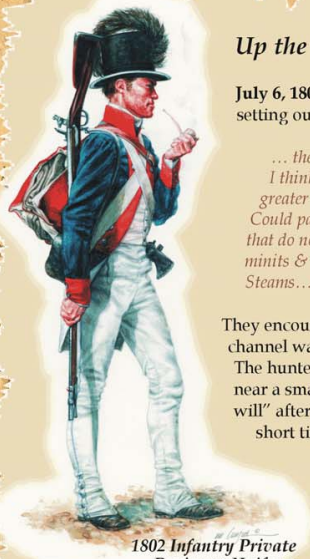

1802 Infantry Private Regiment Uniform
Painting by: © Michael Haynes

Up the Missouri...

July 6, 1804: The Expedition made 12 miles, setting out early on a very warm day.

... the water of this river or Some other Cause, I think that the most Probable throws out a greater preposn. Of Swet than I could Suppose Could pass thro: the humane body Those men that do not work at all will wet a Shirt in a Few minits & those who work, the Swet will run off in Steams... Clark

They encountered an area where the narrow channel was confined making it difficult to pass. The hunters sent in three bucks. They camped near a small creek which Clark names "whiper will" after a bird that perched on the boat for a short time.

July 7, 1804: The Expedition proceeded 14 miles this day. They passed some very swift water and were compelled to use the towrope. Near present day St. Joseph, Missouri, they noted a beautiful prairie called St. Michael. Sgt. Ordway traveled on shore with the horses, moving faster than the boat, stopping at present day Mace or Dillon Creek.

...and Camped it being too late to find the boat, the Musquitoes troubled me So that I Could not Sleep, as this Creek is without name & my Desribeing it to my Capt. He named it Ordway Creek... Ordway

One man, Frasier became sick from heat fatigue or sunstroke. Captain Lewis bled him and gave him niter (saltpeter) that seemed to revive him. They killed a wolf on the bank and sighted a large rat (eastern wood rat).

July 8, 1804: The Expedition made 12 miles this day. Sgt. Ordway rejoined the boat as it passed his campsite. Five men became sick with violent headaches & several with boils.

The Captains issue orders appointing Collins, Werner, and Thompson as "Superintendent(s) of Provisions" for the three messes of the keelboat. They are to receive, cook, and account for all the provisions of their respective messes. They noted passing the Nodaway River, 70 yards wide with a gentle current.

July 9, 1804: The expedition proceeded 14 miles this day. Clark noted a large pond where he saw great numbers of pike.

July 10, 1804: The Expedition made 10 miles this day. They rested for three hours opposite a large bottomland prairie covered with wild rye and Indian potatoes. The sick men are getting better. Capt. Lewis killed two goslings.

Respect Private Property

- Most land along the lower Missouri is privately owned. You 'll see by looking at the green shading on the map that public lands are very limited. That limits the opportunities for visiting most Lewis and Clark campsites without securing a private landowner's permission. Camping should be done only if you know who's land you are on and have the landowners permission.
- Be especially careful not to moor to drainage structures or to trees that might damage or imperil private levees.

Far Removed from the Sivilised World
Painting by: © Michael Haynes
Courtesy of the Missouri Department of Conservation Discovery Center, Kansas City, Missouri

Boat Ramps & Public Land

River Access (Boat Ramps)	Toilets	Camping	River Mile	Owner	Stream
Jentell Brees	Y	N	437.2	MDC	Missouri River
French Bottom	N	Y	450.4	MDC	Missouri River
Nodaway Island	Y	N	462.2	MDC	Missouri River
Payne Landing	N	Y	477.1	MDC	Missouri River
White Cloud	N	N	488.0	KDWP, White Cloud	Missouri River

Public Lands and Parks	Toilets	Camping	Ownership/ Management
Arthur Dupree Memorial, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Bluffwoods, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Bob Brown, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Happy Holler, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Honey Creek, Conservation Area	N	Y	MDC
Kneib Memorial, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Monkey Mountain, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Pigeon Hill, Conservation Area	Y	N	MDC
Riverbreaks, Conservation Area	Y	Y	MDC
Sunbridge Hills, Conservation Area	N	N	MDC
Worthwine Island, Mitigation Site	N	Y	USACE/MDC

The Return...

September 11, 1806: The Expedition made only 40 miles. They halted a little above the Nodaway River to hunt as their previous day's meat had spoiled. Six hunters were sent out but returned with only two deer. They proceeded on a few miles before camping. A swift river and numerous snags slowed their progress. Clark noted that the pawpaws were nearly ripe.

September 12, 1806: After proceeding several miles down to present day St. Joseph, Missouri, they met a party moving upstream that included interpreters Joseph Gravelines and Pierre Dorian. Gravelines was employed by the Captains in the spring of 1805 to take an Arikara chief to meet the President in Washington. Unfortunately the chief died while in Washington and Gravelines was now returning to the Arikaras with the news & a message from the President. Dorian was returning to the Sioux with an invitation from the President for several chiefs to visit Washington the next spring.

September 13, 1806: The Expedition made only 18 miles this day. Each man received a dram of whiskey before setting off a little after sunrise.

Lewis & Clark Dated Campsite
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Highway
Lewis and Clark Point of Interest
Lewis & Clark Information Sign
260 River Mile
Ramp Name
Boat Ramp (with Fuel)
Public Land
City Boundary
Indian Reservation
Current River Channel
1879 Missouri River Channel
Interstate Highway
US Highway
State Highway
County Highway
Street
Railroad
Katy Trail State Park (with trail heads)
State Boundary
County Boundary