapter; Mary Strauss, Badger Chapter; and Mary Jo Meyer, Badger Chapter.

As indicated in the January 2021 issue of “Field Notes” the Great Lakes Region will be made up of Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. The Illini and Badger State Chapter are the only chapters within the Great Lakes Region. However, the Illini Chapter has decided to dissolve and will encourage their members to join the Badger Chapter. The Badger Chapter will then be the only chapter in what will be the Great Lakes Region. In addition to the Illini Chapter members we hope, that over time, we would add more members from within the region such as former Minnesota Chapter members, Foundation members who had not been previous members of a chapter, and entirely new members interested in Lewis and Clark history. However, the question of membership and who belongs in which region will be clarified once the October 1, 2021 renewals are completely processed by the Foundation.

Another question which hopefully can be answered when the October 1, 2021 renewals are processed is; should the Badger Chapter continue as a chapter or should all members become members of the Great Lakes Region. Should the Badger Chapter dissolve or operate as a part of the Region? With just one chapter within the region and the Great Lakes Region also being a Foundation entity, it would seem there would be a lot of duplication in recruiting and maintaining memberships, handling membership dues, planning and conducting meetings, publishing a newsletter, addressing the needs for insurance etc. Liability Insurance has always been an issue and it would continue to be an issue for a chapter since the Region would be the entity covered by insurance and in charge of maintaining the insurance. The Region would also provide approval for major projects and events and take care of insurance issues. It would appear that, for our Great Lakes Region, the most efficient way to operate would be as a Region rather than a Region plus one lone Chapter and realistically, we are headed that way. Time will tell.

There will also be adjustments to make, relative to membership, meetings and events. For the present time, that is from now until October 1, 2021, there shouldn’t be any significant changes in these areas other than having the Badger and Illini groups work together. After the first of October, the Foundation will have completed the renewal process and we will have a better idea as to how many total members we will have in the Region and where they are located. We can then do a better job of deciding where and when meetings and events will take place within the Region. One challenge will be the travel distance relative to meetings and events. The Great Lakes Region covers a fairly large area. Will we have single

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membership meetings in a central location or a number of separate meetings at various locations? The same question applies to Lewis and Clark events. Would a presentation be held in one central location or attempt to hold it a number of times in various locations? Additionally, will members be willing to travel distances to events? Should we settle on one day or multi-day events? We will have to work through things like this.

Another item that will present challenges is that of a Regional newsletter. Currently there is only one chapter that produces a newsletter in our area or in what will be the Great Lakes Region and that is "Field Notes," produced by the Badger State Chapter. Will "Field Notes" be produced for the entire Great Lakes Region? If so, some adjustments will have to be made. With growth in membership, the cost of producing "Field Notes", such as material and postage will increase considerably. Therefore, "Field Notes" will have to be delivered electronically (e-mail). Mail delivery could be done for some members who, as an example, do not have email service. However, an additional fee would have to be added to these memberships. Currently we are discussing a potential additional fee of \$10 per year should a member desire a hard copy newsletter.

These are some of the important topics and issues we have been discussing, in attempting to build on the Regional concept and there will probably be more issues to consider as we continue to plan for the future. If you have any thoughts, comments, suggestions or questions relative to the building of the Great Lakes Region both now and in the future, feel free to contact Jim Rosenberger at punkinz@tds.net.

We will also need members to step forward when asked to fill positions within the Regional structure. When asked, say "Yes". Working together we can build an organization that will grow the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and tell an even better story to an even larger audience.

Willard Sign Damage

You will recall that a few years ago the Badger State Chapter completed a research project relative to Lewis and Clark Expedition member Alexander Willard and his family living in Southwestern Wisconsin. On October 8, 2016 the project resulted in our chapter erecting three interpretive signs on which we commemorated the Willard's time in our state. Nearly every year since then one of our chapter members would take a spring time drive, typically in April, to check on the status of the signs. We had always found them to be in good shape; that is until the spring of 2021.

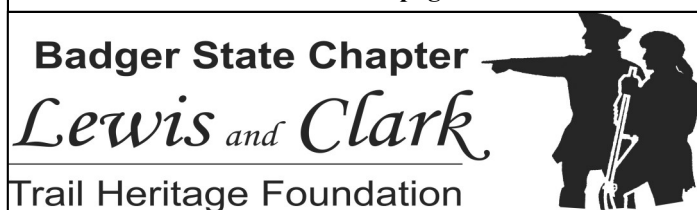
One of the interpretive signs told the story of Willard having a lead mine and marked the location of the mine.



The sign is located near Belmont, Wisconsin in Lafayette County on Sales Barn Road. In late March of this year I was surprised to receive an email from people I did not know and they advised me that the sign at Sales Barn Road had been damaged. Marion and James Olson live about 3 miles from where the sign stood and James noticed that the sign had been damaged. The sign itself stood on a single post but had now been knocked off of the post; possibly due to a combination of heavy snow and snow plowing but we really couldn't tell how the damage took place. The sign itself was in an OK condition but again, it had been broken off the post which held it up. In an exchange of emails with Marion, she explained that James felt the sign was a lovely and informative plaque and he would be proud to stand it up in some fashion to protect it from any further damage, or possibly being stolen, but he would like permission from me and our chapter to do so. Of course I gave James permission to do what he could to repair the sign. At the same time my wife, Mary, and I arranged to meet with Marion and James on April 7.

On that date Mary and I first drove to the city of Platteville, Wisconsin to check a sign which had been placed there and found it to be in fine condition. Our next stop was at the Historic Methodist Church on County Road H near Cuba City, Wisconsin where we had placed another sign and it was also in fine condition. We then drove to the location of the damaged sign where we met Marion and James. James showed us where the sign, which is all metal, had been broken off from the post, also all metal. James had done some fine work of building a wooden base for the sign to sit on and also attaching the sign to the post for support. This was done by lock and chain. (See picture) As a result of all this, as well as consensus with the chapter board of directors, our plan for now is

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Willard Sign Damage-continued from page 3

to maintain the sign in this manner but to remove and store the sign for the next winter with the assistance of the Olson's.

The Olson's then invited us to their home and we had an enjoyable time discussing Lewis and Clark history as well as the history of the Olson's home. At this point I should add that this was all taking place during the COVID-19 pandemic and we were practicing distancing and wearing masks. The Olson's explained that there used to be a stagecoach stop in the area and it is possible the coaches may have stopped at the Olson's place to water their horses. An old barn on their property is from the mid 1800's. They have some paperwork on the family that built the farmstead and they showed that to us. The family moved on to Kansas and the father was apparently killed and a daughter taken by native tribes in the area but she was later returned. It was very interesting to listen to this local history. Of course, we also discussed Lewis and Clark history as James was very interested in not only the story of the Expedition but also in our chapter activities and the Foundation. Mary and I came prepared and presented them with a copy of Stephen Ambrose's book "Undaunted Courage" and also provided both Marion and James with a complimentary membership to the Badger State Chapter. We have also submitted their contact information to the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation so that membership information can be sent to them.

The Olson's were extremely generous with their time and in the work they have done in repairing the sign and offering to store it during the winter. We are so very fortunate to have them find the damaged sign and take the effort to repair it so the story of Alexander Willard and the lead mine can continue to be told. Thank you Marion and James.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition For What it's Worth

By: Jim Rosenberger

Most people are familiar with the television show "Antiques Road Show". The show has guests who bring along what they believe might be antique items and they want to learn any history they can about the item and find out if the item has any monetary value.

On June 21, 2021 the "Road Show" had an interesting guest with a Lewis and Clark item. At the beginning of the show they showed what they called a Lewis and Clark document and tried to get your attention by saying something to the effect, "Do all documents go up in value or can they go down?" Keep in mind that this was a show originally shown in the year 2000 and the show we were now watching was a rerun of the 2000 show being

run in 2017. This presented a comparison of what happened to the value of an antique from 2000 to 2017.

A guest who was a descendant of the Lewis family brought a document to the 2000 show which was the order promoting Meriwether Lewis to the rank of Captain. The document was signed by President Thomas Jefferson and Secretary of War Henry Dearborn. Of course, the host talked about the Lewis and Clark Expedition and Meriwether Lewis and then, naturally, the question came up as to the value of the document.

The guest commented that, in the past, he had received value estimates on the document of \$4,000 to \$6,000 and another estimate of \$75,000. The host commented that he would estimate the value of the document at \$25,000 to \$35,000 (keep in mind this was a year 2000 show). A comparison then came up on the television screen showing the 2017 value would be in a range of \$150,000 to \$200,000. One can only wonder what the 2021 value would be. Is it up or down?

I just had to put something about this in "Field Notes" and share the experience with you. I don't believe you can put a monetary value on the Lewis and Clark story, but it was interesting to see what the value of a Lewis and Clark item would be and how it might change over time.

To be Lost or Not to be Lost

By: Jim Rosenberger

One of the things we notice when reading the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is that occasionally some of the men get lost. One even has to wonder if, when some of the men are out hunting and stayed out overnight, were they camping out or did they perhaps get lost. Probably the most famous member of the Corps of Discovery to get lost is George Shannon who was missing from August 28, to September 11, 1804 and is still talked about today.

But were the men always lost or was it just assumed by other members of the Corps that they had lost their way? Let's take the case of Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse as an example. The Corps of Discovery departed St. Charles, Missouri on May 21, 1804 and on May 29th Captain Clark makes two entries in his Journal. The first entry is; "...left the pirogue for a man LOST in the woods..." and then another entry saying; "...Found that one of the hunters had not returned, we determined to proceed on and leave one pirogue to wait for him." A Moulton footnote identifies the man by stating; "Joseph Whitehouse, who had been exploring a cave. The red pirogue manned by the French engages stayed behind for him." Clark's entry for May 30 states; "...A little after dark last night several guns were heard below. I expect the Frenchmen firing for Whitehouse who was LOST in the woods."

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To Be or Not To Be (Lost)-continued from page 4

It's possible that Whitehouse was the first member of the Corps to be lost or was he just exploring? Clark doesn't make any further journal entry about Whitehouse being lost or returning to camp but let's look a little further.

Sergeant John Ordway also kept a journal and his entry on May 29th states; "...One man, Whitehouse, LOST hunting. Frenchmen's pirogue stands by for him". On May 30th Ordway's journal entry includes an entry similar to Captain Clark's; "...a little after dark last night several guns were fired below. We expect the Frenchmen were firing for Whitehouse who was LOST in the woods..." But then on June 2nd Ordway gives us a little more information; "The pirogue arrived with the LOST man..." So it appears that Sergeant Ordway considered Private Whitehouse as being lost.

Sergeant Charles Floyd includes the following in his journal entry for May 29th; "...One man LOST hunting, Frenchmen left for him. But Floyd makes no further entries about the lost man being Whitehouse or his return.

Patrick Gass was not as yet a sergeant but he was keeping his journal and his entry for May 29, 1804 says; "Seven men were sent out to hunt; six of whom returned. We waited here until 5 o'clock P.M. for the man who had not come in, and then preceded three miles...a Pirogue and eight men had been left for the hunter who had not returned." Again a Moulton footnote identifies the missing man as Whitehouse. On June 1 Gass's journal entry states; "...The pirogue left at the mouth of the Gasconade River came up with the man who had been LOST..." Why does Ordway's entry appear on June 2nd and Gass's entry on June 1st? We don't really know, but one answer could be that Whitehouse did return on June 1st and Gass made the entry on that date while Ordway wrote his entry on the 2nd. But that is an assumption on our part.

So was Private Whitehouse lost or was he just out hunting a little later than the rest of the hunters he was with? Captain Clark says once that Whitehouse did not return and twice he uses the word LOST. Sergeant Ordway and Floyd consistently use the word LOST while Private Gass first says Whitehouse "did not come in" and then refers to "the man who had been LOST". So I think most of us would feel that Whitehouse had been lost. But fortunately, Joseph Whitehouse also kept a journal. Let's see what he has to say about this episode.

Interesting information about this event begins on May 28, 1804 when Whitehouse makes his journal entry: "...as I was hunting this day I came across a cave on the south side or fork of a river, about 100 yards from the river. I went 100 yards underground. I had no light in my hand and if I had I should have gone further. There was a small spring in the cave. It is the most remarkable cave I ever saw in my travels. I returned to the river and found the boat had gone on and had left the French pirogue for me. I called and they (Frenchmen) came across for me and we went to camp. We took dinner and proceeded on. The barge had been gone about 2 hours. We went about 2 miles and camped for the night.

So Whitehouse describes how, on May 28th, he explored a cave, found a pirogue waiting for him, the keelboat is moving on and he and the Frenchmen camped out. On May 29th his entry states; "This morning being clear we pursued on with the Pirogue and in the evening overtook the boat, we encamped on the North side of the River..." However, Moulton's footnote #1 says; "...the original version of Whitehouse's journal has no entry for this date". So according to Whitehouse he was with the Frenchmen and was back at the keelboat on May 29th which would indicate that he was never lost and he was only gone for two days. But journal entries of all the others say they first were aware of Whitehouse's absence on May 29 and he did not return to the keelboat until either June 1st or 2nd. Whitehouse's journal entries from May 30 through June 2nd deal with regular daily activities with no mention of being off the keelboat for those days. At no point does he comment about the Frenchmen firing their guns.

So was Whitehouse lost or not? According to Clark, Ordway, Floyd and Gass the answer would seem to be yes, while Whitehouse would most likely say no, I wasn't lost. Is there some misunderstanding or error with what was written in some of the Journals? We don't know for sure but it makes for an interesting situation. I would go with the 4 to 1 rating of being lost.

Badger State Chapter Treasurer's Report:

The Badger State Chapter had \$5623.62 in the Treasury as of June 30, 2021, and 67 paid up members.



Chapter members come from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Florida, Maryland, Virginia, & Washington.

Newsletter Articles

Do you have an interesting thought about the Lewis & 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@gmail.com. If you don't have e-mail, call Bill at (608) 249-2233. If you include a picture, we will be happy to return it upon request.



A Little Girl's Intro to Lewis and Clark

By Mary Strauss

My daughter's family had the joy of an out-of-state spring break trip to St. Louis, Missouri. My 2 young granddaughters were giggling with excitement during the planning and packing, choosing which face-mask to bring as I visited with them a few days before they departed. I showed them photos I took while attending the 2019

Annual LCTHF, knowing they would go up in the arch and be in the museum below. Each day they texted a few photos to show their adventures, and I called when they returned home to get an interview with Charlotte to make this report.



On their first day in the city, their family walked along the Mississippi riverfront below the arch and under blue skies walked toward the Eads Bridge. My 7 year old granddaughter excitedly ran ahead as she spotted the statue and shouted, "That's Lewis and Clark!"

Her parents were amazed with her knowledge about statuary in a city new to

her, but she explained, "My grandmouse (my nickname) told me I'd see this".

You may notice her 4 year old sister is on the backside of the statue so I asked them how they got up there. "Well, we just climbed up at the back of the boat and got real close to them."

As you can see in the picture, when you are 7 years old these two men looming over you are huge, but Charlotte was most impressed by the size of the dog, Seaman. She learned how he made the whole trip to the Pacific and returned here a long time ago. I let her know the breed is a Newfoundland, nicknamed



"Newfie" and that they are friendly and strong. Captain Lewis was wise to bring him on this vast journey.

Hopefully this introduction to Lewis and Clark will start a lifelong interest in the Corps of Discovery. Our organization needs young people's interest to keep us going. Won't you share how you are increasing awareness of the Corps of Discovery? Have you taken a trip with grandchildren to see these awesome sites? Share it with us for "Field Notes".

Other Expedition Members

By: Jim Rosenberger

You know that in each edition of Field Notes we include a column of journal entries and that since around 2010, entries have dealt with the permanent members of the Expedition. However, there were expedition members who only went as far as Fort Manda, North Dakota and then returned to St. Louis. There is very little information about these men, sometimes only their name, and it is difficult to include them in our Field Notes column. I thought it would be fun to at least introduce a few of these Expedition members to you. Four soldiers who, from the beginning, were selected to make that early return from Fort Mandan were privates John Boley, John Dame, Ebenezer Tuttle and Isaac White.

We know that Private John Boley joined the military in 1803 and came from the First Infantry Regiment. We know that he was confined for 10 days while at Camp Wood, IL for visiting a neighborhood whisky shop when he was supposed to be out hunting and beyond this he is only listed with other names of Expedition members.

In 1805 Boley joined the Zebulon Pike Expedition to the upper Mississippi River. In 1806 Boley again joined Pike on the expedition to the Rockies but joined the expedition group which was returning east down the Arkansas River and was not with the Pike group when they were captured by the Spanish. In 1823 Boley and his wife were living in Carondelet, near St. Louis.

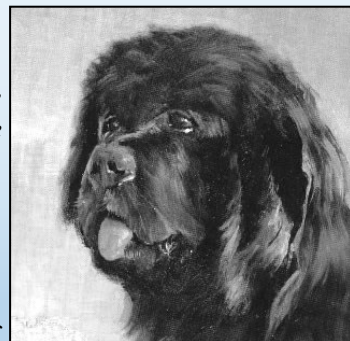
John Dame, Ebenezer Tuttle and Isaac White all came to the Lewis and Clark Expedition from Captain Amos Stoddard's artillery company and are all mentioned in lists within detachment orders. John Dame is mentioned in a journal entry for shooting a Pelican. Dame joined the military in 1801 at age 17, Tuttle joined in 1803 at age 29 and White joined in 1801 at age 26.

There was also a group of French Engages with the Expedition but here again, there is little information.

Even though it is limited information, I hope you enjoyed meeting these Expedition members.

Seaman Says-July 2021

We continue with the post-expedition journals of Seaman, recently discovered in the minds and creative thoughts of the publishers of "Field Notes". Seaman writes that he believes in doing everything that he can to protect the people around him.



April 10, 1809: With good spring weather the activity in our city of St. Louis has grown very much. There are many people here that are now very interested in working in the fur trade. There are a great number of boats which are headed up the Missouri River, many more than when Governor Lewis and Captain Clark lead us up the river almost five years ago. What fond memories this brings. I wonder where all of our former fellow expedition members are and what kind of lives they are all living.

My partner, Angel, and I spend as much time with our friends as we can helping the fur traders do their work. Our friends are made up of many breeds of our dog species and therefore have many talents to help the traders. Some of us can pull carts, wagons or boats. Others carry goods to the boats and others just stand guard to protect the supplies.

Of course, I also try to spend as much time as I can with Governor Lewis. He is very busy dealing with all the issues which arise and regretfully, he always has to deal with his two worst issues, Mr. Bates and Mr. Simmons. Another name has now come up in a negative manner, that of General of the Army, James Wilkinson. Apparently, the general was Governor of Louisiana prior to Governor Lewis and he did things which favored his friends and himself rather than the good of the people. Governor Lewis changes some of the things Wilkinson did and this pleases some people but upsets others. This also creates road blocks for getting things done and creates more frustration and tension for Governor Lewis resulting in his malaria rising, his drinking increasing and him becoming quite moody. This, in turn, adds to time and tension for me as I watch over the governor.

The Governor is now talking about making a trip to the Capital in Washington City to speak with his superiors, including President Madison, and attempt to straighten out issues and problems. This seems like a good idea but I am not sure that I should accompany the governor on such a trip. I feel I should at least accompany him for companionship and protection like I always do but I now have other things to consider. I do not feel comfortable being away from my partner, Angel, for any length of time. She has come to mean a great deal to me, and I would not want to lose her. Additionally, a number of the fur traders have made advances to both Angel and me to go up the Missouri River with them. This is a very tempting offer. This is a difficult situation should Governor Lewis decide to go to Washington, especially if he remains out east and works on his journals. I will have to wait and see what develops and discuss this with Angel.

At times I wish I could convert my journal into a book such as humans do. Then humans could read them and learn about the life experiences, and about the efforts and feelings a different species like mine, went through on the expedition and after. I think humans would enjoy such a book. How could I accomplish this?



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