River Raisin
National Battlefield Park

NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MAJOR MUSKRAT'S PLANT DISCOVERY

Welcome to River Raisin National Battlefield Park! I am very pleased to share with you some family secrets about the plants around the Battlefield. These family secrets have been passed down to me from my family over the last 20 decades… that's 200 years!

I know the plants around old Frenchtown better than anyone else because I grew up here just like all of my other relatives… In fact, for as long as muskrat tales go back, we have been here roaming the lush marshlands, swamps and coastal freshwater lakes, ponds and slow-moving streams. I really enjoy eating water plants and have used other plants for medicine, to spice up my food, and to make my home look great!

Enough talk… lets get out on the trail and check out some of my favorites! Follow the walking paths around the visitor center to find these plants and then see if you can find them in the wild along the heritage trail! See you soon… Your Pal!

PLANTS AROUND THE VISITOR CENTER

SEARCH THE PLANTS IN THE FLOWERBEDS AROUND THE FRONT AND SOUTH EAST SIDE OF THE VISITOR CENTER TO FIND AT LEAST SIX (BUT TRY FOR ALL TEN) OF THE PLANTS LISTED BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT YOU HAVE FOUND! MY FRIENDS AT READER'S DIGEST HAVE ALLOWED ME TO USE THEIR PLANT PICTURES OUT OF THEIR BOOK MAGIC AND MEDICINE OF PLANTS TO HELP YOU FIND THE RIGHT PLANTS IN THE FLOWERBEDS!

1. **Coneflower:** Coneflowers once covered the plains with purple daisy like flowers. Native Americans (sometimes referred to as Indians) used it to help cure snakebites, stings, toothaches and enlarged glands (small organs in our body). Today, Coneflower roots are used as an antibiotic (medicine to help us get better when we have an infection).

   What is the scientific name of the Coneflower?

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2. **Monarda Didyma:** Monarda Didyma (this plant's scientific name) was used by Native Americans to make tea. Later, colonist also used it to make tea when they could not get tea from Great Britain due to disagreements they had. Today, we use it as an ornamental (something that looks good) garden plant and to attract butterflies, bumble bees and hummingbirds!

   What is the common name for Monarda Didyma?

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3. **Wormwood:** Wormwood is a low growing grayish green plant that looks like a shrub that was introduced to the old Frenchtown area by European immigrants (people who moved here). It is not one of my favorites because it smells bad to me, but it has been used for centuries (100's of years) to fight diseases and disorders. Some of the things it has been used for include curing drunkenness, stimulating the appetite, curing intestinal worms, masking bad odors. Some people also put it out to drive away rodents, but I am sure they did not intend to push out my family of muskrats. Wormwood is now considered unsafe and dangerous to eat. It is used as an ornamental plant in landscapes and in dried floral arrangements due to its attractive silver leaves.

What is the scientific name for Wormwood?

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4. **Baptisia tinctoria:** Baptisia tinctoria (this plant's scientific name) was used as a medicine by Native Americans, but be careful not to confuse it with the blue indigo dye. The Native Americans used it as an antiseptic (to clean) for cuts and wounds. Some herbalists (someone who collects or sells plants they consider to have medicinal properties) still use this plant's roots as an antiseptic, but no scientific proof exists to show it works.

What is the common name for Baptisia tinctroia?

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5. **Hop Tree or Wafer Ash:** Hop Tree is a small deciduous (looses its leaves in the fall) tree that is part of the Rue Family. The native Hop Tree has a citrus scent and attracts swallowtail butterflies! The bark and root was used as a seasoning by Native Americans and as an herbal medicine for different ailments. Later, the fruit was used as a substitute for hops in beer production, but today it is considered unsafe to consume (eat or drink).

What is the scientific name for Hop Tree or Wafer Ash?

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6. **Achillea Millefolium:** Achillea Millefolium was named after the Greek hero Achilles. During the early years in America it was used to treat cuts, wounds, burns, bruises, toothaches, head colds and even as a magical potion. Today, Achillea Millefolium makes a great decorative plant and is also a good anti-inflammatory agent.

What is the common name for Achillea Millefolium?

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7. **American Hazelnut:** American Hazelnut is usually found in woody areas. Hazelnuts are shrubs and have many stems that spring from the ground. The nuts can be eaten raw, ground into flour, or roasted. Frequently, many of my animal friends can be found hanging around the Hazelnut shrubs! My great, great, great, great grandfather says animals discovered them before people did. Today, researchers have shown that eating the Hazelnut is good for your heart.

What is the scientific name for American Hazelnut?

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8. **Salix Humilis:** Salix Humilis is one of more than four hundred (400+) willow species. The Salix Humilis is dibecious (a plant that is either male or female and require the other to reproduce). The flower of the Salix Humilis are called Willow Catkins. The flowers were often cooked to form a mash and is an early pollen source for bees. The leaves and bark have been used since ancient times as a remedy for aches and fever. Today, people make asprin from them, but I find the bark to work best…

What is the common name for Salix Humilis?

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9. **Switchgrass:** Switchgrass is a perennial (comes back every year) native (naturally found in this area) grass that grows in clumps. It provides food and shelter for birds and small animals! As a Muskrat, I personally find it very tasty! People will grow Switchgrass in pastures to feed their livestock and it makes a very nice quality hay. Today, farmers use it to stabilize soil, as windbreaks and as a bio-fuel.

What is the scientific name for Switchgrass?

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10. **Asclepias tuberosa:** Asclepias tuberosa is a native plant that belongs to the milkweed family, but does not have milky sap. Butterflies can't resist the Asclepias tuberosa's beautiful orange flower. I love to see butterflies so this orange flower is perfect for the Battlefield garden. Native Americans and pioneers dried the root and mashed them into a paste to be spread on sores. The leaves were brewed for tea, which would cause them to vomit. Today, we consider it toxic and unsafe to eat, but it is widely used as an ornamental plant in landscapes to attract butterflies!

What is the common name for Asclepias tuberosa?

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Why do you think early settlers and Indians would want to drink tea that would make them vomit?

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PLANTS IN THE HERB GARDEN

SEARCH THE PLANTS IN THE HERB GARDEN BY THE RAMP INTO THE VISITOR CENTER TO FIND AT LEAST THREE (BUT TRY FOR ALL FIVE) OF THE HERB PLANTS LISTED BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT YOU HAVE FOUND! MY FRIENDS AT READER'S DIGEST HAVE ALLOWED ME TO USE THEIR PLANT PICTURES OUT OF THEIR BOOK MAGIC AND MEDICINE OF PLANTS TO HELP YOU FIND THE RIGHT PLANTS IN THE HERB GARDEN!

A. **French Chervil (French Parsley):** French Parsley is an annual (must be started by seed each year) and has a aroma (smell) similar to Myrrh oil (a fragrance used during biblical times). It is an herb that is used in combination with other herbs to intensify the flavor of the other herbs. French Parsley was used medicinally (as a medicine) in the past as diuretic (a substance that tends to increase the discharge of liquids from the body), expectorant (a substance that loosens and promotes the expulsion of mucus in the respiratory system) and stimulant (a substance that temporarily arouses or accelerates the bodies natural activity) . In Old Frenchtown the French Parsley represented new life and rebirth and was served on Holy Thursday. *Major Muskrat* and others still use it in French dishes.

What is the scientific name for French Parsley?

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B. **Artemisia Dracunculus:** Artemisia Dracunculus, also known as the "Dragon Herb," is a perennial herb. There are two varieties, the Russian variety is planted by seed and is pungent and bitter, while the French variety (that we have) must be propagated (make more identical plants from cuttings). The French variety was sought after because of its delicate anise-flavor and used extensively in French cooking. It was also used to cure snakebites. People who pilgrimaged from distant lands sometimes pack their shoes with the stems of the Artemisia Dracunculus because they believed that the herb would provide them with additional energy and strength.

What is the common name for Artemisia Dracunculus?

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C. **Lavender:** Men and women have used Lavender for decades as a sedative (something that calms or relaxes). People used to put Lavender sprigs (a shoot, stem, or twig cut or broken from a plant) in their hats so the spicy smelling flowers would "comfort the brain." It was also boiled or pressed for its oil and used as a perfume or sniffed when people felt faint. It is still used today as a perfume and as decorative plant in landscapes.

What is the scientific name for the Lavender?

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D. **Salvia Officinalis:** Salvia Officinalis's root name "Salvia" means "healthy" in Latin. The Salvia Officinalis has been used for centuries as a diuretic (to help people go to the restroom) and for other women's complaints. It has also been used to expel worms and fever and to relieve colic and seizures. Some believed that it would make them immortal, but scientist have only proven that it helps ease pain associated with excess gas in people's digestive systems. Salvia Officinalis belongs in the mint family.

What is the common name for Salvia Officinalis?

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E. **Spearmint:** Spearmint is a hardy perennial invasive (grows so fast that it takes over areas pushing other plants out) herb plant. It is commonly used to make tea, treat stomach ache and chest pain. The oil from Spearmint was used and still is used as an insecticide. Spearmint is said to exhilarate the mind and relieve insect bites. I think its quite tasty too! When you find the Spearmint plant notice the square stems!

What is the scientific name for the Spearmint?

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RAISED GARDEN PLANTS

SEARCH THE PLANTS IN THE RAISED GARDEN BEHIND THE VISITOR CENTER TO FIND THE THREE GARDEN PLANTS LISTED BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT YOU HAVE FOUND! MY FRIENDS AT READER'S DIGEST HAVE ALLOWED ME TO USE THEIR PLANT PICTURES OUT OF THEIR BOOK MAGIC AND MEDICINE OF PLANTS TO HELP YOU FIND THE RIGHT PLANTS IN THE GARDEN!

1. **Pumpkin:** Pumpkins are squash that are part of the Gourd family, but make me think of pie and Thanksgiving (Muskrats do like to eat you know)! This Pumpkin means "sun ripened." The first explorers to the United States noticed fields of pumpkins the Indians had planted for food and to use as medicines. Every part of the Pumpkin can be eaten right down to the seed!

   What is the scientific name for the Pumpkin?

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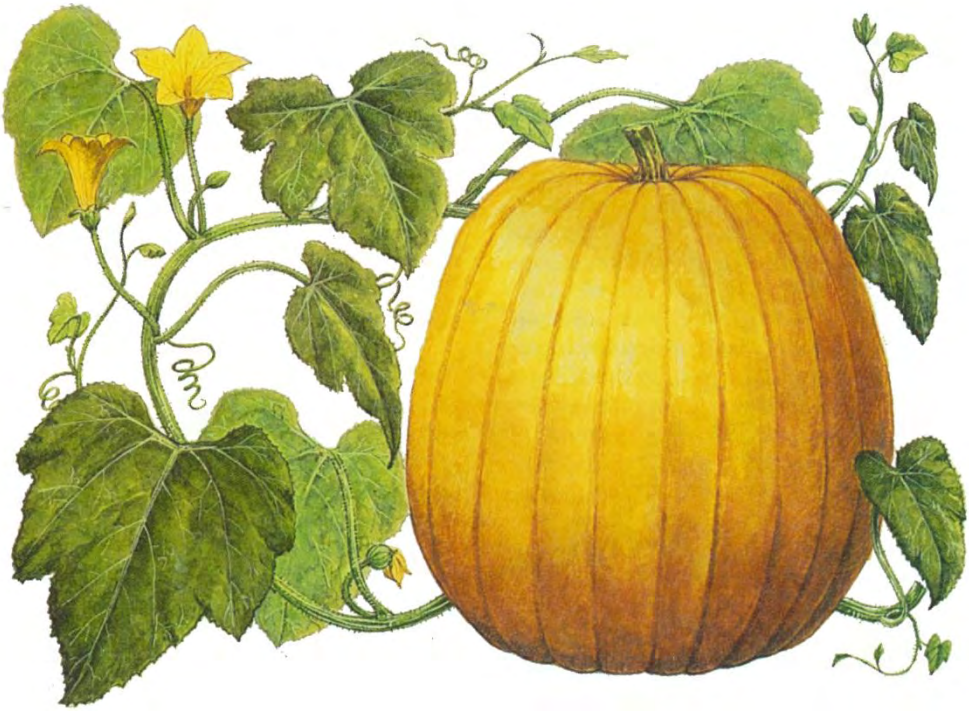
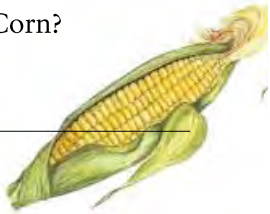


2. **Allium Cepa:** Allium Cepa is part of the lily family and was a favorite spring food for Native Americans. In North America it has been used for centuries as not only food, but also as an external antiseptic (to clean or disinfect). Because of it's strong smell, Allium Cepa was used as a charm against evil spirits.

What is the common name for Allium Cepa?

3. **Corn:** Corn, also know as Maize, is a grass plant that was first domesticated by Native Americans centuries ago. When corn, beans and squash are grown together they are referred to as the 3 Sisters who grow from Mother Earth. The 3 Sisters were the Native American's staple food (principle diet). Besides eating it, Native American's wove the husk into clothing, sleeping mats, baskets and children's toys. Today, corn is one of the most widely grown vegetables on earth! In the United States most corn is grown to feed animals, but we also use it to create flours, fuel, and lots of other foods.

What is the scientific name for Corn?



What was your favorite plant and why?

What was the most interesting thing you learned about the plants at the battlefield?

PLANTS OF THE
RIVER RAISIN HERITAGE TRAIL

RIVER RAISIN
HERITAGE TRAIL
MONROE · MICHIGAN

HIKE OR BIKE THE RIVER RAISIN HERITAGE TRAIL TO TOUR AND LEARN A LITTLE MORE ABOUT MY NEIGHBORHOOD.

BEFORE YOU GO, READ ABOUT THE ITCHY SITUATION AND A WILD BURN!

WATCH OUT FOR POISON IVY OR YOU WILL END UP IN AN ITCHY SITUATION

Leaves of three –
Leave them be

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC FACT: SCIENTISTS HAVE DISCOVERED THAT POISON IVY PLANTS ARE GROWING BIGGER AND MORE TOXIC DUE TO INCREASED LEVELS OF CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2) IN THE AIR. THE TOXINS ARE WHAT CAUSE ITCHY RASHES AND BLISTERS WHEN WE TOUCH THE PLANTS. THE INCREASED CARBON DIOXIDE LEVELS ARE CAUSED BY AIR POLLUTION.

PLAYING ALONG THE RIVER RAISIN HERITAGE TRAIL IS A LOT OF FUN, BUT I HAVE LEARNED TO WATCH OUT FOR POISON IVY! YOU HAVE PROBABLY HEARD THE RHYME ABOUT POISON IVY...

Leaves of three – Leave them be

THIS IS BECAUSE POISON IVY CONTAINS A COLORLESS AND ODORLESS OIL (SOMETIMES CALLED A RESIN) NAMED URUSHIOL (SAY: YOO-ROO-SHEE-OL). THERE ARE SEVERAL TYPES OF POISON IVY AND THEY MAY LOOK DIFFERENT (DIFFERENT COLORS & SIZE) DEPENDING ON THE TIME OF YEAR. POISON IVY BLENDS RIGHT INTO NATURAL SETTINGS, BUT IF YOU BRUSH UP AGAINST OR BUMP IT THE OIL IS RELEASED AND CAN CAUSE THE ITCHY SITUATION. POISON IVY CAN BE FOUND ON THE GROUND OR CLIMBING ON TREES AND FENCES.

POISON SUMAC AND POISON OAK ALSO HAVE THE SAME TOXIC OIL. IT IS BEST TO STAY CLEAR OF THEM. IF YOU COME INTO CONTACT WITH THE OIL,

1. TELL THE ADULT YOU ARE WITH,
2. TRY TO WASH IT OFF RIGHT AWAY WITH SOAP, BUT DON'T SOAK IN THE WATER...SOAKING CAN CAUSE THE OIL TO SPREAD TO OTHER AREAS OF YOUR BODY.

Poison Ivy

Poison Sumac

Poison Oak

WILD BURN

Wild parsnip (Pastinaca sativa) is found in and around the River Raisin National Battlefield Park. This plant can grow as large as 4 feet tall when in its flowering stage. The Wild parsnip was brought to the United States from Europe and Asia and grown as a root vegetable, but is extremely dangerous. DO NOT TOUCH or HANDLE the plant. Skin contact with the plant's juice can cause serious injury.

WARNING... AVOID SKIN CONTACT WITH THE TOXIC SAP OF THE WILD PARSNIP PLANT! THE JUICE OF WILD PARSNIP IN CONTACT WITH THE SKIN AND EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT CAN CAUSE A SERIOUS RASH, PAINFUL BLISTERING AND DISCOLORATION OF THE SKIN THAT LASTS FOR A LONG TIME.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES AND MARK YOUR FINDINGS ON THIS MAP. YOU MAY WANT TO TAKE A LARGER MAP OF THE TRAIL WITH YOU. YOU CAN GET ONE IN THE VISITOR CENTER.

WHILE YOU VISIT RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK AND WM. C. STERLING STATE PARK YOU WILL TRAVEL THROUGH SEVERAL DIFFERENT TYPES OF HABITATS. A HABITAT IS THE NATURAL LOCATION THAT A PLANT OR ANIMAL LIVES OR IS FOUND; BECAUSE IT CONTAINS THE FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, SPACE AND OTHER CONDITIONS THE ANIMAL OR PLANT NEED TO LIVE.

AS YOU WALK THE RIVER RAISIN HERITAGE TRAIL FROM THE BATTLEFIELD TO THE STATE PARK, FIND EACH OF THE FOLLOWING HABITATS AND MARK THEM ON YOUR MAP:

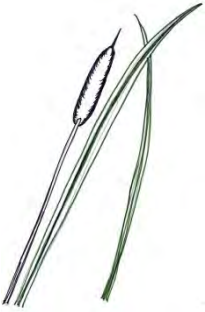
- ❑ GRASSLANDS,
- ❑ WETLANDS,
- ❑ FORESTS, AND
- ❑ LAKES AND RIVERS!

AS YOU VISIT THE RIVER RAISIN HERITAGE TRAIL ADD WHAT YOU SEE TO EACH OF THE HABITAT DRAWINGS ON THE NEXT PAGE. LOOK CLOSELY AND DRAW THE TREES, GRASSES, WIDLFLOWERS, ANIMALS OR OTHER THINGS YOU SEE IN THE BOXES. IF YOU KNOW THE NAMES OF THE PLANTS OR ANIMALS, WRITE THEM IN AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOX. ADD ANY OBSERVATIONS YOU MAKE (I.E. THE FLOWERS ARE BEAUTIFUL OR SMELL GOOD, MAJOR MUSKRAT WOULD LIKE THIS AREA, ETC.).

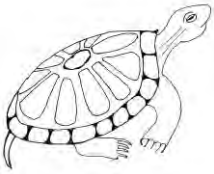
GRASSLANDS

FORESTS

WETLANDS



LAKES & RIVERS



Many of the plants you find in the Battlefield gardens from the time of Old Frenchtown can still be found along the River Raisin Heritage Trail today! Find the following plants at the Battlefield and then walk the River Raisin Heritage Trail into Wm. C. Sterling State Park and watch for the following plants. Write the name of the plants you find on the trail map in the approximate location you found them!

- ❑ Golden Rod
- ❑ Asters
- ❑ Mint
- ❑ Willow
- ❑ Milkweed (near wetlands)
- ❑ Cranesbill (wooded areas)
- ❑ Monardas
- ❑ Wormwood
- ❑ Irsis

Remember, you are in National and State parks so don't pick any of the plants or flowers. They are here for you to enjoy while visiting, but need to stay so the next visitors can enjoy them too!

HEALTHY HABITATS

THE BATTLEFIELD AND STATE PARK CONTAIN MANY WONDERFUL THINGS INCLUDING ANIMALS (LIKE MUSKRATS), PLANTS, ROCKS, CLEAN WATER AND EVEN PEOPLE HAVING FUN! SOMETIMES THINGS THAT DON'T NORMALLY BELONG IN THE PARKS CAN DAMAGE NATURAL PLANT AND ANIMAL HABITAT OR CAUSE PROBLEMS. AS YOU WALK, BIKE, BOAT OR OTHERWISE EXPLORE THE PARKS PLEASE HELP PROTECT THE HABITAT OF OUR PLANTS AND ANIMALS BY

1. NOT LEAVING ANYTHING BEHIND AND

2. MAKING SURE ALL OF YOUR GROUPS TRASH IS PROPERLY DISPOSED OF.

YOU CAN ALSO HELP RESTORE THE HABITAT BY PICKING UP TRASH OTHERS HAVE LEFT BEHIND!

TAKE A BAG WITH YOU ON YOUR WALK AND SEE IF YOU CAN FILL IT UP! STOP BY ONE OF THE RANGER STATIONS AND SHOW THE PARK RANGERS HOW YOU ARE HELPING! IT WILL MAKE OUR DAY!!!

Creating Your Own Terrarium and Propagating a Plant

I love to grow new plants! Many plants have to be propagated (just like the French Tarragon at the Battlefield). To propagate a plant you take a small piece of one and start another new plant.

My family and colonists used glass containers to make terrariums to start new French Tarragon plants from their neighbors or friends plants.

I still use a terrarium to start my French Tarragon! Terrariums are simple enclosures that are used to grow plants. Generally, terrariums are made of glass or clear plastic and are designed to keep moisture in. I reuse old clear plastic juice containers and other clear plastic bottles to make my terrariums. Its fun and I love to watch my plants grow. You can make a terrarium at home too! Just follow along with me… I will even suggest some common plants you can propagate!

What You Need:

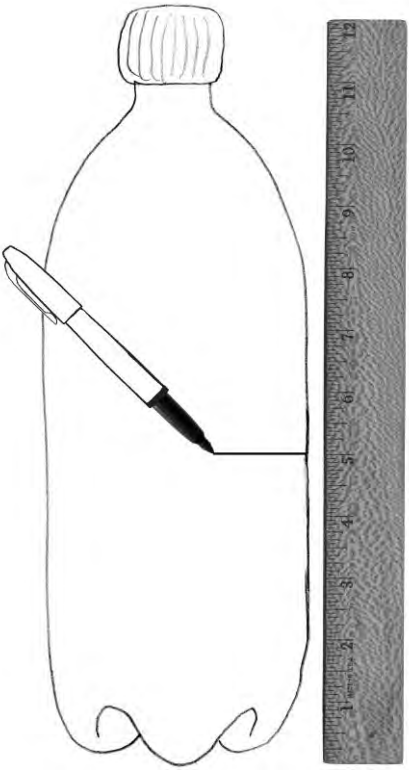
- ❑ One large dent free clear plastic bottle (juice, soda, or other bottle) with cap
- ❑ Well-drained potting soil
- ❑ House plant or herbs to take cuttings from
- ❑ An adult for help
- ❑ Pencil & marker
- ❑ Sharp knife or scissors
- ❑ Ruler
- ❑ Blow dryer (optional to help remove labels)

STEP 1:

Remove the label from your container. Using a blow dryer set on low and held about 4 inches away from the bottle will help melt the glue. This makes it easier to peel off the label.

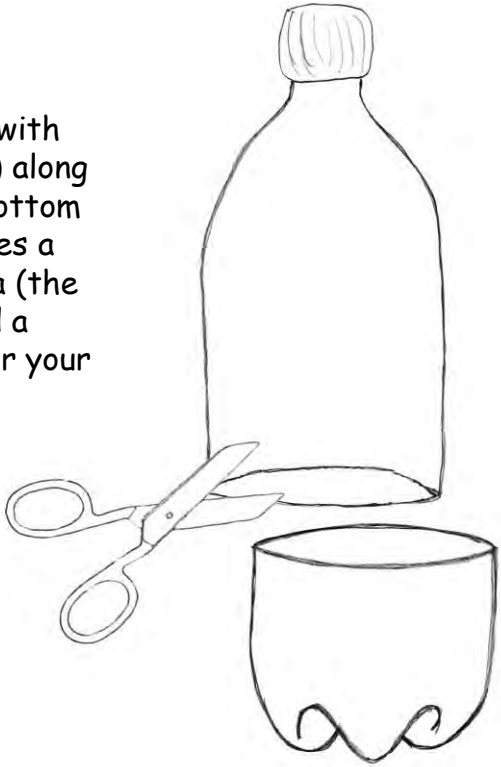
STEP 2:

Draw a straight line 5 inches up from the bottom all the way around the bottle's circumference (the distance around the bottle that is roughly circular).



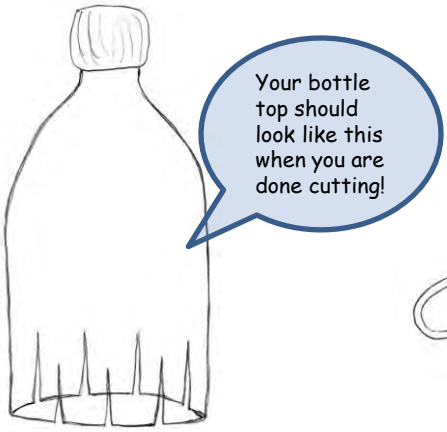
STEP 3:

With an adults help, cut (with scissors or a utility knife) along your line to remove the bottom of the bottle. This creates a base for the planting area (the bottom of the bottle) and a cover (the capped end) for your terrarium.



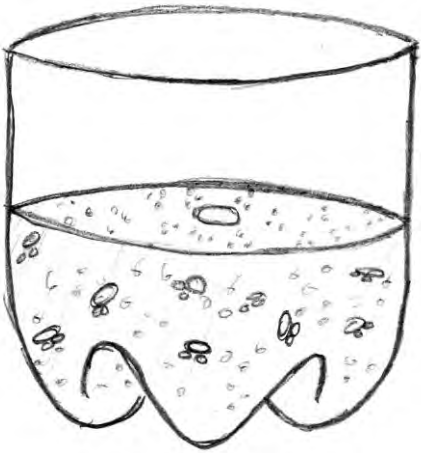
STEP 4:

With an adults help cut 2 or 3 vertical slices through the cut end of the bottle's top. These cuts allow you to squeeze the top into the terrariums base to hold it in place.



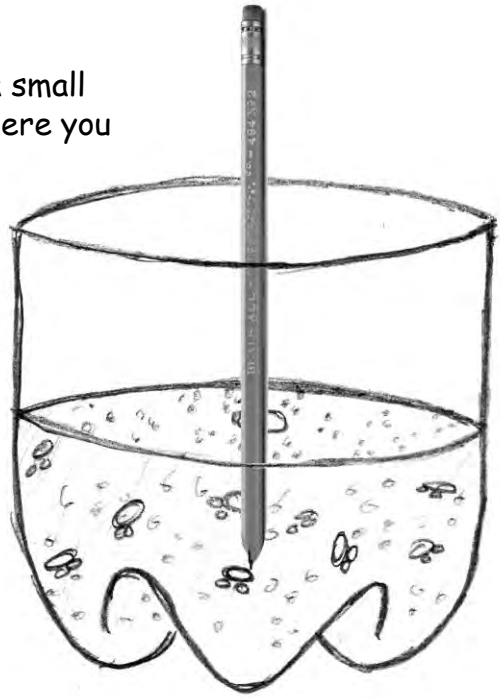
STEP 5:

Fill the bottom of the cut bottle with 3 to 4 inches of well-drained potting soil. Make sure the soil is moist, but NOT sopping wet.



STEP 6:

Use a sharp pencil to poke a small space in the soil. This is where you will place your plant.



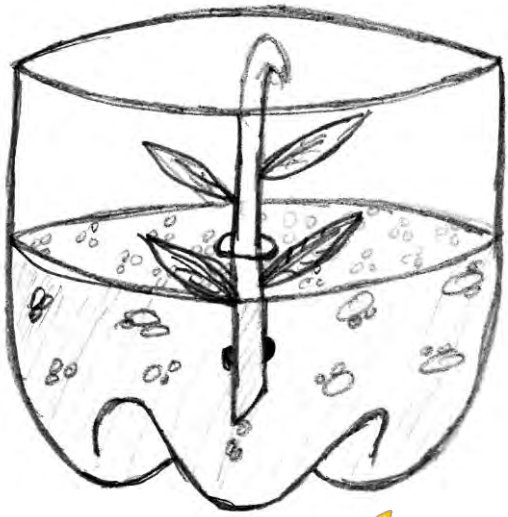
STEP 7:

With the help of an adult, find a healthy soft stem plant (like French Tarragon) and then find a stem (a branch of the plant) that does not have any flowers, buds, disease or insects. Measure a section of the stem that is 3 to 5 inches long to the tip and contains 2 to 3 sets of leaves. Using a sharp clean knife or sharp scissors placed at a 45 degree angle to the stem, carefully cut the section of the plant off that you measured.

HINT: You can use almost any plant as long as the plant stem is not woody. House plants, herbs, perennials or any plant that dies down in the winter work great.

STEP 8:

Remove the bottom set of leaves (new roots will develop from this area) and place the cut end of the stem in the hole that you made in the soil with your pencil. Push the soil up next to your stem.



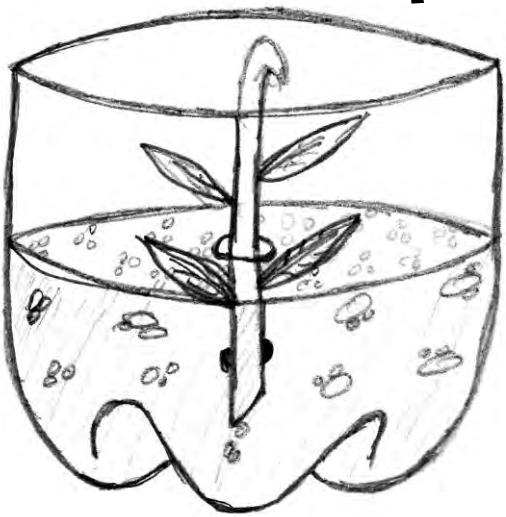
STEP 9:

Carefully place the top (your cover) over the terrarium bottom (plant) tucking the cut edges into the bottom of the bottle. Place in a warm, bright area of your home (like a window) to watch it grow!

STEP 10:

Your terrarium is self-contained and will not need much care. Check periodically (once a week) to make sure the soil stays moist, but be careful not to over water. Consider using a hand sprayer to mist your plant when water is needed. Remember to always put the cover back on after watering.

Your new plant will take several months to grow. Once the cutting(s) have developed roots, replant them in another container or in your garden, just like the Colonists did and I do at the Battlefield!



TRY ONE OF MY FAVORITE RECIPES:

Dr. Kristie Lynn and Robert W. Pelton said I could share with you some of the recipes I use out of "The Early American Cookbook Authentic Favorites for the Modern Kitchen" cookbook. Muskrats love to eat! These two recipes are the same ones used by our close family friends, from the time of the War of 1812, they gave us recipes for some of the plants you learned about earlier.

ELKSWATAWA'S BEST SQUAW CAKE

Elkswatawa is the brother of the great Shawnee Chief Tecumseh. Elkswatawa is often referred to as the "Prophet" because people believed he possessed great powers of divination (the ability to predict the future). The Prophet was a medicine man (doctor) so he spent a lot of time working with plants to develop medicines to help people that were sick or injured.

2 cups sugar

¾ cup bacon grease

2 cups water or 2 cups milk

1 cup raisins

1 teaspoon cloves

1 cup chopped hazelnuts or other nuts

1 teaspoon nutmeg

1 teaspoon allspice

½ teaspoon salt

3 ½ cups flour

2 teaspoons baking powder

Place the sugar and bacon grease into a cast iron pot and heat. Stir in the water or milk, raisins, cloves, nutmeg, allspice and salt. Bring to a boil and allow to boil for 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Take the pot from the stove and allow to cool. Sift together the flour, baking soda and baking powder. Add this to the cooled mixture and beat thoroughly. Stir in the nuts. Pour the batter into a buttered baking pan and bake in a moderate oven (about 350 degrees) for 40 minutes. The Squaw Cake is best eaten with powdered sugar sprinkled over the top, but is also good plain!

Major Muskrat's Deep Roots . . .

Thank you for joining me on this Plant Discovery! Plants are very important to my family. We like to live in marshes, where the water level stays about the same and where there are wonderful plants for eating and constructing our homes. When hiking the River Raisin Heritage Trail, to spot our homes watch for burrows (burrows are tunnels dug in lake, pond, marsh or river banks) or nests with vegetation on top of a solid base like tree stumps in shallow water. If you spot one of our homes, mark them on the River Raisin Heritage Trial map so you can find us again! You can also share what you found with a Park Ranger at the Battlefield Visitor Center…

There are many legends associated with my family. For many Native American tribes Muskrats are a central character in the Creation Story. For example, the Great Lakes Ojibwe and Chippewa tell the story about how my first ancestors dove deep into the water to bring the first earth to the surface after many other animals had failed. Because of our brave ancestry we have dray land today!

In another story, it is said that my relatives made great sacrifices to save the people of Frenchtown after it was ravaged by war. Desperate for food after the Battles of the River Raisin in the winter of 1813, all people could find to eat were muskrats. Because we were abundant, the people of Frenchtown were able to survive the brutal winter. We became so important to the culture of Frenchtown that the Roman Catholic Archdioceses of Detroit gave a special dispensation to allow people in the dioceses to consume muskrats on Ash Wednesday and the Fridays of Lent… saying we were more like fish than land animals. What do you think? I could go on and on telling you family stories, but I have to go for now. Thanks for visiting River Raisin National Battlefield Park! Come again soon…

A MAJOR THANKS...

Major Muskrat's Plant Discovery was made possible in part by park volunteers and a grant from the National Park Foundation through the generous support of the Coca-Cola Foundation.

Coca-Cola

NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION

VOLUNTEER

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NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION

CERTIFICATE OFFICINALIS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HAS COMPLETED THE PLANT DISCOVERY REQUIREMENTS AT RIVER RAISIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK AND WM. C. STERLING STATE PARK AND IS NOW HEREBY CONFERRED THE RANK OF

MAJOR HORTICULTURALIST!

OFFICIAL SEAL

PARK RANGER