



Meriwether Lewis

Field Notes



William Clark

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

July 2008

Wisconsin's Chapter ~ Interested & Involved

Number 27

During this time in history: (April, 1804/05/06)

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

May 31, 1805, Lewis: (At the White Cliffs area of the Missouri River) "The hills and river cliffs which we passed today exhibit a most romantic appearance. The bluffs of the river rise to the height of from 200 to 300 feet and in most places nearly perpendicular...at a distance (the cliffs) are made to represent elegant ranges of lofty freestone buildings, having their parapets well stocked with statuary...in other places on a much nearer approach and with the help of less imagination we see the remains or ruins of elegant buildings...as we passed on it seemed as if those scenes of visionary enchantment would never have an end..."

July 15, 1805, Lewis: (Departing the Great Falls) "We arose very early this morning, assigned the canoes their loads and had it put on board. We now found our vessels eight in number all heavily laden...we find it extremely difficult to keep the baggage of many of our men within reasonable bounds; they will be adding bulky articles of but little use or value to them. At 10 A.M. we once more saw ourselves fairly under way much to my joy and I believe that of every individual who compose the party..."

July 22, 1806, (On the banks of Cut Bank Creek, Glacier County, Montana) Lewis: "We arrived at a clump of large cottonwood trees in a beautiful and extensive bottom of the river about 10 miles below the foot of the Rocky Mountains where this river enters them; as I could see from hence very distinctly where the river entered the mountains and the bearing of this point being S of West, I thought it unnecessary to proceed further and therefore encamped resolving to rest ourselves and horses a couple of days at this place...I now have lost all hope of the waters of this river ever extending to N Latitude 50 degrees..." (On July 26th, Lewis named this spot Camp Disappointment)

Corps Members Influence History in Summer of 1808



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By: Jack Schroeder

On the return from the Pacific coast, Captains Lewis and Clark split their command in an effort to gain greater knowledge of the geography of the Upper Missouri region. Captain Lewis chose George Drouillard and the brothers Reuben and Joseph Fields to accompany him in an exploration of the upper reaches of the Marias River.

These were the same men whom Lewis had previously relied upon during dangerous and critical moments of the expedition. His judgment was again validated when this small group was confronted by a band of five young Blackfeet warriors. (Note: Drouillard & the Fields are profiled on page 6 of this issue.)

After a tense standoff that lasted all night, the braves attempted to steal the white men's rifles and run off their horses. In the violence that ensued, two of the Indians were killed. These were the only casualties that the Corps inflicted upon the native peoples during their 28 month journey.

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This incident has been cited as the reason that forever after the Blackfoot tribe was an implacable foe of all white men who entered their lands. This hostility lasted until their traditional buffalo culture collapsed in 1883 as a result of the destruction of the great northern herd by non-natives.

Cont. from pg. 1

However, there is another theory that explains this lasting hostility. In this alternate explanation, the soldiers under Captain Lewis' command were not vilified for the deaths they caused because they occurred under the circumstances of a fair and honorable fight, which the Blackfeet are said to respect. The actual cause of the enmity the Indians felt against the whites was an incident that happened exactly two hundred years ago.

In the late summer of 1808 several former members of the Corps of Discovery were at Fort Raymond, the trading post erected under the direction of Manuel Lisa at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers. (See picture on pg. 1) Beaver trapping had been curtailed because furs taken in the summer were of little value.

Two veterans of the Lewis and Clark expedition were sent by Lisa to convince Indian bands to bring their winter furs to the post to exchange for trade goods that had been brought by keelboat from St. Louis. John Colter and John Potts were dispatched to encourage Crow (Absaroka) tribesmen whom Colter had contacted the previous winter.

Colter's contacts had been cordial, and the two mountain men succeeded in persuading a number of the Crow warriors to accompany the white men back to the post. As this group was traveling near the Three Forks area of modern day Montana, they were discovered by a war party from the Blackfeet nation.

The Blackfeet warriors were fierce traditional enemies of the Crow. Any time that Crow bands were found to be using hunting grounds claimed by the Blackfeet, there was a fight. The Blackfeet instantly attacked the smaller group of Crow and white men.

While the battle raged, a nearby group of Flathead (Salish) warriors joined in to fight on the side of the Crow. The Flatheads, who were forced to venture east of the Rocky Mountains in search of buffalo, were also blood enemies of the Blackfeet because of the history of predation by Blackfeet raiders.

At some point Colter and Potts were wounded; Colter receiving a serious leg injury which prevented him from standing. He crawled into a thicket of saplings and continued to pour effective rifle fire toward the Blackfeet, who took note of this white man who was fighting with such determination on the side of their sworn enemies. Some Lewis and Clark scholars believe that it was when the fur trappers were seen fighting on the side of their ancient enemies that the lasting hatred for the whites began.

The combined Crow-Flathead force was able to hold off the larger attacking group until they could escape after darkness covered the battlefield. They then made their way safely to Fort Raymond. As we shall see in later articles, events would prove that safety to be only temporary.

The Badger Connection

By: Jim Rosenberger



William Clark had returned from the Expedition, been appointed U.S. Indian Agent for tribes in the Louisiana territory and commissioned as a brigadier general in the Louisiana territorial militia. Meriwether Lewis was dead. The War of 1812 had begun and on July 6, 1813, Clark took the oath of office as governor of the Missouri Territory.

There were rumors of the British stirring up the Native Nations to fight against the Americans and Clark had to show the population of the Missouri territory that he would take steps to protect them. Clark decided on a plan to send a military force up the Mississippi and occupy Prairie du Chien. He informed the War Department of his plan but received no response or direction. Feeling there was no time to lose, and acting on his own authority as territorial governor, he set his plan in motion.

On May 1, 1814 Clark sent a flotilla of 2 to 5 armed boats (the number depends on whose account you read) and about two hundred men up the Mississippi, bound for Prairie du Chien. Clark joined the force a few days later. They arrived at their destination on June 2, 1814.

Clark's forces occupied Prairie du Chien without incident. As was his talent, Clark selected a site with a commanding view of the area; had his men begin constructing a triangular shaped fort and named it Fort Shelby after the governor of Kentucky.

Once construction was under way, Governor Clark transferred command to Lieutenant Joseph Perkins and returned down the Mississippi to St. Louis where he was toasted and praised for establishing Fort Shelby for their protection. But Clark's success at establishing the fort at Prairie du Chien was short-lived.

On July 17, 1814 a force of some 650 British regulars, Indians and Canadian trappers surrounded the partially completed Fort Shelby. The siege lasted fifty-four hours before Lieutenant Perkins surrendered the Fort to the British force. Thus ends the story of Wm. Clark's first visit to Wisconsin.



Fort Shelby Image from the Wisconsin Historical Society

Cont. on pg. 3

The 1820's saw Missouri admitted to the union as the 24th state and William Clark being defeated in his bid to become the new state's first governor. Clark's political career was at an end but his past service and knowledge of Indian affairs earned him the appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs with headquarters in St. Louis.

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By the late summer of 1825 tensions continued to trouble the upper Mississippi region. White squatters and miners were illegally invading Indian lands and lead mines. Tribal warfare was escalating between Sioux, Sauks and Foxes, Ioways, Chippewas, Menominees, Ottawas, Potawatomis and Winnebagos.

In early July of 1825 William Clark was again called upon to bring stability to the area. Clark and Michigan governor Lewis Cass were appointed commissioners to settle these disputes and a formal invitation was sent to the tribes to attend a grand council which would begin July 29, 1825 at Prairie du Chien.

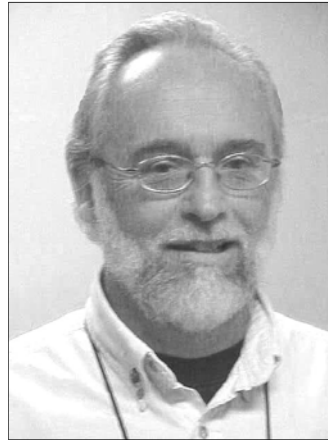
Preparations for the largest council since Portage des Sioux (near St. Louis) a decade earlier included 85 pounds of fresh beef, 900 barrels of flour, 300 bushels of feed corn, 40 bushels of salt and 100 gallons of whiskey. The supply boats departed on June 29; Clark departed on July 6, accompanied by Thomas Biddle, younger brother of Nicholas Biddle and Clark's Thirteen year -old son, William. They arrived at Prairie du Chien on July 30, 1825.

A raised platform was built so Clark, along with Governor Cass, could address the large gathering of Indian Nations and after a few days of speeches and smoking tobacco, Clark attempted to set the tone of the council by stating the government did not want any Indian land and wanted only to create a lasting peace. It was a difficult and extended process. At one point, Indians complained they were not receiving enough liquor. To make the point that liquor would not be used in the negotiations, Clark and Cass filled kettles with liquor as if they were going to hand it out and then poured it out onto the ground stating the negotiations must be completed before any celebration would begin.

On August 19, the treaties were completed, the council ended and presents were distributed. By the end of August, Clark had returned to St. Louis. The treaty outlined tribal territories and had an agreement to discuss the reduction of Indian landholdings in the near future. Clark and Cass hoped the treaty would maintain a peace in the region but unfortunately, the government did not back up the treaty with the resources needed to insure its success. In a few years, Clark would once again return to Prairie du Chien in an effort to maintain stability and peace in the region.

References; Wilderness Journey, the Life of William Clark by William E. Foley, University of Missouri Press, 2004. William Clark and the Shaping of the West by Landon Y. Jones, Hill and Want, 2004. William Clark; Indian Diplomat by Jay Buckley, University of Oklahoma Press, 2008.

President's Message – July '08



Jim Rosenberger

With our interest in the Lewis & Clark Expedition, I would guess each of us, at one time or another, has had thoughts of wishing we had lived in the time period of the expedition; that we had met Lewis, Clark or any members of the Corps of Discovery, perhaps even having been a member of the Corps itself. Oh! If we had just been so lucky to have lived in such an age of discovery.

And yet, most of us have been lucky enough to be living in one of the most exciting eras of discovery. July 20, 2008 marks 39 years since Apollo 11 astronauts accomplished the first landing and exploration of the moon.

I would never detract from the accomplishments and excitement of the Corps of Discovery but the truth is, we have been witness to some of the all time greatest accomplishments in discovery and technology. We have left our home planet, journeyed to the Moon and returned; we have built amazing flying ships and even an Earth orbiting space station to live in. Recently, we accomplished an extremely difficult landing on Mars by a robot lander named Phoenix.

Projects Mercury, Gemini, Apollo, Skylab and the flights of the Space Shuttle have given us our era of exploration and heroes of our time. Two hundred years from now people will look back at our time in history and marvel at the accomplishments of our "Corps of Discovery in Space". They will study the vehicles flown, foods, technology, routes taken, lives of the astronauts of the space missions and wonder at how we could accomplish what we did with such primitive equipment and knowledge. Who knows, there may even be a group that will hold a bicentennial celebration of the moon landing.

As Lewis & Clark historians we are twice blessed; once for having Lewis & Clark history to be so involved in and twice for actually living in and taking part in an era where history is being made.

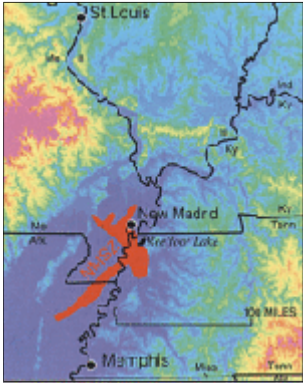
=We're On The Web=

"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.

The New Madrid Earthquakes of 1811-1812

(Reprinted from Kira Gale's Blog)



Editor's Note: Since a number of items in this issue are dealing with the years closely following Lewis & Clark's Expedition, this article from Kira Gale's blog seems quite appropriate.

The New Madrid earthquakes were the biggest earthquakes in American history. They occurred in the central Mississippi Valley, but were felt as far

away as New York City, Boston, Montreal, and Washington D. C. President James Madison and his wife Dolly felt them in the White House. Church bells rang in Boston. From December 16, 1811 through March of 1812 there were over 2,000 earthquakes in the central Midwest, and between 6,000-10,000 earthquakes in the Bootheel of Missouri where New Madrid is located near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

In the known history of the world, no other earthquakes have lasted so long or produced so much evidence of damage as the New Madrid earthquakes. Three of the earthquakes are on the list of America's top earthquakes: the first one on December 16, 1811, a magnitude of 8.1 on the Richter scale; the second on January 23, 1812, at 7.8; and the third on February 7, 1812, at as much as 8.8 magnitude. The source of these magnitude estimates is the USGS. The other material comes from the book, *The Earthquake America Forgot* listed at the end of this blog.

The Mississippi ran backwards After the February 7th earthquake, boatmen reported that the Mississippi actually ran backwards for several hours. The force of the land upheaval 15 miles south of New Madrid created Reelfoot lake, drowned the inhabitants of an Indian village; turned the river against itself to flow backwards; devastated thousands of acres of virgin forest; and created two temporary waterfalls in the Mississippi. Boatmen on flatboats actually survived this experience and lived to tell the tale.

Getting over cracks As the general area experienced more than 2,000 earthquakes in five months, people discovered that most of crevices opening up during an earthquake ran from north to south, and when the earth began moving, they would chop down trees in an east- west direction and hold on using the tree as a bridge. There were "missing people" who were most likely swallowed up by the earth. Some earthquake fissures were as long as five miles.

Strange Earthquake Phenomena Sand boils: The world's

largest sand boil was created by the New Madrid earthquake. It is 1.4 miles long and 136 acres in extent, located in the Bootheel of Missouri, about 8 miles west of Hayti, Missouri. Locals call it "The Beach." Other, much smaller, sand boils are found throughout the area. Seismic tar balls: Small pellets up to golf ball sized tar balls are found in sand boils and fissures. They are petroleum that has been solidified, or "petroliferous nodules." Earthquake lights: Lights flashed from the ground, caused by quartz crystals being squeezed. The phenomena is called "seismoluminescence." Warm water: Water thrown up by an earthquake was lukewarm. The authors speculate that shaking caused the water to heat up and/or quartz light heated the water. Earthquake smog: The skies turned dark during an earthquake, so dark that lighted lamps didn't help. The air smelled bad, and it was hard to breathe. The authors speculate it was a smog containing dust particles caused by the eruption of warm water into cold air. Loud thunder: Sounds of distant thunder and loud explosions accompanied earthquakes. Animal warnings: People reported strange behavior by animals before the earthquakes. They were nervous and excited. Domestic animals became wild, and wild animals became tame. Snakes came out of the ground from hibernation. Flocks of ducks and geese landed near people.



Tecumseh's Comet and the Battle of Tippecanoe

The earthquakes were preceded by the appearance of a great comet, which was visible around the globe for seventeen months, and was at its brightest during the earthquakes. The comet, with an orbit of 3,065 years, was last seen during the time of Ramses II in Egypt. In 1811-1812, it was called "Tecumseh's Comet" (or

"Napoleon's Comet" in Europe). Tecumseh was a Shawnee Indian leader whose name meant "Shooting Star" or "He who walks across the sky." He was given this name at birth. A great orator and military leader, Tecumseh organized a confederation of Indian tribes to oppose the takeover of 3 million acres of Indian lands, which were obtained by the Treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809. His brother, a religious leader called "The Prophet," had gained fame when he foretold the total eclipse of the sun on June 16, 1806. (They had learned about it in advance from a team of visiting astronomers.) During this time, the Governor of Indiana Territory William Henry Harrison--worried about The Prophet's popularity--had challenged him to produce a miracle. After the day of the "Black Sun" the brothers had no trouble attracting followers. A Black Sun was said to predict a future war. On September 17, 1811 there was another solar eclipse--which, again, was predicted by The Prophet. The brothers' center of operations was at Prophet's Town, located near the junction of the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers in northern Indiana. Tecumseh was

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traveling and recruiting warriors among the southeastern tribes, when Governor Harrison attacked Prophet's Town with over a 1,000 men on November 6, 1811, a pre-emptive strike by the U. S., which marked the beginning of "Tecumseh's War." On December 16th, when the earthquakes began, Tecumseh was at the Shawnee and Delaware Indian villages near Cape Girardeau, 50 miles north of the epicenter at New Madrid. The earthquakes continued as he traveled back to Prophet's Town, arriving there in February, 1812. Tecumseh's followers lost the Battle of Tippecanoe, but they continued to fight as allies of the British during the War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain. Tecumseh was killed in battle in Canada in 1813. He is honored as one of the greatest of Indian leaders, both in the United States, and in Canada, where he is considered a national hero.

Cont. from pg. 4

The first steamboat on the western waters survived the earthquakes



The first steamboat travel on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers took place during the New Madrid earthquakes. The New Orleans set out from Pittsburgh on October 20, 1811 bound for New Orleans. Captain Nicholas Roosevelt had brought along his young wife, their 2 year old daughter, and a Labrador dog. Ten days after leaving Pittsburgh, his wife Lydia gave birth to a son in Louisville, Kentucky. They waited a while for her to recover, and for the water to rise prior to crossing the dangerous waters and coral reef at the Falls of the Ohio. On the night before the day of the earthquake, December 16th, the steamboat was anchored near Owensboro, Kentucky, about 200 miles east of New Madrid, Missouri. Their dog, Tiger, insisted on staying in the cabin with them instead of sleeping on the deck. Without realizing it, they were heading straight towards the epicenter of the greatest earthquake in American history. Their steamboat, intended to be an advertisement for steam travel, was thought instead to be the cause of the earthquake by many who saw it. At Henderson, Kentucky, where no chimneys were left standing, they stopped to visit their friends, the painter John James Audubon and his wife Lucy. Floating in the middle of the Ohio River they were protected from the earthquake tremors shaking the land, but not from the hazards of falling trees, disappearing islands, and collapsing river banks. After entering Indian Territory on December 18th, they were chased by Indians who figured the "fire canoe" had caused the earthquake, but they managed to escape capture by outrunning them. They even had a small cabin fire that night which they managed to put out. Thou-



sands of trees were floating on the waters of the Mississippi as they approached New Madrid on December 19th, three days after the earthquake. They found that the town of New Madrid had been destroyed. They didn't dare to stop and pick up a few survivors, for fear of being overrun, and they were without supplies. Most alarming was the fact that they had not seen a boat ascending the river in three days. They saw wrecked and abandoned boats. It was undoubtedly a miracle that they survived and kept on going. They tied up at one island, and the island sank during the night. Their dog, Tiger, alerted them to oncoming tremors. On December 22nd, they encountered the British naturalist John Bradbury on a boat at the mouth of the St. Francis River, who told them the town of Big Prairie was gone. They arrived at Natchez, Mississippi on December 30th and celebrated the first marriage aboard a steamboat on December 31st, when the steamboat engineer married Lydia's maid! They arrived at New Orleans on January 10th, 1812, safe and sound, after traveling 1,900 miles from Pittsburgh on the first steamboat to travel the western waters.

Highly Recommended Reading

The source of most of this material is from *The Earthquake America Forgot: 2,000 Temblors in Five Months...And It Will Happen Again!* by Dr. David Stewart and Dr. Ray Knox. (1995, Gutenberg-Richter Publications, 375 pages). The authors are geoscientists, specializing in earthquakes. The book is one of the most fascinating I have ever read; it is factual and entertaining, and crammed with every imaginable bit of relevant information, great stories, photos, maps and illustrations. Call the publishers at 1-800-758-8629 to order this and *The New Madrid Fault Finders Guide* by the authors.


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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.

The Men of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

By Charles G. Clarke

"A Biographical Roster of the Fifty-one Members and a Composite Diary of Their Activities from All Known Sources" (Note: Lewis, Clark, & York were featured in issue #16)

GEORGE DROUILLARD (DREWER; DREWYER).

Probably born at Sandwich, Canada, son of Pierre Drouillard of Detroit, and a Shawnee mother. His father had served with Kenton and as interpreter for George Rogers Clark at Fort McIntosh and at the Great Miami. George was in the U.S. Army at Fort Massac when he was transferred to Captain Lewis on November 11, 1803, after some resistance on the part of his commander who did not want to lose him. He was tall, straight, and had black hair and dark eyes. He was adept in the Indian sign language. He was always with one captain or the other in most emergencies and situations of danger where skill, nerve, endurance and cool judgment were needed.

After the expedition he lived for a few years at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He bought the land warrants of John Collins and Joseph Whitehouse, which, with other land, he sold on April 3, 1807 for \$1300.00. As he received \$25.00 per month while he served with the expedition, he had the funds to make land purchases. He made a return trip to the Rocky Mountains and gave William Clark considerable topographical details of the mountain country which Clark incorporated into his map of the Northwest. He was killed by the Blackfeet Indians in 1810, not far from the area in which he had the scrape with these Indians while he was with Captain Lewis when they made the exploration to the upper Maria's River. He was with the Manuel Lisa party when he met his death.

PRIVATE JOSEPH FIELDS (FIELD).

Born about 1774, perhaps in Culpeper County, Virginia. He may have been a grandson of Abraham Field, Jr., who married a Miss Byrd and lived in Culpeper County. One of the sons of Abraham was Col. John Field, born in Culpeper. John married Anna Rogers Clark, an older sister of William Clark. Colonel Field served under George Washington in the Braddock campaign. He lost his life in the Battle of Point Pleasant in October 1774, for which services his heirs were granted a large tract of land in Bourbon County, Kentucky. Another brother, Reuben, served in the 8th and 4th Virginia Regiments, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. John had eleven children, and our Joseph and Reuben may have been his sons, or the sons of the brother, Reuben.

Joseph and Reuben Fields therefore may have been known to Captain Lewis before their enlistment with him on Au-

gust 1, 1803 - two of the very earliest. They were probably raised in Kentucky and each is listed as one of the "Nine young men from Kentucky." They served the expedition as two of its most valuable men until discharge on October 10, 1806. Both were excellent woodsmen-hunters and were usually involved in every duty of exploration and trust while on the expedition. Joseph was in charge of a small party which explored the lower Yellowstone River. After the expedition, Joseph received a warrant for land located in Franklin County, Missouri. William Clark noted he was dead by 1825-28.

PRIVATE REUBEN FIELDS (FIELD).

Born about 1772, probably in Culpeper County, Virginia. A brother of Joseph, above. Much of the same biographical data applies.

After the expedition, Captain Clark recommended Reuben for a lieutenancy in the army, which suggests that Reuben was older than Joseph. Reuben also received a warrant for land in Missouri, but he returned to Kentucky to live. In 1808, in Indiana, he married Mary Myrtle, daughter of John and Phoebe Myrtle of Jefferson County, Kentucky. Reuben died in late 1822 in Jefferson County, Kentucky, his will being probated on January 14, 1823.

Badger Chapter Meeting in Fond du Lac - April 12, 2008



President Jim Rosenberger talks to the group about the comparisons of living in our times and those of Lewis & Clark, especially relating to exploration.

Badger Chapter Picnic June 28, 2008 (Indoors - away From the mosquitos)



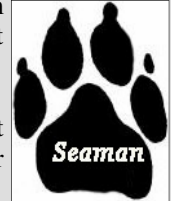


Seaman Says...

June 28, 1805: We are at the Great Falls of the Missouri River and in the process of making a lengthy portage of this series of water falls. Captain Clark is bringing the men, canoes and baggage from the lower portage camp. I am with Captain Lewis at the upper portage camp where he and a few men assemble his iron boat.

My days consist mainly of resting and regaining my strength and energy. My Captain Lewis has assigned me to night duty to warn of the presence of the great white bears. They have become very troublesome at our camp, especially at night. The white bear approach our camp at night and attempt to enter it but I prevent them from doing so by making a challenge toward them. This causes them to pause in their forward motion and at this time I make a commotion which warns the men in camp of the bear's presence. The bears then recognize that the men are prepared for them and withdraw from the area of the camp. However, I must maintain this vigil all night for they would likely return if I let down my guard.

My challenge to these bears is mostly bluff for I would not want to face one of these gentlemen in combat without the presence of some of our men and their fine rifles. But I must not let the bears know this. Fear has a way of broadcasting itself to an adversary.



2008 Badger Chapter Field Trip

Regardless of the price of gas or the busy summer, our members have spoken and have pointed the way for this year's field trip. The dates will be Friday, September 5th through Monday, September 8th. Friday and Monday are scheduled travel days to and from our destination with Saturday and Sunday being tour days. Our destination is Cape Girardeau, Missouri.



Here, in November 1803, is where Meriwether Lewis visited and dined with Louis Lorimier and his family and we will visit a replica of Lorimier's house. William Clark proceeded up river and camped at what is today's Cape Rock Park and then past Tower Rock, both on our itinerary.

Other points of interest to visit are the Trail of Tears State Park, Ft. Kaskaskia, the St. Genevieve area as well as the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and Ft. Defiance at Cairo, Illinois.

This is the first ever field trip by the Badger State Chapter to this area and it should prove to be an interesting and fun trip. Put the dates on your calendar and let Jim Rosenberger know that you will be joining the group for this year's expedition.

Treasurer's Report



The Badger Chapter has \$2,922.69 in the Chapter Treasury as of July 1, 2008, and 75 active members. Welcome to Mark A. Koepl, DVM, of Mt. Horeb, who is our 75th member.

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