

## KANSAS LEWIS AND CLARK BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

1501 Arrowhead Drive • Atchison, Kansas 66002 • (913)367-8412 • [www.lewisandclarkinkansas.com](http://www.lewisandclarkinkansas.com)

March 4, 2003

Ms. Mary Camacho  
Kansas DAR Historian  
322 Western  
Haysville, KS 67060

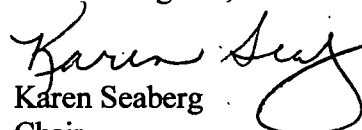
Dear Mary,

The Kansas Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission, along with the Atchison Lewis and Clark Committee, request the movement of the Lewis and Clark DAR marker located on Atchison, Kansas' riverfront to a spot 90 feet to the north. The location of the marker at this time is the projected site for a large, open-air pavilion relating to Lewis and Clark in Kansas. The Atchison Riverfront Committee is scheduled to break ground for this beautiful pavilion in July, 2003. The DAR marker will have a place of distinction on the walkway exiting from this pavilion and will be very visible to visitors in Atchison.

The DAR marker will continue to be located in the same area that has been verified as the place where Lewis and Clark stopped to "dine on corn" on July 4, 1804, and where Lewis climbed a mound with 3 centering paths to view the beautiful prairie (which is now Atchison) to the west.

Thank you for your interest in this project. We look forward to a wonderful rededication in which both the DAR and the Kansas Commission can participate.

Kindest Regards,

  
Karen Seaberg  
Chair

Kansas Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission

Karen Seaberg,  
Chairman  
(913)367-5823

[karen@travelcenterofatchison.com](mailto:karen@travelcenterofatchison.com)

Mary Van Horn,  
Executive Assistant  
(913)367-8412  
[kslewisandclark@charter.net](mailto:kslewisandclark@charter.net)

#### Commission Members

Stephen Allie

Edwin Burgess

Gordon Criswell

Pat Gaunce

Connie Hachenberg

Chris E. Howell

Stan Lawson

Dr. Ron McCoy

Bob Means

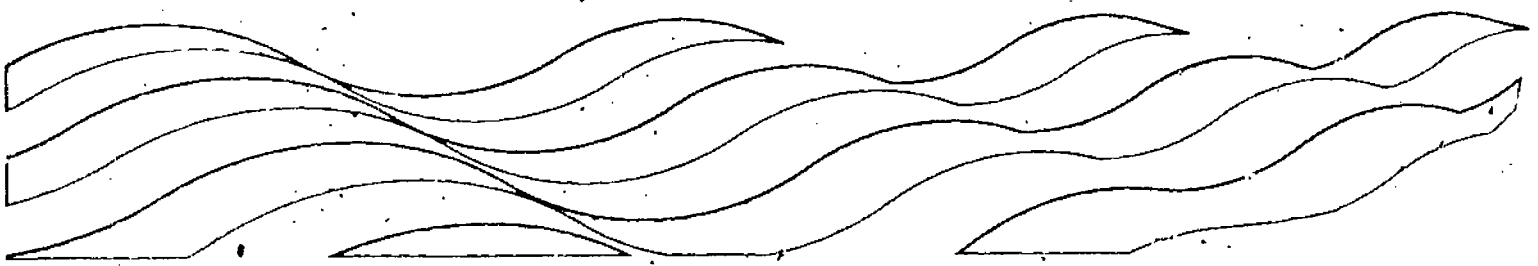
Matt Nowak

Joanie Rebar

Kerry Strahm

Dr. Phillip D. Thomas

Galen Weiland





February 16, 2003

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution  
Office of the Historian General

Dear Historian General,

The movement of the existing Daughters of the American Revolution Lewis and Clark marker on the Atchison riverfront to a location approximately 90 feet to the north of Commercial Street will put that sign in a location appropriate for its message and in the vicinity of the activities the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery took part in at noon on July 4, 1804.

The text of the sign to be relocated reads: (front) "Lewis and Clark Trail," (back inscription in bronze) "July 4, 1804 William Clark recorded in his journal that on this date: 'Capt Lewis walked on Shore above this Creek and discovered a high moun(d) from the top of which he had an extensive view. 3 paths Concentring at the moun(d).' Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution 1997 Dedicated by the Kansas Society DAR 2 February 1998."

This relocation will put the marker in close proximity to the mound on which Lewis walked up on July 4, 1804 and the river the Corps of Discovery traveled on during their journey. This mound has been identified by its description from William Clark and by later recorded information as the mound below the Amelia Earhart Birthplace, just to the north of present Commercial Street. Placement of the DAR marker at the proposed location will be in a site fitting the description engraved.

Sincerely,

Chris Taylor  
Executive director Atchison County Historical Society

**Santa Fe Depot • 200 S. 10th Street • P.O. Box 201 • Atchison, KS 66002  
phone 913-367-6238 • e-mail [GoWest@atchisonhistory.org](mailto:GoWest@atchisonhistory.org)**



**KANSAS**

**STATE**

**HISTORICAL**

**SOCIETY**



Mary R. Allman

Executive Director  
(ext. 205)



6425 S.W. 6th Avenue  
Topeka, Kansas  
66615-1099

PHONE# (785) 272-8681  
FAX# (785) 272-8682  
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**KANSAS HISTORY CENTER**

Administration  
Center for Historical Research  
Cultural Resources  
Education / Outreach  
Historic Sites  
Kansas Museum of History  
Library & Archives

**HISTORIC SITES**

John Brown Museum  
Constitution Hall  
Cottonwood Ranch  
First Territorial Capitol  
Fort Hays  
Goodnow House  
Grinter Place  
Hollenberg Station  
Kaw Mission  
Marais des Cygnes Massacre  
Mine Creek Battlefield  
Native American Heritage Museum  
Pawnee Indian Village  
Pawnee Rock  
Shawnee Indian Mission  
William Allen White House

February 27, 2003

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution  
Office of the Historian General

Dear Historian General:

We understand that the local Lewis and Clark Committee in Atchison has requested permission from your organization to relocate a marker erected by the DAR in February 1998 on the Atchison riverfront. That marker denotes a location from which Meriwether Lewis viewed the area on July 4, 1804. It is our understanding that the DAR is willing for the marker to be relocated; on that basis this agency has no objection.

The text on that marker reads as follows: "July 4, 1804 William Clark recorded in his journal on this date: 'Capt Lewis walked on Shore above this Creek and discovered a high moun(d) from the top of which he had an extensive view. 3 paths concentering at the moun(d)." Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution 1997.

Sincerely yours,

Mary R. Allman  
Executive Director



# City of Atchison, Kansas

*Preserving our past, working for our future*

February 13, 2003

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution  
Office of the Historian General

Dear Historian General,

On behalf of the City of Atchison, owner of the property of the proposed relocation site of the DAR marker, permission is hereby granted for the marker to be installed.

Respectfully,

Joseph L. Turner  
City Manager

**APPLICATION AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR PERMISSION TO MOVE AND/OR REDEDICATE A DAR HISTORICAL OR COMMEMORATIVE MARKER**

★ Advance permission **MUST** be obtained from the Historian General **PRIOR TO** any proposed change in the location of a DAR historical or commemorative marker.★

★★Please allow a **MINIMUM of SIX MONTHS** to process this request. Allow approximately **TWO ADDITIONAL MONTHS** (for a total of six months) processing time if the marker mentions Revolutionary War Soldiers, Sailors, or Patriots (even if their service has previously been established). ★★

DATE OF APPLICATION: 19 March 2003 PROPOSED DATE OF MOVE: 1 June 2003

WILL THERE BE A REDEDICATION CEREMONY?: Yes IF YES, PROPOSED DATE OF REDEDICATION: 2004

DAR CHAPTER, DIVISION, OR STATE SOCIETY APPLYING FOR PERMISSION: Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution

CONTACT PERSON: Mary Camacho TELEPHONE: (316) 524-6991 E-MAIL: *meacam@cox.net*

MAILING ADDRESS: 322 Western Ave. Haysville Kansas 67060-1530  
(Street) (City) (State) (Zip)

PLEASE INCLUDE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WITH THIS FORMAL APPLICATION TO MOVE A DAR HISTORICAL OR COMMEMORATIVE MARKER:

☒ (1) MARKER LOCATION AND CONTENT INFORMATION:

- (a) The exact wording as it appears on the marker which is being moved (pictures may be included);
- (b) A description of the present exact location of the DAR marker;
- (c) Information about the original placement and dedication of the marker;
- (d) A precise description of the new site where the existing marker is to be moved; and
- (e) A map/diagram/sketch showing where the marker is to be placed at the proposed site.

☒ (2) VERIFICATION INFORMATION: Verify the historical facts associated with the marker and its new location by including:

- (a) Documentation (drawn from primary source materials or scholarly secondary source materials) that verifies the historical and geographical accuracy of each and every one of the statements that appear in the wording of the marker; and
- (b) At least two letters from non-DAR historical experts, such as university professors or professional staff members at historical societies and other historical institutions, who have in-depth, scholarly knowledge of the subject, indicating the accuracy and significance of the facts presented in the wording of the marker. These letters must include the exact wording of the text that the person is approving.

☒ (3) PERMISSION:

- (a) Written consent of the property owner/custodian who has authority over the property where the DAR marker is currently placed, stating that the marker may be rededicated/ moved; and
- (b) If the marker is to be moved, please send a written statement authorizing installation of the marker from the property owner/custodian of the proposed relocation site. Each statement should be signed, recently dated, and include a statement explaining by what right the writer has authority to grant permission.

☒ (4) Especially if the application dossier is extensive, please review the dossier carefully and include a list of the application components or a "table of contents" page.

★★FAILURE TO PROVIDE ANY OF THE ITEMS LISTED ABOVE COULD RESULT IN A SIGNIFICANT DELAY IN THE PROCESSING OF THIS APPLICATION. ★★

**THE FOLLOWING COPIED TEXT IS TAKEN FROM:**

***The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition***

Gary E. Moulton, Editor

University of Nebraska Press, Copyright: 1986

Volume 2: The Journals of Lewis and Clark

Volume 9: The Journals of John Ordway and Charles Floyd

Volume 10: The Journal of Patrick Gass

# Journal of John Ordway

Ordway: Up the Missouri

found a white horse on the bank of the river near where there was an old Trading house built by a French merchant from St. Louis to Trade with the Kansas Indians. The land is Good high bottom pine Timber & black walnut honey locas oak & C. & C— I Saw what they call bucks Eye with the nuts on them<sup>2</sup> we passed a high prairie opposite to the Trading house & Camped<sup>3</sup> at a point on the South Side of the Missouri

1. Cow Island was still on maps in the 1890s, a short distance above the Atchison-Leavenworth county line, Kansas, on the opposite side in Platte County, Missouri.

2. Ordway is the only one to call attention to the vegetation this day. The trees are an unknown pine, black walnut, honey locust, *Gleditsia triacanthos* L., an unknown oak, and western buckeye, *Aesculus glabra* Willd.

3. In Atchison County, Kansas, somewhat above Oak Mills.

Wednesday July 4th 1804, we Set out Early & passed the mouth of the outlet of a large lake which comes in on the north Side. this pond or lake is large & there has been a Great many beaver<sup>1</sup> found in it, high land on the South Side & prairies, ~~we Delayed a Short time at noon to dine,~~ a Snake bit Jo. Fields on the out Side of his foot, this was under the hills near the prairies on the South Side, we passed a Creek on the South Side about 15 yards wide. comes out of the large prairie, and as it has no name & as it is the 4 of July, Capt. name it Independence Creek<sup>2</sup> we fired our Bow piece this morning & one in the evening for Independence of the U. S. we saw a number of Goslings half grown to day. we camped in the plains one of the most beautiful places I ever Saw in my life, open and beautifully Diversified with hills & vallies all presenting themselves to the River,

1. American beaver, *Castor canadensis*.

2. Probably Independence Creek on the Atchison-Doniphan county line, Kansas. See Clark's entry for this day for a discussion of the confusion between this creek and the one the party called Fourth of July Creek.

Thursday July 5th 1804 we Set out very early. we Swam the white horse across this River, proceeded on for two miles under the bank where the old Kansas Town formerly Stood (Say in 1724) the cause of those people moving from this place we cannot learn, but naturally conclude that war has reduced their nation and compelled them to retire further into the

*Sunday 1st July, 1804.* We set out at five in the morning, and having advanced 12 miles, encamped<sup>1</sup> on an island opposite a prairie on the south side of the river.

1. On later Leavenworth Island, opposite Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

*Monday 2nd.* At sunrise we continued our voyage, and met a quantity of drift wood which was carried down the stream; this morning we passed a creek<sup>1</sup> on the south side and encamped on the north opposite an old French village and fort,<sup>2</sup> but all vacant.

1. Probably Bee Creek, Platte County, Missouri.
2. Fort de Cavagnial, or Cavagnolle, active from 1744 to 1764, about three miles north of Fort Leavenworth.

*Tuesday 3rd.* We proceeded again at five, and continued our voyage until 12, when we stopt at an old trading place on the south side of the river.<sup>1</sup> There we found a grey horse; but saw no appearance of any persons having lately encamped at that place.

1. In Atchison County, Kansas, somewhat above Oak Mills.

*Wednesday 4th.* We fired a swivel at sunrise in honour of the day, and continued our voyage; passed a creek on the north side, called Pond creek,<sup>1</sup> and at one o'clock stopt to dine. One of our people<sup>2</sup> got snake bitten but not dangerously. After dinner we renewed our voyage, and passed a creek on the north side, which we called Independence,<sup>3</sup> encamped on the north side at an old Indian village situated in a handsome prairie, and saluted the departing day with another gun.

1. This name is given by no other journal keeper, but it must be the outlet of what Clark calls a "bayou," an oxbow lake in northwestern Platte County, Missouri, perhaps later Bean Lake.
2. Joseph Field.
3. Probably Independence Creek, on the Atchison-Doniphan county line, Kansas. See Clark's entry on this date for the confusion between this and Fourth of July Creek.

*Thur. 5th.* We proceeded on our voyage at five in the morning; and found the land high on the south side. We went through a large bend full of



# Journals of Lewis & Clark

May 14-July 22, 1804

ing but the Buffalo Elk Deer & Bear in which it abounds & [page torn]  
Savage Indians<sup>8</sup>

The names of the french Ingishees [*engagés*], or Hirelens [hirelings]—<sup>9</sup>

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1 Battist de Shone [Baptist Deschamps] <i>Patrn</i> (Perogue) | } in Perogue |
| *2 Joseph Le bartee [Liberte?] <sup>10</sup>                  |              |
| 3 Lasoness [Baptist La Jeunesse]                              |              |
| 4 Paul Preemau [Paul Primeau]                                 |              |
| 5 Chalo   |              |
| 6 E. Cann   |              |
| 7 Roie  |              |
| 8 Charlo Cougee   |              |

\*J: Le bartee [Liberte?] } in the large Boat  
Rivee [Rivet]

Pieter Crousatt half Indian } bow men  
William La Beice [Labiche] Mallat }

3 Sergts. & 23 men for the Boat<sup>11</sup> (Good)

George Drewyer. Hunter & 4 Horses (Bowmen)

1 Corpl & 4 Privates in a Perogue to be Sent *back* from Plate river

Mr. *Dueron* [Dorion] intepr for the Sues

Capt. Lewis my Self & York

in all 46 men July 4th 4 horses & a Dog

[Clark]

July 4th Wednesday ussered in the day by a discharge of one (discharge)  
shot from our Bow piece,<sup>12</sup> proceeded on, passed the mouth of a (1) Bay-  
eau lading from a large Lake on the S. S. which has the apperance of being  
once the bed of the river<sup>13</sup> & reaches parrelel for Several Miles Came to  
on the L. S. to refresh ourselves &. Jos: Fields got bit by a Snake, which was  
quickly doctored with Bark by Cap. Lewis. (2) Passed a Creek 12 yds. wide  
on L. S. comeing out of an extensive Prarie reching within 200 yards of the  
river, as this Creek has no name, and this being the we Din[e]. (on corn)  
the 4th of July the day of the independance of the U. S. call it (Creek In-  
dependence) 4th of July 1804 Creek, Capt. Lewis walked on Shore above  
this Creek and discovered a high moun from the top of which he had an  
extensive view, 3 paths Concentering at the moun, Saw great numbers of  
Goslings to day which Were nearly grown, the before mentioned Lake is

The great  
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Creek L. S.

bstn. No. 17.)  
uesday July 4th<sup>15</sup>  
ill on same

servtn. 38°

1. The following words at right angles to the rest of the entry are overwritten by the July 4 entry: "Lock, Moles, Vests, Seeds, [presen?] of [Twith?], 4 Cartges Boxes, ring."
2. Possibly the bark of the slippery elm, *Ulmus rubra* Muhl., but more likely Peruvian bark, or *cinchona*. On later occasions Lewis used Peruvian bark in a poultice, as he presumably did here (see Codex A entry) in case the snake was a new poisonous species. Cut-right (LCPN), 63–64; Fernald, 551.
3. Probably either later Whiskey or Clay Creek, in Atchison County, Kansas. They passed both a Fourth of July Creek and an Independence Creek on this day. This creek was called Fourth of July Creek in Codex A, where Clark has apparently reversed the names. MRC map 16.
4. If Independence Creek (the second creek) was that later bearing the same name (see n. 14, below), then this camp was near Doniphan. MRC map 17.
5. The archaeological sites of the Kansa Indians are identified as part of the Oneota culture, and this Oneota village (referred to by Clark, below, as "2d old Kansas village") is the Doniphan site, in the present town of Doniphan, Doniphan County, Kansas. The earliest documented Kansa village, it was apparently occupied in the first half of the eighteenth century. Wedel (KA), 29–30, 51, 98–105, 109–12, 118–30.
6. Evidently the stream they called Independence Creek in Codex A (see n. 14, below).
7. The "Leek Green Grass" that covered the upland plains between the copses of trees is big bluestem, *Andropogon gerardi* Vitman. This entry describes the open, savanna-like aspect of the tall-grass prairie/oak-hickory vegetation border that is typical of this region. Braun, 177–79.
8. This paragraph of description is on a separate sheet of the Field Notes (document 27). It seems to be a longer version of Clark's description of the scenery in his Codex A entry for July 4, 1804, and so it is placed under that date. Osgood (FN), 69 n. 3.
9. This list is on the opposite side of document 27 from the paragraph above it, and the date July 4 occurs in the last line of this material. It supplements the list of *engagés* of May 26, 1804, but inconsistencies between the two lists add to the confusion about this group of party members. For further information, see Appendix A, this volume.
10. This name occurs twice and is especially marked both times. The same man's name may have been written twice or there may have been two men with the same family name or *dit*-name. Either person might be the La Liberté who deserted later (see below, July 29–August 17, 1804). For further information, see Appendix A, this volume.
11. Clark crossed out two lines of course and distance material and added this short summary of the party as of July 4, 1804, below the list of *engagés*.
12. Probably the swivel cannon. See above, May 29, 1804.
13. Such oxbow lakes in portions of the old riverbed are characteristic of this part of the Missouri. The continual shifting of the river's course would make it difficult to identify this lake with one on later maps, but several examples in the immediate area in the late 1800s can be seen on MRC maps 15, 16.
14. Probably present Independence Creek, on the Atchison-Doniphan county line. Clark indicates that the creek has two forks, which is the case with Independence Creek, Rock Creek entering it from the north. MRC map 17.
15. Lewis's observation from Codex O.



## Beverly Woodruff Jensen

Historian General

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

1776 D Street NW

Washington DC 20006-5303

April 1, 2003

Mary Camacho

Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution

322 Western Ave.

Haysville, KS 67060-1530

Dear Mrs. Camacho:

The Historian General is pleased to grant permission to the Kansas Society Daughters of the American Revolution to move and rededicate the marker honoring the Lewis and Clark expedition as it passed through what is now known as Atchison, Kansas. The text appearing on the marker to be moved is as follows:

### LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL

JULY 4, 1804 WILLIAM CLARK RECORDED IN HIS JOURNAL THAT ON THIS DATE: 'CAPT LEWIS WALKED ON SHORE ABOVE THIS CREEK AND DISCOVERED A HIGH MOUN(D) FROM THE TOP OF WHICH HE HAD AN EXTENSIVE VIEW. 3 PATHS CONCENTRATING AT THE MOUN(D).' KANSAS SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1997 DEDICATED BY THE KANSAS SOCIETY DAR 2 FEBRUARY 1998."

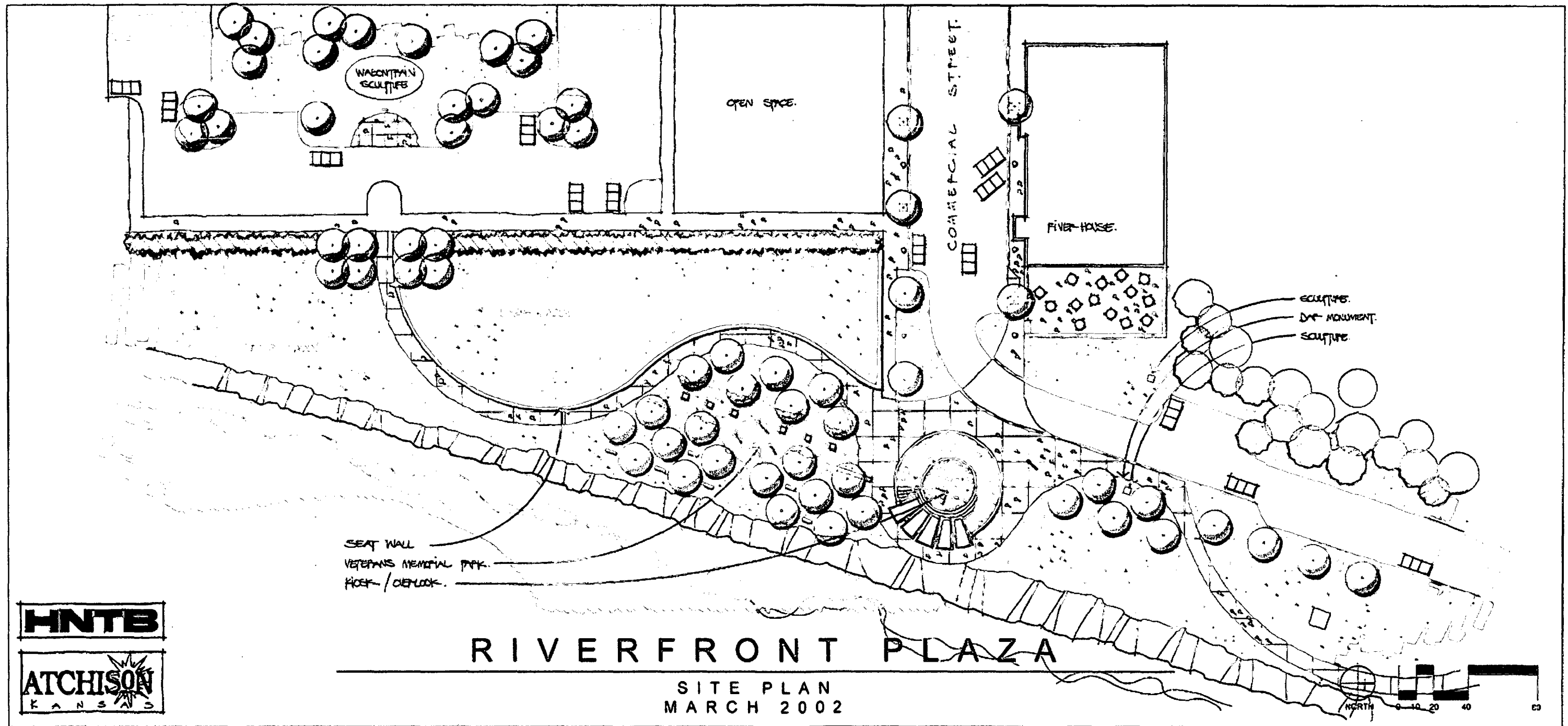
Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the *Form to Report the Installation and Dedication of a DAR Historical Marker*. Once the marker has been moved and rededicated, please complete and return this form along with copies of any materials used in the dedication ceremony (i.e. invitations, programs, copies of dedicatory remarks, newspaper articles describing the ceremony, and photographs) to this office. These materials will be retained in the permanent files of the Office of the Historian General for future reference. Your cooperation in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Best wishes for the move and rededication of this historical marker. If you have additional questions about this or any other historically related matter, please feel free to contact the Office of the Historian General at (202) 879-3256 or at the [historian@dar.org](mailto:historian@dar.org) e-mail address.

Sincerely,  
alu

Beverly Woodruff Jensen  
Historian General, NSDAR

Enclosures  
alu



*Journals Of Lewis and Clark*

*Clark: (copied as written) July 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday Usseed in the day by a discharged of one (discharge) shot from our Bow piece, proceeded on, passed the mouth of a Bayeau lading from a large Lake on the S.S. which has the appearance of being once the bed of the river & reaches parallel for Several Miles. Came to on the C. S. to refresh ourselves & Jos: Fields got bit by a snake, which was quickly doctored with Bark by Cap Lewis. Passed a Creek 12 yds. wide on C. S. coming out of an extensive Prairie reaching within 200 yards of the river. As this creek has no name, and this being the we Dtn(e) (on corn) the 4<sup>th</sup> of July the day of the independence of the U. S. call it (Creek ondependence) 4<sup>th</sup> of July 1804 Creek. Capt. Lewis walked on Shore above this Creek and discovered a high mound from the top of which he had an extensive view, 3 paths Concentring at the mound. Saw great numbers of Goslings to day which Were nearly grown, the before mentioned Lake is clear and contain great quantities of Gees and Goslings. The great quantity of those fowl in this lake induce me to Call it the Gosling Lake. a Small Creek & Several Springs run in to the East Side from the hills the land on that side very good. We came to and camped in the lower edge of a Plain where 2d old Kansas village formerly Stood, above the mouth of a Creek 20 yds wide tis creek we call Creek Independence as we approached this place the Prairie had a most beautiful appearance Hills & Valles interspersed with Coops (copses) of Timber gave a pleasing diversity to the Senery. The right fork of Creek Independence Meandering thro: the middle of the Plain a point of high Land near the river gives an alluvated Situation. At this place the Kansas Indians formerly lived...*

Invocation.....Mrs. Gus Ramirez  
State Chaplain

Color Guard....Kansas & Missouri SAR

Pledge of Allegiance.....Girl Scouts  
Midland Empire-Atchison  
Mrs. Liebsch  
Leader

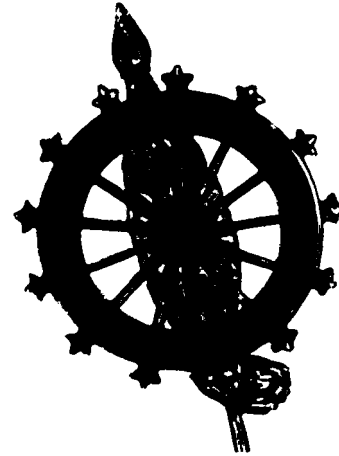
Welcome.....Mrs. Wayne Cope  
State Vice Regent

State DAR Sunflower Singers  
Mrs. Glen Nunley  
Director

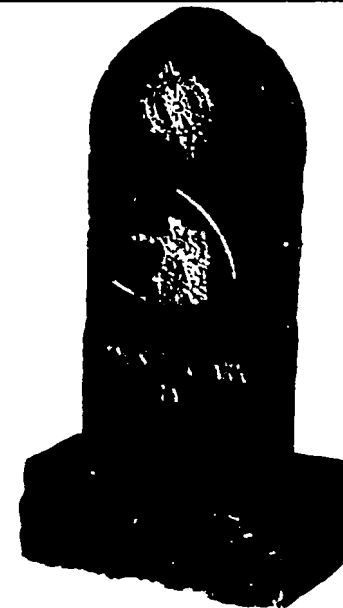
Instrumental Performance... Blaine Oswald

Speaker.....Mrs. Harry Carpenter  
State Regent

Benediction.....Mrs. Gus Ramirez  
State Chaplain



*Rededication  
of  
Lewis and Clark  
Marker  
27 June 2004*



Mrs. Gerald Camacho  
State Historian  
2001-2004

LEWIS AND CLARK DAR MARKER REDEDICATION, JUNE 27, 2004  
LIST OF MEMBERS OR GUESTS

Alice Clair Wright	John Haupt Chapter	Topeka
Catherine Howard	John Haupt Chapter	Topeka
Sammy Cope	Cimarron River Valley Chapter	Liberal
Margaret Huffman	Arthur Barrett Chapter	Marysville
Carol Cochran	Shawnee Mission	Shawnee Mission
Pat Traffas	Sarah Stewart Chapter	
Esther Jarvis	Topeka Chapter	Topeka
Stacy Cope	Betty Washington Chapter	Lawrence
Arvis Steimel	Abilene Chapter	Abilene
Shirley Coupal	Nathan Edson Ch	Clay Center/Concordia
Jean Lightner	Abilene Chapter	Solomon
Jeanne Becker	Olathe, Chapter	Olathe
Donita Cohorst	Arthur Barrett	Marysville
Sue Etelamaki	Arthur Barrett	Marysville
Pat Fox	Olathe Chapter	Olathe
Kay McDougal	Olathe Chapter	Olathe
Jacquelyne Seyler	Olathe Chapter	Olathe
Patricia Nunley	Topeka Chapter	Topeka
K. Patrick	Topeka Chapter	Topeka
Bruce Klemm	Guest	Olathe
Jean Coupal-Smith	Nathan Edson Chapter	Clay Center
Barbara Dale	Topeka Chapter	Topeka
Peggy Boggs	Topeka Chapter	Topeka
Phyllis Bell	Sarah Stewart	
Patricia Carpenter	Prairie Flint Hills	
Kathryn Compton	Flores del Sol	Wichita
Ruth Keys Clark	Capt. Jesse Leavenworth	Leavenworth
Blaine Oswald	Entertainment	Effingham
Kate Oswald	Guest	Effingham
Colleen Anderson	Council Oak	Council Grove
Mary Camacho	Flores del Sol	Wichita
Everett Mulkey	SAR Washington Ch	Wichita
Kes Kesler	SAR Delaware Crossing	Shawnee Mission
Edgar Grover	SAR PlainsChapter	Hutchinson
Freeman Vicory	Thomas Jefferson SAR	Topeka
John Sayler	Charles Robinson SAR	Lawrence
Dewey Fry	Delaware Crossing SAR	Shawnee Mission

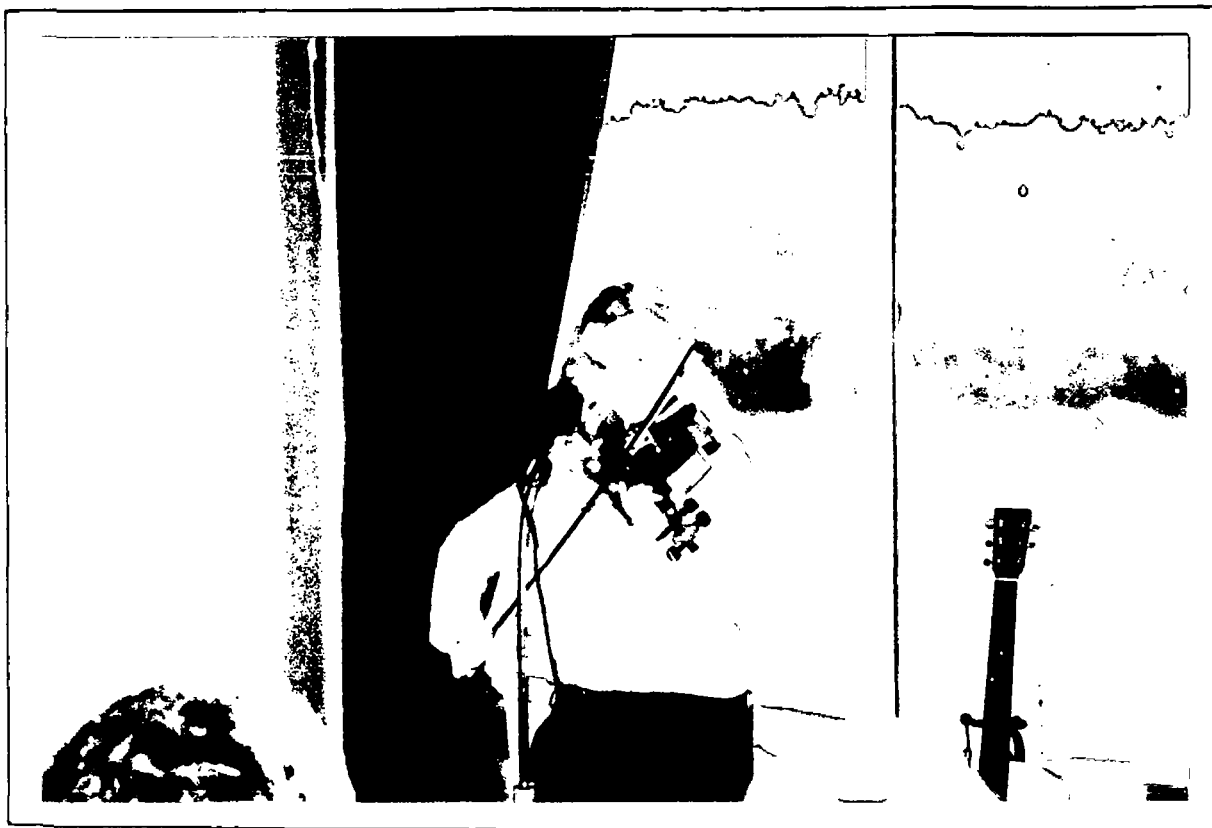


Dewey Fry	Delaware Crossing SAR	Shawnee Mission
Victor Meador	Delaware Crossing SAR	Shawnee Mission
Gene Amos	Delaware Crossing SAR	Shawnee Mission
Roger James	Delaware Crossing SAR	Shawnee Mission
Charles Goslin	Delaware Crossing SAR	Shawnee Mission
Robert Grover	MO Society Color Guard	Missouri
Jerry Camacho	Guest	Haysville
Mary Frisch	Mission Hills Chapter	
Anne Barbour	James Ros <del>e</del> Chapter	Shawnee
Alice Bushman	Capt. Jesse Leavenworth	Leavenworth
Carolyn Grover	Guest	Independence, MO
Emalene Grover		Hutchinson
Georgina Mulkey	Guest	Derby
Loretta Paris	Adam Yager Chapter	Lee's Summit, MO
Taylor Held	Guest	Gardner
Sandra Scott	Guest	Kansas City, MO
Harold Scheaffer	Guest	Rose Hill
Karen Scheaffer	Isabella Weldin Chapter	Augusta
Annette M. Scheaffer	Isabella Weldin Chapter	Augusta
James L. Scott	Independence Patriots SAR	Kansas City, MO
Carolyn S. Grover	Independence Patriots SAR	Kansas City, MO
Leon Torkelson	Guest	Horton
Glenda Torkelson	Atchison Chapter	Horton
Joe Cheasman	Sara Stewart	Lebanon
Loren Becker	Guest	Olathe
Pete Keezer	Guest	Overland Park
LaRae Keezer	Sagamore Chapter	Overland Park
Al Paris	Independence Patriots SAR	Independence
Larry Purcell	Guest	Atchison
Danielle Mosher		Atchison
Diane (Illegible)		Atchison
Karen Seaberg (KS L & C Bicentennial Committee)		Atchison
Betty Bendorf	Marais des Cygnes	Paola
Mindy Husing	Guest	Merrill
Addie Husing	Guest	Merrill
Jerry Brees	Council Oak	Council Grove
Roland Brees	Guest	Council Grove
Doug Brady	Washington Chapter SAR	Haysville
Zonaida Brady	Guest	Haysville
Jo Ann Skelton	Flores del Sol	Wichita

Rebecca Kline  
Susie Hawkins  
Margaret Bates  
Clarice Kennedy  
Hollie Brewer  
Phyllis Metzger

Prairie Rose Chapter  
Prairie Rose Chapter  
Prairie Rose Chapter  
Council Oak Chapter  
Council Oak Chapter  
Council Oak Chapter

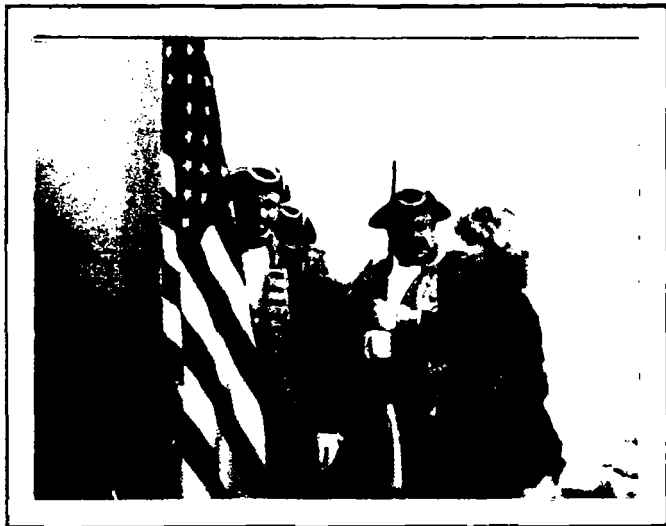
Overland Park  
Overland Park  
Overland Park  
Council Grove  
Council Grove  
Council Grove



*Miss Elaine Oswald*



*Mrs. Harry Carpenter*



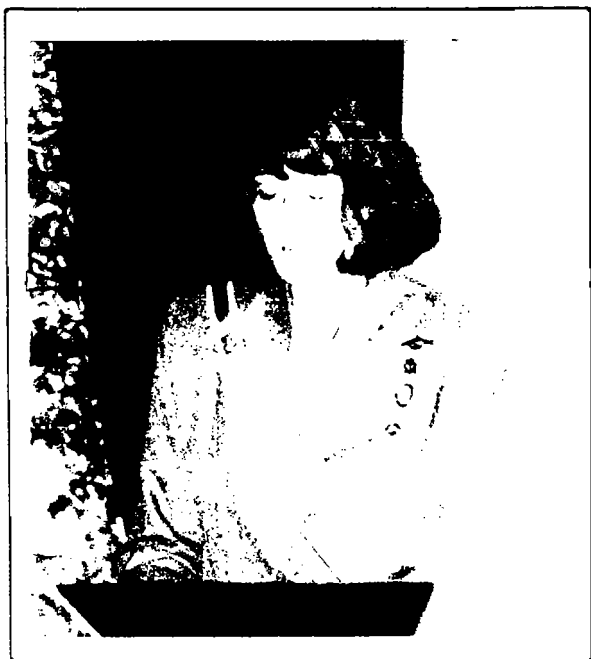
*SAR E Karen Seabury*



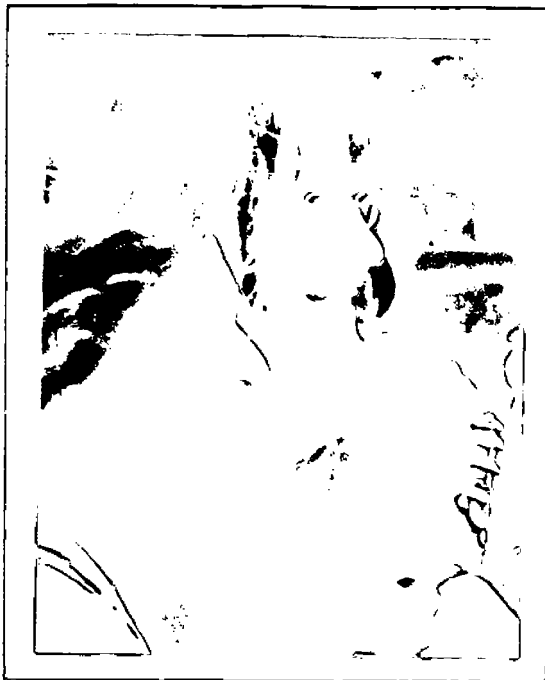
*Mrs. Harry Carpenter*



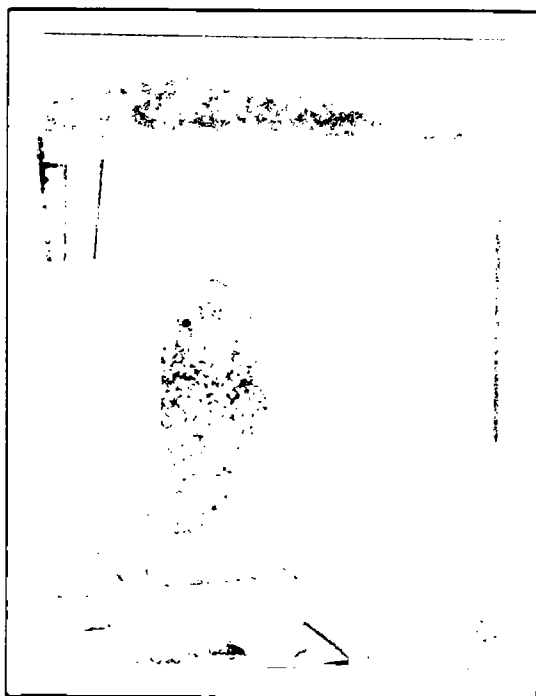
*DAR Sunflower Singers directed by Mrs. Elton Hanley*



*Mrs. Harry Carpenter*



*L: Pat Trappas, Pat Carpenter  
& Ruth Key Clark*



*Lewis & Clark Marker  
atchison*



*L: Jean Mowen, Wally Camacho, Pat Trappas  
Pat Carpenter, Kathleen Compton, Ruth Key Clark,  
Jean Ramirez, Carol Cochran, Colleen Anderson*



*L: Margaret Hoffman, Mary Camacho, Jean Mowen, Pat Carpenter, Sammy Cope, Jean Ramirez, Carol Cochran, Colleen Anderson*



*Margaret Bates, Mary Camacho SDR Members*



*Kansas and Missouri SR, Color Guard*



*Veterans Memorial Pavilion*



**Our Lewis and Clark Ballroom is ideal for  
banquets and other group events.**



**Enjoy your favorite beverage  
with friends in our lounge area.**



**Seasonal dining is available  
on our outdoor patio.**

*While you're here, ask us about the colorful  
past of the historic River House building!*

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101 Commercial Street, Ash Grove, KS 66012  
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ATCHISON GLOBE

Atchison, Kansas

Friday, June 25, 2004

## IN THE NEWS

### DAR to rededicate Lewis and Clark marker

After two years of planning by Mrs. Harry Carpenter, state regent, and Mrs. Gerald Camacho, state historian, the Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution will hold a rededication ceremony for a Lewis and Clark marker in Atchison's newly-completed Riverfront Park this Sunday.

The ceremony is scheduled for 1 p.m. Sunday, June 27 at the Lewis and Clark Pavilion, Commercial Street and River Road. The DAR originally dedicated the marker on Feb. 2, 1998, but it had to be relocated with the construction of the pavilion.

Thirty current and past DAR state officers, five past vice president generals, and 30 to 40 members and their families are expected to attend the ceremony. Participating in the ceremony will be a number of state DAR officers including Mrs. Carpenter, Topeka, Mrs. Wayne Cope, state vice regent, Liberal; and Mrs. Gus Ramirez, Overland Park.

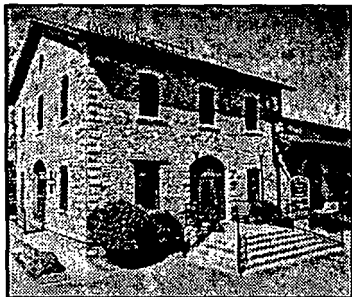
Members of the Missouri and Kansas Sons of the American Revolution will furnish the color guard with Cmdr. Everett Mulkey of Derby in command of the detail. The Sunflower Singers, a group of state DAR members, will perform under the direction of Mrs. Glen Nunley. Blaine Oswald of Effingham will perform early American instrumentals. The Midland Empire Atchison Girl Scouts, under the leadership of Diane Liebsch, will lead the group in reciting the "Pledge of Allegiance."



**Modern-day travelers following the Lewis and Clark Trail will enjoy visiting the following sites in the Atchison area:**

### ***Atchison Welcome Center***

Atchison's restored Santa Fe Depot houses a Welcome Center operated by the Chamber of Commerce, and the Atchison County Historical Society Museum. Here visitors can obtain tourist information about Atchison as well as brochures to help them follow the Lewis and Clark Trail. The Welcome Center is also the departure point for the Atchison Trolley, which operates several days a week from May through October, providing hour-long, narrated tours of the city. Atchison Welcome Center, 200 S. 10th St., Atchison KS 66002; telephone: 1-800-234-1854; email: [tours@atchisonkansas.net](mailto:tours@atchisonkansas.net).



### ***Fourth of July 1804 Creek***

The Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) placed a commemorative marker on the banks of what is believed to be the remnants of Fourth of July 1804 Creek. Atchison was settled in 1854 and since its earliest days, this stream has been known as White Clay Creek. A covered footbridge over the creek was dedicated as "The Bridge Over Fourth of July 1804 Creek" on July 4, 1996. To find the marker, park in the visitor parking area off U.S. Highway 59 between 10th and 6th streets. Walk over the covered bridge toward the Santa Fe Depot and the marker is on the north bank of the creek.

### ***Atchison County Historical Society Museum***

The Atchison County Historical Society Museum, which is in the restored Santa Fe Depot building, has several displays about the Lewis and Clark expedition, including one on the expedition's celebration of July 4, 1804, and another on the natural history aspects of the expedition created by biology students at Benedictine College. The museum also displays one of three resin models produced for the full-scale Lewis and Clark statue in Case Park in downtown Kansas City, Mo. Atchison County Historical

Society Museum, 200 S. 10th St., Atchison KS 66002; telephone: (913) 367-6238; email: [GoWest@atchisonhistory.org](mailto:GoWest@atchisonhistory.org); website: [www.atchisonhistory.org](http://www.atchisonhistory.org).

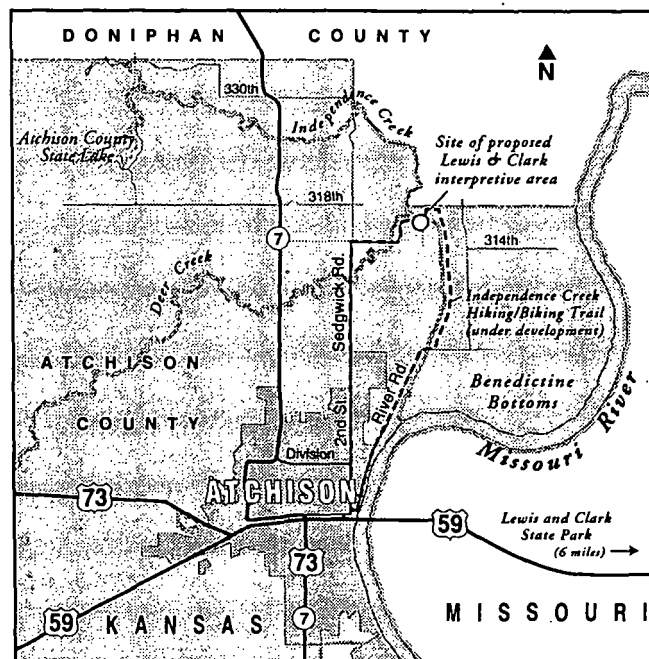
### ***Commemorative Marker***

The Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) placed a commemorative marker on the Missouri riverfront in downtown Atchison to commemorate the Lewis and Clark expedition's visit to the area. To find the marker, drive to the intersection of Commercial Street and River Road, which is at the east end of Commercial Street.



### ***Independence Park***

Atchison's pleasant Independence Park, near the intersection of River Road and Atchison Street, offers a lovely spot for a picnic with a view of the Missouri River. Basic restrooms, grills and picnic tables are among the park's amenities. Adjacent to the park, a permanent ramp and docks (summer only) provide boaters with access to the river.



### ***Benedictine Bottoms***

From Independence Park, you can drive north on River Road to the Benedictine Bottoms. This 2,110-acre tract is part of the Missouri River Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Project administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to restore wetland and riparian habitat destroyed by flood control projects between 1912 and 1980. The Bottoms is maintained by the Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks, who allow limited access during hunting season. When fully developed, the area will provide excellent opportunities for hunting and wildlife viewing. It currently serves as a laboratory for biodiversity research by biology students at Benedictine College. To reach Benedictine Bottoms, follow River Road north past the city limits and along the banks of the Missouri River and Independence Creek. After you cross the bridge over Independence Creek, continue on the gravel road east for about a 1/2 mile to the large parking area for Benedictine Bottoms.

### ***Benedictine College Overlook***

You can obtain expansive views of the broad floodplain of the Missouri River from a couple of vantage points on the campus of Benedictine College, which sits on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River. Follow North Second Street through Atchison to the campus entrance at 1020 N. 2nd St. website: [www.benedictine.edu](http://www.benedictine.edu).

### ***Independence Creek***

Due to shifts in the course of the Missouri River over the years, it is difficult to pinpoint the exact location where the Lewis and Clark expedition camped on July 4, 1804. However, community leaders are developing a site along the banks of Independence Creek that is in the vicinity of where the creek probably flowed into the Missouri River two hundred years ago. When fully developed, this site about three miles north of Atchison will have native grasses and flowers and interpretive signage about the expedition's observance of Independence Day in 1804.



On July 4, 1804, members of the Lewis and Clark expedition passed through what is today the Atchison area. They celebrated Independence Day by firing the keelboat's swivel gun at dawn and dusk, naming two local streams – Fourth of July 1804 Creek and Independence Creek – and the men received an extra gill of whiskey in the evening. Early in the day, Joseph Field was bitten by a snake in the river bottoms of present southern Atchison County. At midday, they dined on corn and Capt. Lewis climbed a mound for extensive views of the prairies. In the evening, they camped near Independence Creek in the vicinity of an uninhabited Kanza Indian village.

In their journals, members of the expedition wrote poetically about the landscape. Clark wrote: *"... as we approached this place the Praree had a most butifull appearance..."*

He elaborated: *"... The Plains of this country are covered with a Leek Green Grass, well calculated for the sweetest and most norushing hay – interspersed with Cops [copses] of trees, Spreding ther lofty branches over Pools Springs or Brooks of fine water. Groops of Shrubs covered with the most delicious froot is to be seen in every direction, and nature appears to have exerted herself to butify the Senery by the variety of flours [raising] Delicately and highly flavered raised above the Grass, which Strikes & profumes the Sensation, and amuses the mind throws it into Conjecturing the cause of So magnificent a Senery in a Country thus Situated far removed from the Sivilized world to be enjoyed by nothing but the Buffalo Elk Deer & Bear in which it abounds & Savage Indians..."*

## Atchison to Commemorate the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

### "A Journey Fourth"

On July 3-4, 2004, Atchison will join the communities of Leavenworth and Kansas City, Mo., in hosting "A Journey Fourth," which has been designated a National Signature Event of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. This event commemorates the expedition's observance of Independence Day (the first such occasion in the American West) while they explored what is today the Atchison area on July 4, 1804.



Programs and activities will emphasize the concepts of independence, freedom and democracy in America as viewed from differing perspectives.

Through exhibits, participatory activities, music and the arts, visitors will have the opportunity to demonstrate their pride and love for their country and heritage with stirring and colorful displays of patriotism.

Highlights will include the arrival of the keelboat and crew of the Discovery Expedition of St. Charles, Mo., a citywide display of American flags, a parade of fife, drum and bugle corps, spectacular fireworks over the Missouri River and a rousing "extra gill of whiskey" toast to the nation. (913) 367-2427 or 1-800-234-1854.

For more information:

Atchison Area Chamber of Commerce  
P.O. Box 126, Atchison KS 66002  
1-800-234-1854  
tours@atchisonkansas.net  
www.atchisonkansas.net

# Lewis and Clark

## Heritage Sites

in

## Atchison, Kansas

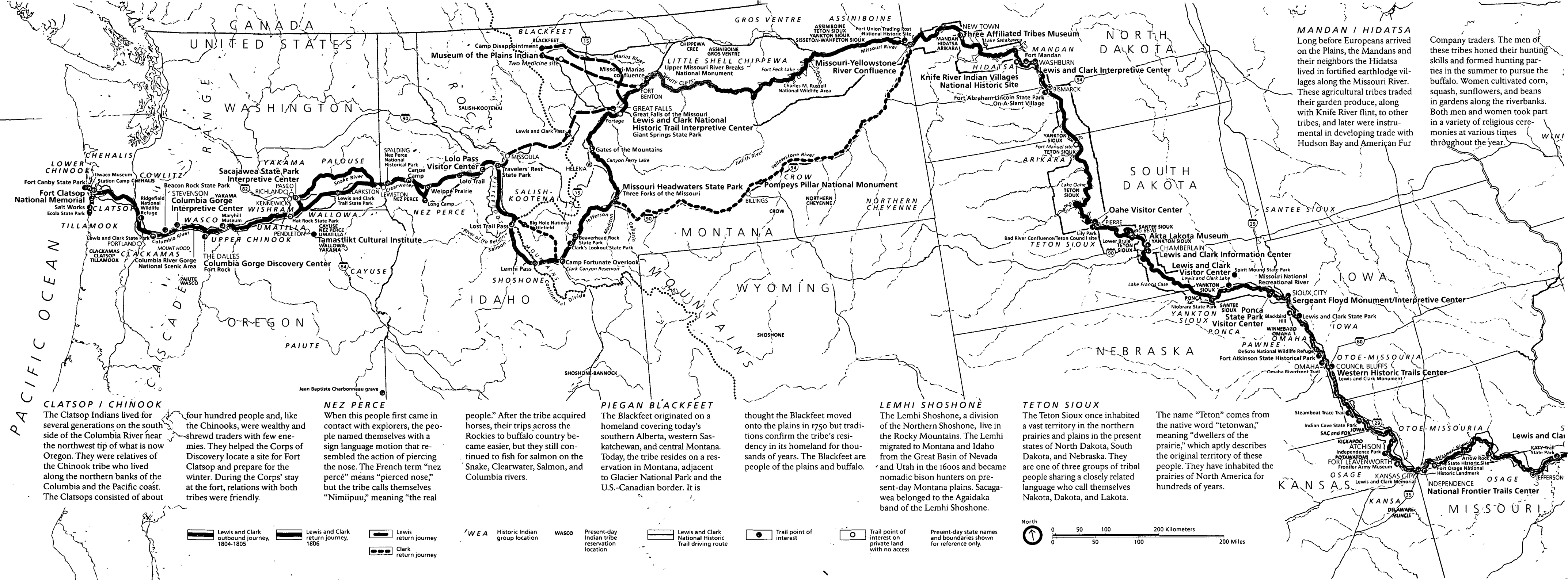


*"One of the most butifull  
Plains, I ever Saw . . ."*

– Capt. William Clark  
July 4, 1804  
near present-day Atchison

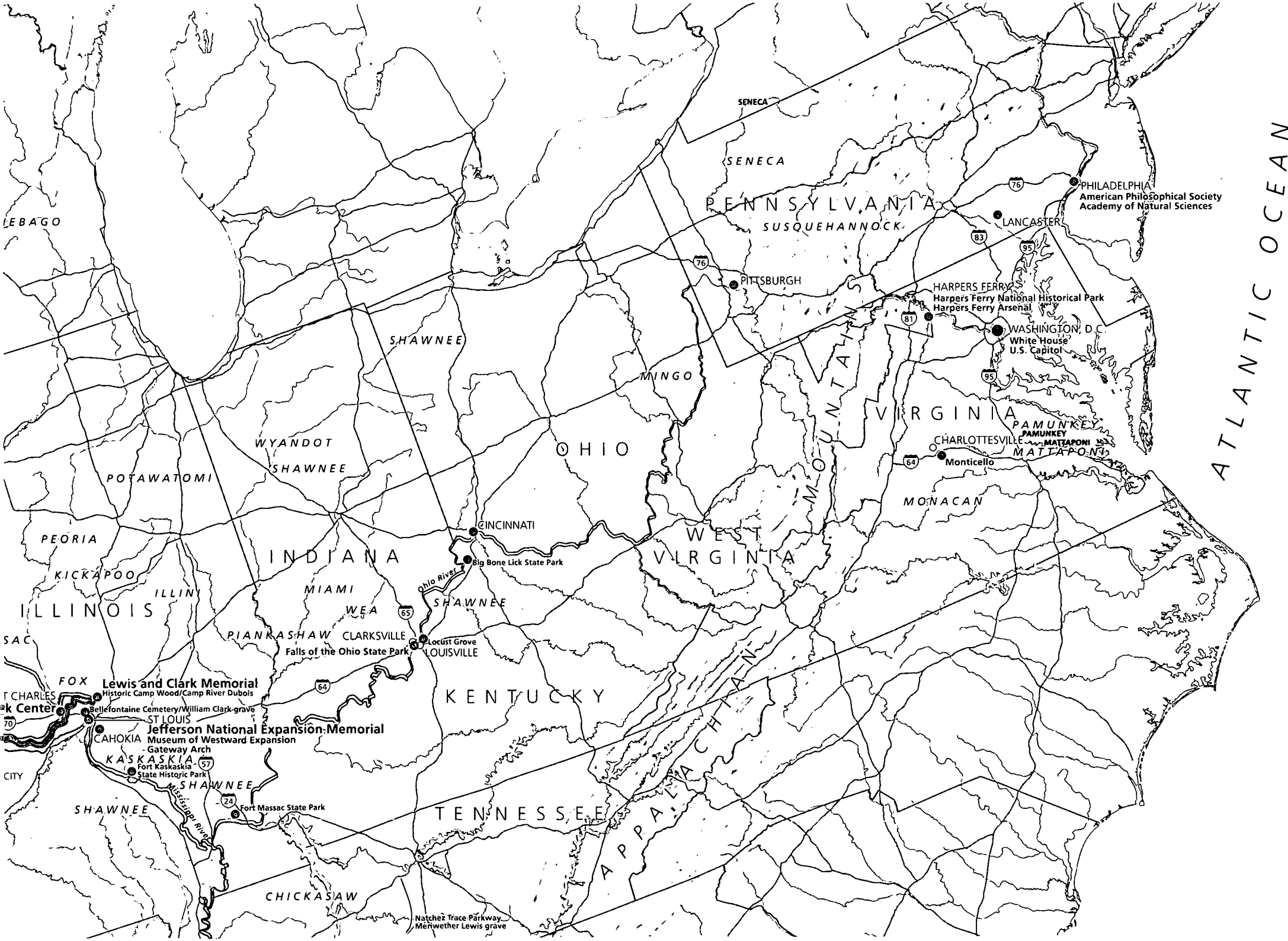


# Along the Lewis and Clark Trail









## Things to Know About the Lewis and Clark Trail



In 1978 Congress established the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail as a part of the National Trails System. The 3,700-mile-long trail begins at Lewis and Clark Memorial in Illinois, and passes through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

The trail traces the route of the explorers as closely as possible given the changes over the years. Today you can follow in the approximate footsteps of Lewis and Clark, exploring the route they traveled and reliving the adventure of the Corps of Discovery. You can do this by boat, canoe, or kayak, by car or bus, on foot or bicycle, or by train. Along the way you will learn about the trail and the epic journey it commemorates, from interpretive signs, exhibits, visitor centers, and living

history programs. Many of these are identified on the map at left.

The National Park Service administers the trail through partnerships with many federal, state, and local agencies, nonprofit organizations, Indian tribes, and private landowners. It is especially important that tribal land regulations and the rights of private landowners are respected. If an area belonging to these landowners is not open to visitors, you must obtain permission to go on their property.

Do not disturb lands by littering or removing items from a site. The natural and cultural resources of the trail are protected by regulations and you could be prosecuted for disturbing a site.

Trail signs will help you as you travel the trail. A triangle-

shaped sign (see logo upper right) indicates federal, state, and non-federal sites along the national historic trail. A rectangle-shaped sign designates a highway that is a Lewis and Clark motor route. Both signs contain the same Lewis and Clark image. The designated motor routes follow the historic trail as closely as possible and can be traveled by car or bus.

If you plan to travel the water route by boat, canoe, or kayak, please be aware that long portions of the rivers Lewis and Clark traveled are no longer free-flowing, but are impounded by dams. The dams on the Snake and Columbia rivers have locks; those on the Missouri do not. Commercial boat trips are available on some segments.

If you plan to walk any of the trail, portions open for foot or

horseback travel include KATY Trail State Park in Missouri, Steamboat Trace Trail in Nebraska, Lolo Trail in Montana, and Ecola State Park in Oregon.

Riders of Amtrak can also follow sections of the trail on the *Empire Builder*, the *Coast Starlight*, and certain Missouri trains. At certain times of the year, the Trails and Rails Program has National Park Service guides on these trains, presenting programs about Lewis and Clark to passengers. For more information about these programs visit the Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site website: [www.nps.gov/fous](http://www.nps.gov/fous).

**For More Information**  
Contact: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail  
1709 Jackson Street  
Omaha, NE 68102  
402-514-9311  
[www.nps.gov/lecl](http://www.nps.gov/lecl)

The Trail website offers a calendar of events, relevant publications, and updates on trail events, with many links to state tourism offices, chambers of commerce, federal and state agencies, and other sites offering Lewis and Clark information.

The U.S. Forest Service publishes several brochures and maps about Lewis and Clark in the Rocky Mountains and on the Lolo Trail. Contact: Clearwater National Forest, 12730 Highway 12, Orofino, ID 83544.

For information on floating the Missouri River within Up-

per Missouri River Breaks National Monument contact the Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1160, Lewistown, MT 59457.

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is a nonprofit organization with a national membership dedicated to the preservation of the heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The organization publishes a quarterly magazine, *We Proceeded On*, and holds an annual meeting at a Lewis and Clark site. The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is the primary volunteer organization working with the National Park Service to help preserve and interpret the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. For information, contact the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Inc., P.O. Box 3434, Great Falls, MT 59403, or access its website at [www.lewisandclark.org](http://www.lewisandclark.org).



President Thomas Jefferson (right) picks Meriwether Lewis to lead an expedition through the Northwest and gives him the following instructions: "The nation is to explore the Missouri river & such principal streams by its course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this continent for the purpose of commerce."



Lewis invites William Clark to join the expedition and share the command. The news of the Louisiana Purchase is announced. A large keelboat ordered by Lewis is constructed in the Pittsburgh area. Lewis meets Clark at the Falls of the Ohio.



Meriwether Lewis  
Born August 18, 1774

William Clark  
Born August 1, 1770  
Portrait by Charles William Pease  
Independence National Historical Park

Lewis and Clark would explore parts of the Louisiana Purchase.

Louisiana Purchase

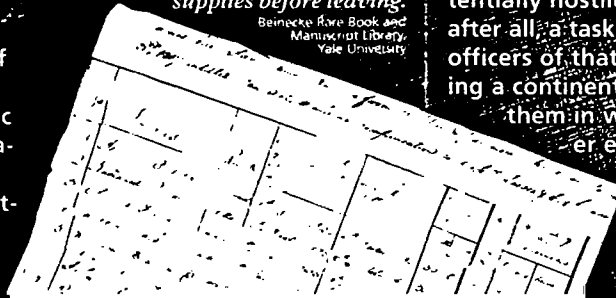
## They Journeyed On

The Lewis and Clark expedition is the most universally known event of American exploration and discovery. Because of its unparalleled success and the seeming ease with which it was carried out, we tend to overlook or understate the hardships and dangers that confronted the Corps of Discovery. The explorers, however, met these circumstances with determination and good sense. Neither foolhardy nor timid, Lewis and Clark were deliberate and quick-witted, and as inventive and creative as situations demanded.

For 28 months, the Corps of Discovery faced many challenges. There were dramatic incidents with Indians, notably a face down with Teton Sioux and a bloody encounter

with Piegan Blackfeet. At times, circumstances taxed the morale of the party, and the many references in the journals kept by Lewis and Clark reflect their concern about the men's spirit. As the strain of physical exertion mounted, so did the likelihood of accidents and illness. Exhaustion led to mishaps and mistakes. Burdened by arduous tasks, hampered by inclement weather, and slowed by the hardships of the terrain, everyone began

Lewis drew up this list of supplies before leaving.  
Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library,  
Yale University



Expedition begins and "proceeded on under a gentle breeze up the Missouri."

July 4

Expedition marks first 4th of July west of the Mississippi by firing the keelboat's cannon, and naming Independence Creek near present-day

An important meeting with the Otoe-Missouria Indians is held near present-day Fort Atkinson State Park, Nebr., upstream from present-day Omaha.



Clark, like this expedition, was able to persuade Indian leaders to establish friendly relations.

Smithsonian Institution

Near present-day Sioux City, Iowa, Sgt. Charles Floyd dies of a probable burst appendix. Captain's name hilltop where he is buried "Floyd's Bluff" and a nearby stream, "Floyd's River."

August 30

Friendly council with Yankton Sioux held.

Among the weapons Lewis and Clark took with them were 15 modified 1792 and 1795 militia rifles (bottom) obtained from the Harpers Ferry Arsenal and an air gun Lewis bought in Philadelphia that fired 40 rounds before reloading (top).

to feel the press of time. The captains' cool-headedness in the face of such hardships accounts for much of the success of the expedition.

Probably the challenges that Lewis and Clark faced were not entirely new or unique to them. Both had met like challenges during their years of military service. Leading men on dangerous missions in wilderness settings against potentially hostile Indians was, after all, a task of most young officers of that era. But crossing a continent challenged them in ways that earlier experiences had not entirely prepared

them for. The expedition called for them to make difficult decisions under circumstances previously unmatched and not encountered by their contemporaries. Cut off from the support and reliable advice of seasoned professionals, Lewis and Clark had to depend on their own judgment. In this they proved themselves entirely worthy of President Jefferson's trust, and they are still to be admired for their resourcefulness and ingenuity. Jefferson could not have wanted better leaders for the young nation's first great venture into western exploration.

—Clyde Moulton editor,  
The Lewis and Clark Journals  
An American Epic of Discovery

The men attempt to flush a never-before-seen prairie dog out of its hole for shipment back to Jefferson.



Lewis called prairie dogs "barking squirrels" because of the sound they made when approached. In all, Lewis and Clark wrote the first reports on 122 animals previously unknown to western science.

Misunderstanding with Teton Sioux leads to a confrontation that is resolved peaceably by Chief Black Buffalo before any fighting. Expedition stays with tribe for three more days.



Animal skin depicting Sioux and Arikaras battling Mandans and Hidatsas. Lewis and Clark acquired the skin during their stay with the Mandans and sent it back to President Jefferson in April 1805.  
Peabody Museum, Harvard University

October 24

Expedition encounters earthlodge villages of the Mandan and Hidatsa Indians. The captains decide to build Fort Mandan across the river from the main village.

November 4

Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur trapper living with the Hidatsas, is hired as an interpreter. His wife, the "Bird Woman" or Sacagawea, believed to be a Lemhi Shoshone, is also considered an asset as a translator and in obtaining horses from the Shoshones.

December 24

Fort Mandan is completed and the expedition moves in. Mandans provide food and other sustenance during brutally cold winter.

February 11, 1805

Sacagawea gives birth to a boy, Jean Baptiste.



The "very large and turrible" grizzly bears were a persistent threat to the expedition.

April 29

Lewis and another hunter kill a large grizzly bear, a species previously unknown to western science.

May 29-30

Clark names a river in honor of Julia (Judy) Hancock, a girl in Virginia whom he hopes one day to marry. Lewis classifies the White Cliffs area as another of the never-ending "scenes of visionary enchantment" the expedition has encountered in its journey.

June 3

The expedition reaches a fork in the river. Most of the men believe the north fork, now the Marias River, to be the continuation of the Missouri. The captains choose the south fork. Lewis later writes that, while the men are not convinced that he and Clark have made the right choice, "they were ready to follow us any where we thought proper to direct."

June 13

Scouting ahead of the rest of the expedition, Lewis reaches the Great Falls of the Missouri. He also discovers four more waterfalls farther upstream. The expedition will have to portage over 18 miles, taking nearly a month, to get past them.

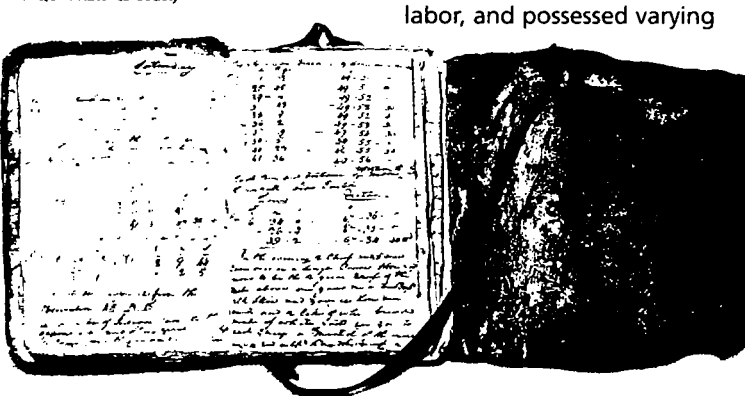


## The Corps of Discovery

Meriwether Lewis began preparations for the journey in March 1803. From the U.S. Arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Va., he ordered custom-made weapons and an "iron boat" designed to be covered with animal skins, that he believed might prove useful. In Pittsburgh, Pa., he ordered construction of a keelboat and purchased a black Newfoundland dog that he named Seaman. In Philadelphia he took crash courses in medicine, natural history, and the use of scientific instruments. He also purchased clothing, trade goods, paper, medicines, and other supplies. In Lancaster he was taught how to use celestial navigation tools. From Philadelphia Lewis wrote to William Clark, a fellow Virginian under whom he once served, asking him to join the expedition as co-commander. Clark, the

younger brother of George Rogers Clark of American Revolution fame, accepted and began to recruit "some good hunters, stout, healthy, unmarried men, accustomed to the woods, and capable of bearing bodily fatigue in a pretty considerable degree."

The expedition's elkskin-bound journals record daily activities as well as new plants and animals and geographical information.  
Missouri Historical Society



As finally assembled for the upriver journey in May 1804, the Corps of Discovery numbered 44 men of diverse backgrounds. Most were U.S. Army enlisted men. Others were French boatmen who were hired to pilot the keelboat up the Missouri and who also knew how to handle the smaller boats called pirogues. Most Corps members were young, single, accustomed to hard labor, and possessed varying

skills. One was a black man named York, who was William Clark's slave and companion since boyhood. Two men had blacksmithing experience, and one knew carpentry. Others knew Indian languages, and some were outstanding hunters. All demonstrated an ability to bear extreme hardship. One of the most valuable members was George Drouillard, an outstanding scout, hunter, and interpreter who spoke several Indian languages. Thirty of the men were designated the "permanent party" and intended to make the entire journey. Six were designated the "return party," to be sent back down the Missouri midway through the voyage, with maps, notes, and specimens of plants, animals, and minerals they had so far collected.

## To the Shore of the Pacific

The journey began on May 14, 1804, when the Corps of Discovery departed Camp River Dubois in the keelboat and two pirogues, crossed the Mississippi River, and headed up the Missouri. Over the next 28 months they would traverse 8,000 miles of land and water about which they knew next to nothing in search of a fabled Northwest passage that had eluded explorers for hundreds of years.

The 2,540-mile Missouri was not an easy river to travel. The Corps tried to maintain 14 to 20 miles a day, but some days conditions limited them to only four or five miles. At times the men battled powerful currents and turbulent waters that brought trees or branches into the river and caved in riverbanks with little or no warning. The summer heat was unbear-

able, and they were often plagued by insects. Lewis, who had received some medical training, treated numerous illnesses, injuries, and ailments such as sore feet, boils, toothaches, and snakebites. Remarkably, only one member of the expedition died during the en-



Confluence of the  
Marias and the  
Missouri rivers