August 15, 1804

– Near Macy, Nebraska, AKA Fish Camp. Clark and Company caught “318 fish of different kind.”

– Near Homer, Nebraska.

August 20, 1804

– Near Sioux City, Iowa. The only member of the Corps of Discovery to die on the expedition, Sgt. Charles Floyd succumbed to what is now believed to have been cholera.

August 21, 1804

– Jefferson, South Dakota. Buffaloberry, new to science, was documented as an “excellent fruit.”

August 24, 1804

– Newcastle, Nebraska – Ionia Volcano. Clark recorded: “Ionia mountain, seven miles north of Vermillion, South Dakota, said by Indians to be a place of evil or mischievous spirits. Many of the neighboring nations believe this fable, that no Consideration is sufficient to induce them to approach the hill.”

September 7, 1804

– In the vicinity of Nebraska City, Nebraska. Private George Shannon rejoined the keelboat. Shannon, the youngest member of the party for more than two weeks, was on the verge of starvation but was able to rejoin the expedition.

September 12, 1804

– In the vicinity of Platte, South Dakota. A Lewis and Clark discovery – the sharp-tailed grouse. Although they never gave a full description of the grouse, they sent a live specimen to Jefferson from Fort Mandan in April 1805. The Grouse did not survive the trip.

September 14, 1804

– Near Onawa, Iowa’s, Lewis and Clark State Park. For the boy grew up to be the famous “Struck By The Ree”, Chief of the Yankton Tribe. “Struck By The Ree’s” monument is located in

September 15, 1804

– Opinions of Plants and flowers not common to the U.S. What a field for a Botanist and a Naturalist.”

September 20, 1804

– The Corps was in Hughes County, South Dakota, near the town of Chamberlain. The Corps encamped to dry their provisions after 3 days of rain. Lewis documents: “Vast herds of buffalo, deer, elk, and antelope were observed.”

September 24, 1804

– Within the boundaries of modern Pierre, South Dakota. Indian chiefs arrived for the first time. The Corps was prepared for their arrival and wished to make a good impression on the Indian leaders.

September 25, 1804

– Present day Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, Fort Atkinson State Historical Park. Joseph Fields shot a badger. This is the first zoological study of a badger by the Corps of Discovery.

September 30, 1804

– Present day Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, Fort Atkinson State Historical Park. They waited for Indian chiefs to arrive for a conference. Lewis recorded: “The chief of the Oto and Missouria Indians had no difficulty in coming to the encampment and was followed by a dance which lasted until 11 p.m. An extra gallon, a quarter of a pint, of whiskey was issued to each man.”