Members will Gather August 5-8 in the Centennial City of Great Falls

Portage Route Chapter Reveals Plans for Foundation’s 16th Annual Meeting

By Marshall J. Johnson¹

The brand new Portage Route Chapter of the Foundation, Great Falls, Montana, is in busy preparation for the 16th Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, August 5-8, 1984.

This year’s Annual Meeting, which will occur just following the Centennial Celebration of the city of Great Falls, Montana, promises to be one of the most gala and exciting annual Meetings ever held by the Foundation.

Headquartering from the Great Falls Heritage Inn, some of the activities planned are as follows: (The map on page 4 will help you locate some of the events detailed below.)

— a special Foundation Reception at the C.M. Russell Museum.

— field visits to the upper and lower portage campsites, the Giant Springs, canoe camp and of course, the “Great” Falls.

— two exciting float trips, a white water excursion beginning 7½ miles below Ryan Dam (Lewis’s “Great Falls”) to the lower portage camp and beyond; or, a more serene and scenic excursion downstream from Fort Benton past the Coal Banks to Judith Landing.

— a memorable “Pitchfork Fondue” at historic Fort Benton.

— a delightful dinner trip to the Ulm Pishkun.²

— a banquet followed by the unveiling of the new historic mural at the Great Falls Inter-

national Airport. The 10 X 35 foot mural, a project associated with the centennial celebration of the city of Great Falls, depicts an incident related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s 17¾ mile, arduous portage around the series of Missouri River falls. The mural will be a permanent attraction at the Airport. (See related story on page 6.)

— and even more!

Make your plans now to join our newest Foundation Chapter for a truly exciting annual meeting, and to also share with the city of Great Falls its Centennial Celebration.

For those wanting to expand upon a Montana visit, you may wish to include: a visit to Yellowstone National Park (to the south); Lolo Pass, on the Idaho-Montana stateline and on the Trail of the Expedition (to the west); or Glacier National Park (to the west and north). All of these attractions might be “on-the-way” as you travel to the Foundation’s 16th Annual Meeting at Great Falls.

A meeting of the Foundation Board of Directors is being scheduled for Saturday, August 4th, at the Heritage Inn, Great Falls.

Annual Meeting Registration will take place on Sunday, August 5th.

¹ Marshall Johnson, Ph.D., Great Falls, Montana, is a member of the Portage Route Chapter of the (national) Foundation. In addition to his activities as Manager/Administrator for the American Red Cross, Cascade County (Montana) Chapter, he is serving as the Chairman for the Arrangements Committee for the 16th Annual Meeting of the Foundation.

² Pishkun: Webster’s Third New International Dictionary . . . Unabridged, 1971, p. 1723, provides the following: Piskun [Blackfoot]: a steep cliff sometimes with a corral at the bottom that is used by American Indians for driving large numbers of buffalo to their slaughter.” Ulm, Cascade County, Montana, is a community, on Interstate Highway 15, about nine miles southwest of Great Falls, Montana. The site to be visited by annual meeting attendees is known as Ulm Piskun State Monument.

Present-day Rainbow Falls, Great Falls, Montana. Clark on his sketch map (Thwaites, II, p. 178) indicated: “Butiful Cascades — 47 feet 8 inches pitch.”
President Large's Message

In talking with friends about your membership in the Foundation, you may have encountered the question: "What does it do?"

And you can say that we have our own quarterly membership publication, of which we are very proud. We meet annually at places along the route of the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition. We share the intangible benefit of friendships bound together by a common interest in a great adventure. These things are important, the very core of our organization.

Well, yes, but what does the Foundation do?

We do a number of things visible to outsiders. As a foundation should, we give away money, not a lot, but some. The grants are made to worthy projects of historical research that foster interest in the heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Grants this year are going to the University of Nebraska for continued work on its new edition of the expedition journals, and to the Foundation’s Portage Route Chapter, Great Falls, Montana, to provide small cash prizes to grade school and high school winners of a Lewis and Clark essay contest. A similar grant last year, and again this year, will be made to the Kentucky Junior Historical Society.

We are putting together films, slides and soundtracks for teachers and others who ask for lecture material on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This is a project of high priority.

We sponsor the sale of limited-edition copies of Bob Scrivner’s bronze sculpture, “Meriwether Lewis and Our Dog Sacagawea,” with the proceeds earmarked to undergird the continued publication of We Proceeded On.

In the public realm, Foundation Past President Irving Anderson, Portland, Oregon, serves as chairman of the National Park Service’s Advisory Council for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The Foundation is urging the governors of five Trail States observing their centennials in 1989 and 1990 to give prominence to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in their celebrations. We are actively supporting the effort in Montana to create a state park at Clark’s Lookout, near Dillon, in time for that state’s 1889 centennial. This year’s annual meeting in August will be a special event and part of the Great Falls Centennial Celebration, and throughout the
year residents of this Montana city and adjacent area will be made aware of their heritage and the part that the Lewis and Clark Expedition has in its history.

Our Foundation works closely with the Governors-appointed Lewis and Clark Committees, Commissions, or Councils in the states of Washington, Oregon, and North Dakota, and similar organizations are being appointed in Idaho and Montana. These groups have been instrumental in maintaining interest in the history and heritage of the Expedition and the preservation of the route of the explorers in the eleven Trail States.

That's quite a lot, if you add it all up. But there are always ideas for doing more, for branching out into new endeavors. It's been suggested, for example, that the Foundation take the lead in promoting more appropriate names for four Rocky Mountain passes crossed by the expedition. Nothing much has come of that; members in the State of Washington can testify how hard it is to win support for new names for local landmarks.

A member in California wants the Foundation to press for the replacement of the "tacky" monument at the gravesite of Meriwether Lewis on the Natchez Trace in Tennessee. It's an interesting idea worth exploring. Other members who've seen it might want to register their own opinion of that monument, and whether something should be done to improve the gravesite's appearance. If so, it would involve making a proposal to the National Park Service, which has jurisdiction there.

We can undertake any of these projects and more, subject only to our own good sense and the laws governing foundations. Every member has a say in what needs doing, and whether we should do it. And whatever the project, now and in the future, we'll always make it a point of pride to do it well.

Arlen J. Large, President

Oregon College Program Features Foundation Member-Scholars

Saturday, February 18, 1984, was the date that Lewis and Clark Scholars took part in the fifteen month (1983-1984) program on the campus of Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon. The program, "Perspectives on our Past", is sponsored by the college and funded by a public library grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Winter 1984, Part III segment of the program was titled: "Enlightenment Science in the Pacific Northwest; The Lewis and Clark Expedition".

Morning and afternoon lectures were as follows:

"Spain and the Northwest Coast: Concern About the Expedition", by Warren L. Cook, Professor of History and Anthropology, Castleton College, Vermont.

"Lewis and Clark and the Enlightenment Ethnographic Enterprise", by James P. Ronda, Professor of History, Youngstown State University, Ohio.

"The Lewis and Clark Expedition: A Discussion", by E.G. Chuiard, M.D., Chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

"Of This Enterprise: The American Images of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", by John Logan Allen, Professor of Geography, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

"Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Cartographers on the Columbia River", by Gary E. Moulton, Associate Professor and Editor, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

An 8:00 P.M. feature: "Dialogues of Lewis and Clark", was a presentation by Edgar Reynolds and Richard Willis, Professors of Theology, Lewis and Clark College, Portland.

When commenting about this program segment, Lewis and Clark College President James A. Gardner remarked that: "This program fits well with the history and character of Lewis and Clark College. It speaks not only to the geographic location of the college, but also to the unique humanistic contributions made to this region by the institution's namesakes."

On February 6, 1984, an exhibit, titled the same as the program segment, opened at the Aubrey Watzek Library on the college campus. The exhibit featured books, journals, documents, and artifacts relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the period of exploration of the Pacific Northwest, focusing particularly on the enlightenment science coming out of that period.

1. See: We Proceeded On, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 6-11; and Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 17.
3. Foundation Director James P. Ronda was the annual banquet speaker for the Foundation's 13th Annual Meeting, Helena, Montana, August 1981. He has been a frequent contributor to the pages of We Proceeded On, see: Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 12-17; and Vol. 7, No. 4, (banquet address) pp. 12-17. An author of several full length volumes, his newest book Lewis and Clark Among the Indians, is scheduled for publication by the University of Nebraska Press in 1984.
4. Foundation Past President (1971) E.G. Chuiard, M.D. has frequently contributed to We Proceeded On, see: Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 5-9; Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 4-5; Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 8-9; Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 6-8; Vol. 8, No. 1, p. 9; Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 12-17; Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 8-9; Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 4-5. Transcriptions of papers presented by Dr. Chuiard at annual meeting programs have appeared in We Proceeded On, Supplementary Publications: WPO, Pub. No. 1, October 1976; and WPO, Pub. No. 5, December 1980. His full length volume Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was published by the Arthur H. Clark Co., in 1979.
5. John Logan Allen is known to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts for his cartographic study of the Expedition. His book Passage Through the Garden: Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest was published by the University of Illinois Press, 1975. He is a frequent contributor to historical magazines and journals. A transcript of his paper prepared for the Foundation's 8th Annual Banquet, Great Falls, Montana, 1976, was published in We Proceeded On, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 8-11.
6. Foundation Director Gary E. Moulton is presently editing a projected eleven volume publication, a new edition of The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition for the University of Nebraska Press, Volume I, the Atlas Volume (reviewed in We Proceeded On, Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 8-9), was released in April 1983, and Volume II (see page 11, this issue of WPO) is to be available in early 1984. His contributions to the pages of We Proceeded On have been published in: Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 17; Vol. 6, No. 4 (12th Annual Meeting Banquet address), pp. 14-16; and Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 19-22.
During Captain Clark's reconnaissance for establishing a route for the exploring party's portage around the series of falls on the Missouri River, he came upon on June 18, 1805, "...the largest fountain or spring I ever saw... this water boils up from under the rocks near the edge of the river and falls into the river 8 feet, and keeps its colour for half a mile which is eminently clear and of a bluish cast..." Eleven days later, June 29th, Captain Lewis wrote in his journal: "...not having seen the large fountain of which Capt. Clark spoke I determined to visit it today as I could spare this day from my attention to the boat [the iron boat, see WPO, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 4-7]." Further in his journal for the same date, Lewis said: "I continued my route to the fountain which I found much as Capt. Clark had described & think it may well be retained on the list of prodigies of this neighborhood towards which, nature seems to have dealt with a liberal hand... I think this fountain the largest I ever beheld, and the beauty of some cascade which it affords over some steep and irregular rocks in its passage to the river adds not a little to its beauty... the water of this fountain is extremely transparent and cold; nor is it impregnated with lime or any other extraneous matter which I can discover, but is very pure and pleasant." Present-day descriptions of the fountain or springs indicate that it is one of the world's largest fresh water springs with a flow rate of 358,800,000 gallons daily. Readers will find it on the map reproduced on page 4, in the Great Falls-Black Eagle area, and designated as "Great Falls, Giant Springs State Park." There are picnic grounds and a fish hatchery nearby. The quotations from the Captains' journals are from Thwaites: II: 170, 194-195. The illustration is reproduced from a photograph supplied the editor by the late E.E. "Boo" MacGilvra.

Map Will Help You Locate 16th Annual Meeting Events In Great Falls and Vicinity.

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An ambitious project to construct three dugout canoes for the Lewis and Clark Portage Reenactment, a part of the Great Falls Centennial celebration, is under way. Foundation Vice President Bill Sherman and WPO editor Bob Lange visited the construction site at Great Falls in October 1983. Ron Paulick and Dick Martin and their helpers, all members of the Portage Route Chapter of the Foundation, are devoting countless hours of their time toward having the project completed for next summer's event, which will portray and reenact the Expedition's eleven day, 17¼ mile portage around the series of falls of the Missouri River in June-July 1805. The Portage Reenactment will be held on the same June and July dates, in 1984, that are documented in the 1805 journals. While this event will occur prior to the Foundation's 16th Annual Meeting in August 1984, it is hoped that a segment of the reenactment might be repeated for annual meeting attendees.

The Great Falls Centennial Committee has developed the logo reproduced above for the 1884-1984 observance of the founding and progressive growth of the city of Great Falls, Montana. Portrayed in the center circle are: the 180 degree sweep of the “Big Sky”, a standard characteristic of Montana's panorama; a typical mountain-plateau and escarpment; alternating rows of grain and fallowed land; the massive brick stack of the copper smelter; and the flow of the mighty Missouri River depicting the falls that gave the city its name, and the geologic faults that caused them. Inside the right hand portion of the oval is the familiar mark, or artistic signature, of Montana's famous artist, Charles M. Russell; and included in the left hand portion of the oval are the Captains, Lewis and Clark, of the Expedition that carried their names. They were the first white men to document the existence of those falls, and to effect travel or portage around them — in the land that is present-day Montana.

The logo has been miniaturized and reproduced in metallic/copper oval, \( \frac{1}{2} \) X 1 inch lapel pin, which may be purchased for $5.00 from the Great Falls Centennial Committee, P.O. Box 5021-Drawer, 1984, Great Falls, MT 59403.

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**Dugout Canoes Under Construction For Great Falls Reenactment**

Photographs by William P. Sherman

**Great Falls 1884-1984 Montana Celebration**

**Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals**

"Out West: Retracing the Trail of Lewis and Clark" is the title of freelance writer Dayton Duncan's piece that appeared in two parts in the Boston Globe Magazine on October 2 and 9, 1983.

The Globe Magazine's editor describes Duncan's exposition as follows: "On a trip full of discovery, a journalist follows the explorers' historic route through the Louisiana Territory — along the Missouri River to its source, across the Rockies, and down the Columbia to the Pacific Coast."

The October 9th segment of Duncan's story carries the title "Big Sky and Beyond", Several color and black and white illustrations enhance the text and these include photographs taken on a two-day river trip with guide and outfitter and Foundation member Bob Singer, Fort Benton, Montana, on the Wild and Scenic River segment of the Missouri River. He says that his journey differs from that of the 1805-1806 explorers, since "I will travel alone for two months, by car instead of by canoe, keelboat, and horses, often covering two hundred and fifty miles a day to the original expedition's fifteen, relying on credit cards instead of hunting skills for food and on Rand McNally rather than Indian guides for direction. My only casualties will be (continued on page 16)"
**Artist Chosen for Great Falls International Airport Mural**

(News Release from the Great Falls Centennial Committee)

(Relates to story in *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 9, No. 3, p. 4)

Robert Orduno, Great Falls Highwood Route, was named winner of the $20,000 commission to create a 10 ft. high x 35 ft. wide mural of the Lewis and Clark portage of the Missouri River, to be mounted in the Great Falls International Airport during 1984. The project is sponsored by the Great Falls Centennial Committee and financing is provided by a grant from the Burlington Northern Foundation.

The artist will receive $20,000 for his work, with an additional $5,000 also provided by Burlington Northern Foundation to cover the associated costs for an informational display, mounting of the mural, lighting, and prints.

Orduno, a native Californian, lives on a wheat farm near Belt with his wife and artist-partner, Pam Weigel, whose family owns land in the portage area traversed by Lewis and Clark. He received art training in California and worked in commercial art, as well as managing his own art studio for many years. Orduno moved to Great Falls, Weigel’s hometown, in 1976 and is now devoting full time to painting. He previously had experience with mural painting for private homes and for a large apartment complex in southern California.

In Great Falls for the (October 16-17) jurying of entries were Bill Sherman and Robert Lange of Portland. Sherman is vice president of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and Lange is editor of the organization’s magazine. Jurors explained that artistic quality was the first criteria for selection of the art work to portray the explorers’ portage of the Missouri, but final selection was based on finding a depiction that best showed the physical struggle involved in the 18-mile trek. Twenty-nine Montana artists submitted 34 renditions for the competition.

The mural is to be completed by July 1, 1984, and will be unveiled during the national meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation August 5-8, 1984. The painting will be mounted in the second floor area of the Great Falls International Airport, above the escalators and facing the upper lobby area.

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**Book Review**

By Robert B. Betts

Valley Men: A Speculative Account of the Arkansas Expedition of 1807. By Donald Jackson. 228 pages, Ticknor and Fields. $16.95

In 1807, for reasons history has not made entirely clear, Thomas Jefferson canceled a planned exploration of the Arkansas River. As Donald Jackson remarks in his preface to *Valley Men*, perhaps Congress simply forgot to vote funds for the venture, perhaps a burdened and tired Jefferson did not push for an appropriation as zealously as he might have, or perhaps he did not want to incur further Spanish enmity from his efforts to explore and map the Louisiana Purchase. (The Spanish had earlier tried to intercept Lewis and Clark, who had turned back in Thomas Freeman’s Red River, and were now holding Zebulon Pike in Santa Fe.) Whatever the reason, in the words of Jackson, “Jefferson abandoned the Arkansas plan and left it for me to complete.” And complete it he has in a brilliant novel so skillfully and realistically crafted the reader must pinch himself to remember this is a work of fiction, not an actual account of an official expedition into the West.

Revolving around Rafe Bailey, a young doctor who shares command of the exploring party, *Valley Men* is a novel of both action and ideas, one which will seize and hold the interest of different readers in different ways. For armchair adventurers, it is a rousing tale of discovery and danger, including an attack by Comanches, a mauling by a grizzly, and an escape from detention by the Spanish. For those with a taste for romance — or, for that matter, a distaste for sex dragged into plots just to sell books — there is a delightful and refreshingly innocent love story involving Rafe with a half-French, half-Indian girl called Callie. But it is for those of us

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1. Foundation member Robert B. Betts is a frequent contributor to the pages of *We Proceeded On*. His delightful monograph “...*A Salute to the Ingenious Spellings and Grammar of William Clark*” (WPO, Vol. 6, No. 4), and a deep study concerning “...New Estimates of the Number of Words in the Published Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition” (WPO, Vol. 7, No. 3), have been enjoyed by readers of *We Proceeded On*. He is the author of a full length volume *Along the Bumpart of the Tetons: The Saga of Jackson Hole*, published by the Colorado Associated University Press in 1978. This same press will soon announce the publication of a volume by Bob Betts that will be of special interest to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts.

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who are Lewis and Clark enthusiasts that Donald Jackson serves up a special feast, for not only does he populate much of his novel with real people who in one way or another were associated with the great explorers, but he also presents us with a challenging view of Meriwether Lewis which, while bound to provoke outcries of protest from traditionalists, has an anvil-hard ring of truth.

For the Lewis and Clark buff, reading Valley Men is like moving through a room full of people whose names and faces are familiar. Here, among many others, are such old friends and acquaintances as Thomas Jefferson, the two captains themselves (now Governor Lewis and General Clark), Julia Clark, Mahlon Dickerson, Auguste Chouteau, Dr. Antoine Saugrain, and even Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor, who since the long journey to the Pacific has received an officer's commission. Although some of these figures from the past play larger roles than do others, and although they speak lines as imaginary as those spoken by the novel's fictional characters, all are faithfully delineated according to what history has had to say about them — just as one would expect from the pen of an authority as eminent as Dr. Jackson. Also, just as one would expect, Jackson's knowledge of the time about which he writes is awesomely detailed: he can even describe the bizarre medical treatment then in vogue for an attack of appendicitis! As a result, a period and its people are brought to life with a richness and realism this reviewer has seldom encountered in even the most critically acclaimed historical novels.

Dedicated to the memory of Meriwether Lewis, Valley Men at first gives the reader reason to think the central character, Rafe Bailey, is modeled after him. Like Lewis, he is an Albemarle County neighbor of Jefferson, studies in Philadelphia under Dr. Benjamin Rush and Benjamin Smith Barton, is an ardent collector of pamphlets and facsimiles, and is one of the leaders of an expedition. But there the resemblance ends. In fact, a rivalry springs up between the two men, with Rafe resenting the way in which his expedition is made to take a back seat to Lewis and Clark's, and Lewis going to unethical lengths to prevent Rafe from publishing his discoveries in natural history before he can publish his own. His demands in a letter that Rafe not publish earlier than he, he influences an editor to reject Rafe's first efforts, and he even arranges for Rafe to be assigned to a remote army post where he will have little time to write. At first glance, this is a shockingly unflattering characterization of Lewis, one guaranteed to raise the hackles of those who insist their heroes be unflawed. Yet, if the reader examines this characterization with an open mind, he will come to see that Jackson's purpose is not to denigrate Lewis — far from it — but rather to present him honestly as the tragically disturbed human being there is convincing historical evidence to think he was in the last dark days before he evidently took his own life. As such, the tormented, highly complex Lewis of Valley Men is a creative achievement to be applauded, not as some Lewis and Clark diehard is certain to complain, a disparaging portrayal to be condemned.

Few novels, historical or otherwise, are as well written as this one. From the author's pen flows a prose which is a pleasure to read, always graceful, lucid, vivid. Take, for example, this perfect little cameo of Jefferson's Philadelphia friend and correspondent, Charles Willson Peale:

To artist and museum curator Charles Willson Peale, every day is Christmas and the universe a giant toy. He delights in the new, the curious, and what he likes to call the "marvelous." He can paint a portrait better than anyone else in America, then spend an hour celebrating the birthday of his museum's cuffed and five legs.

Needless to ask, how often does one come across such a crisp and colorful descriptive passage? And that's just a small sample of the quality of writing to be savored throughout Valley Men.

If there is anything to quibble about — and custom seems to dictate that a reviewer quibble about something — it is a minor point. In his preface, Jackson writes: "The captain [Lewis] was authorized to appoint a partner and select a nearly got Lieutenant Moses Hooke. Second choice was Clark, who had happily accepted when Hooke declined." Not so, at least as it is understood here. Instead, Clark was Lewis's first choice from the start, and it was only when Lewis reached Pittsburgh and had not yet received Clark's reply to his letter of invitation that Hooke was considered. Then, when Clark's letter of acceptance arrived a few days later, any possibility of a Lewis and Hooke Expedition vanished. But this is a small matter, in all probability an oversight, and against the totality of Jackson's magnificent accomplishment about as significant as saying, "Look, there's a freckle on Mona Lisa's nose."

For as long as Americans are interested in the history of how their continent was explored, the words of Donald Jackson will be read. His books and articles on Pike, Fremont, and Lewis and Clark are solidly established as scholarly landmarks. As for the lasting power of his novel, Valley Men, who can say? Perhaps over time it will be relegated to a secondary place among his works. Or perhaps, like Northwest Passage by Kenneth Roberts and The Big Sky by A.B. Guthrie, Jr., it will have fresh and vital appeal for each new generation. If this reviewer had to bet, he'd put his money on the long pull. In his opinion, it's that good a book.

Idaho Governor Evans Creates and Appoints L. & C. Committee

Idaho Governor John V. Evans, has issued "Executive Order No. 83-21" creating the Idaho Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. The Order recognizes the historical significance of the Lewis and Clark Trail to the state of Idaho, and further states that this new official group is to coordinate its activities with similar committees, Commissions, or Councils in other Trail States. The committee is to function in an advisory capacity to state, local and federal governments. Governor Evans has appointed the ten individuals, designated to comprise the committee, and the Order directs that the appointed individuals elect a chairperson, Foundation member John A. Caylor, professor of history at Boise State University was elected chairman at the first meeting, January 21, 1984, at Boise, Idaho. A September 1984 meeting is planned in the Lewiston, Idaho area. In addition to Dr. Caylor, the following have been appointed to the committee: Professor James Fazio, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho; Moscow; Foundation member Dr. James F. Hammerstein, Boise; James Hendon, Salmon; Patricia A. Barrett; Foundation member Ottis Peterson, Boise; Constance G. Walker, Lewiston; Foundation member Marcus J. Ware, Lewiston; Don K. Wellmuns, Montour; and Merle Wells, Idaho State Historical Society. The Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, maintains a Foundation membership and includes a complete file of We Proceeded On in its library archives.
The Journal of Captain Meriwether Lewis
(Some Observations Concerning the Journal Hiatuses of Captain Lewis)

By Paul Russell Cutright

... more than three-quarters of a century have elapsed since Reuben Gold Thwaites forthrightly stated that Meriwether Lewis "... regularly kept his diary...", but, in all those years, not even one of the numerous purportedly missing entries by Lewis has come to light, and no evidence has appeared to support Thwaites' belief that they ever existed.

Thomas Jefferson, former illustrious President of the United States, once declared that only a few public figures take the trouble to keep written records of important events in their lives, without which "... history becomes fable instead of fact." In Jefferson's elaborate and carefully worded instructions to Meriwether Lewis, these being dated the 20th day of June, 1803, on the eve of the latter's departure for the West, he made it self-evident that he expected Lewis's Trans-Mississippi celestial observations, as well as those zoological, botanical, geographical and ethnological, "... to be taken with great pains & accuracy, to be entered distinctly & intelligibly for others as well as yourself... [and that] several copies of these [notes]... should be made at leisure time & put into the care of the most trustworthy of your attendants, to guard by multiplying them, against the accidental losses to which they will be exposed." In this fashion, Jefferson made it obvious that if the journalists of the Corps of Discovery adhered to this directive, the history of the Expedition, when published, would be factual, and in no way fabled or legendary.

Painstaking students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition know that the two Captains regarded Jefferson's instructions as akin to law, viewed them with the reverence clergy ordinarily extend to Holy Writ. One finds instances bolstering this premise, two in particular. Both are by Lewis, and each relates to keeping written records. The first, a detachment order dated May 26, 1804, reads: "The sergts... are directed each to keep a separate journal from day to day of all passing occurrences, and such other observations on the country &c as shall appear to them worthy of notice." The second, in a letter to Jefferson dated April 7, 1805, reads: "We have encouraged our men to keep journals, and seven of them do so, to whom in this respect we give every assistance in our power." Who were the seven journalists? Unhesitatingly, current historians put names to six of them: Sergeants John Ordway, Patrick Gass, Charles Floyd and Nathaniel Pryor, and Privates Joseph Whitehouse and Robert Frazer. Students of the Expedition have industriously combed Lewis and Clark literature in attempts to discover the name of the seventh journalist to whom Lewis referred, though in vain. Of course, two more names must be added to the six just denominated, those of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, thus bringing the number of known journalists to eight. It comes as no surprise, therefore, when occasionally this celebrated company of explorers is alluded to as "the writingest crew on record."

The unbroken, day-to-day onus of recording events and observations must at times have bordered on the impossible, especially on those occasions when the agonies of numbing cold or enervating heat were added to illnesses and recurrent debilitating fatigue. There was, for example, that bitterly cold and snowy day on the Lolo Trail when Clark wrote: "I have been wet and as cold in every part as I ever was in my life." Yet Clark's entry for that day, despite his miseries, managed 400 words.

Sergeant Ordway, of all the Expedition's scribes, proved to be the most faithful; not once during the entire grand tour (one of 862 days all told) did he fail to pen an entry. Clark was almost as consistent, recording events of each day excepting February 3-12, 1805, when he was away from Fort Mandan seeking game with which to replenish the Fort's rapidly dwindling food supply.

As to the other diarists, Sergeant Floyd persisted in his entries, missing not one, until two days before his unfortunate death on August 20, 1804. Proof of Sergeant Gass's fidelity with pen eludes us, his original manuscript journal having never come to light. However, in David M'Keehan's paraphrase of it, one finds a number of lacunae. Private Whitehouse's diary also contains blank spaces — and it terminates abruptly, inexplicably, with his entry of November 6, 1805.

Of all the party journals, that of Meriwether Lewis manifestly stands foremost, even though its worth is attenuated by the presence of several breaks in continuity. Four of these breaks (hiatuses) are of substantial and unfortunate length: (1) May 21, 1804 — September 15, 1804; (2) September 18, 1804 — February 2, 1805; (3) September 25, 1805 — November 28, 1805; and (4) August 13, 1806 — September 23, 1806. This last, 7. Paul Russell Cutright, A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press (1976), 8-9. See also Jackson, I, viii, for a similar statement.

8. Thwaites, III, 69.

9. Clark, however, on his return to Fort Mandan, did pen synoptic comments for each of the days he had been away. See Thwaites, I, 259-261.

10. In a sense there are two Whitehouse journals. One, discovered by Thwaites in 1803, is in Whitehouse's handwriting, ends abruptly on November 6, 1805, and contains several hiatuses preceding that date. The other, found in a Philadelphia bookstore in 1868, is a paraphrase extending the original version through April 2, 1806. Both are today in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

11. The other, brief, hiatus occurred as follows: May 14, 1804; May 16-19, 1804; February 14 — March 15, 1805; March 17 — April 6, 1805; August 27 — September 6, 1805; September 11-17, 1805; and December 23-31, 1805. In enumerating Lewis hiatuses, one should not overlook
occasioned by a bullet in Lewis’s “. . . left thy. . .” 12 is only one of the four with a ready explanation.

For the several interruptions in Lewis’s journal, Reuben Gold Thwaites13 had a prompt answer:

Whether the missing Lewis entries . . . are still in existence or not is unknown to the present writer. There appears to be [however] no doubt that he regularly kept his diary. It is possible that the missing notes, in whole or in part, were either accidentally or purposely destroyed by others.14

To this explanation, I must take exception. Two reasons come at once to mind: (1) there is a tangible body of available evidence discrediting it (of which I hereinafter) and (2) no evidence whatever exists to substantiate Thwaites’s suggestion that Lewis’s missing entries may have been destroyed in Tennessee at the time of his death.

In making public his explanation, Thwaites, in my judgment, spoke out too hurriedly and too confidently for, when so doing, he actually had in hand documentation casting doubt on, if not in truth refuting, his belief that Lewis faithfully penned entries in a journal. This particular documentation, in the main, consisted of two letters to Thomas Jefferson, one from Clark and the other from Lewis. The former, written April 1, 1805, reads:

Sir — It being the wish of Capt. Lewis I take the liberty to send you for your own personal perusal the notes which I have taken in the form of a journal in their original state.

You will readily perceive in reading over these notes, that many parts are incorrect, owing to the variety of information received at different times. I most sincerely wish that the former, written April 1, 1805,

sent you for your own personal perusal the notes which I have taken in the form of a journal in their original state.

You will readily perceive in reading over these notes, that many parts are incorrect, owing to the variety of information received at different times. I most sincerely wish that the former, written April 1, 1805,
Wood River (present Illinois) encampment to the abandonment of Fort Mandan (today's North Dakota), required a total of 327 days. For another thing Lewis's journal entries for that period (excluding his dated "Detachment Orders") numbered precisely fifteen. Thus, if Lewis entertained the idea of filling the blanks, 312 entries presented a near impossible task, one so formidable that this writer is unable, even momentarily, to entertain it.

It is far easier to embrace the latter choice, that of "... my journal ..." originating April 7, 1805, and continuing with formal breaks until August 1806, when Lewis, incapacitated by a rifle bullet in his hide-side, discontinued his journalistic contributions. Students of the Expedition may, or may not, have noted that Lewis's letter to Jefferson and the initial entry of his post-Mandan journal occurred on the same day, namely, April 7, 1805. Was this pure coincidence? I doubt it. Isn't there validity in the assumption that Lewis, when informing Jefferson of his decision to send Clark's journal "... in it's original state, and of course incorrect ...", instead of his own, became acutely aware that he, the commander of the Expedition, had been guilty of neglect in not keeping a journal and, as a result, determined to correct that matter — and began doing so that same day?

One sentence of Lewis's entry for that same date (April 7, 1805) strikes me as needing more than just a casual look. This sentence reads:

"entertaining as I do, the most confident hope of succeeding in a voyage which had formed a daily project of mine for the last ten years, I could but esteem this moment of my departure as among the most happy in my life."

Why the allusion here to "... this moment of my departure ...", when the actual, initial moment had occurred eleven months earlier? Does it not seem credible that, if Lewis had been chronicling daily events, beginning on the day the explorers started up the Missouri from their Wood River encampment, he would have expressed this "... moment of departure ..." sentiment on May 14, 1804, or soon thereafter?

Casting even more doubt on the validity of Thwaites' contention, and most persuasively, were Lewis's pinch-hitting entries on those days when he and Clark, for several days running, were separated. The first of these separations occurred at Fort Mandan during the first two weeks of February. It was mid-winter, large game animals were practically nonexistent, and supplies of fresh meat almost exhausted. As a result, on the morning of February 4 — with the temperature sixteen degrees below zero — Clark left the fort accompanied by several hunters, two Frenchmen, three pack horses, and two sleighs. When, on February 14, Clark and his hunters were welcomed enthusiastically, for they had brought with them 40 deer, 3 buffalo, and 16 elk. But the point most to be emphasized is this: the return of Clark with an abundance of fresh meat, but the sudden and unexpected appearance of journal entries by Lewis, one for each of the days Clark had been away from the fort, and the total absence of entries by Lewis for the days immediately preceding and following.

A similar contingency developed seven months later, on the western end of the Lolo Trail. Here, at high elevations in the Bitterroots, large game animals were again absent with the result that, to keep from starving, were reduced to sustaining on such unpalatable nutrients as bear oil, tallow candles, and tins of unsavory "portable soup" transported all of the way from Philadelphia to appease just such an anxiety. In this extremity, on September 15, Clark and six hunters forged ahead "to try and find some deer or Something to eat." Again the two Captains were separated, and would remain so until September 22, 1805, when reunited on the Weippe Prairie among Nez Pierce Indians in present-day northern Idaho. During this clouded interval Lewis once more pinch-hit for Clark, although, as at Fort Mandan, none of his entries has been unearthed for the days immediately preceding and following.

Two months later, in late November, Lewis and Clark again parted company. After crossing the Columbia from the north side to the south, the party encamped on the ocean side of Tongue Point (their "Point William") a finger-like peninsula jutting out into the Columbia estuary. At this site, with winter fast approaching, it was deemed imperative that a suitable location for winter-quarters be found, and as soon as possible. With that objective in mind, on November 29, Lewis and five others moved downstream. Lewis rejoined Clark on December 3, bringing with him the welcome intelligence that he had found, on what is now known as Lewis and Clark River, an appropriate site where, in weeks ahead, Fort Clatsop would be built in what is present-day Oregon. During this separation, one last entry, seven days, Lewis recorded events for the first three days only, i.e., those for November 29-30 and December 1, 1805. Journal entries by Lewis for the four other days, if ever made, presumably have been lost. But, in this instance, as heretofore, Lewis's contributions are missing for the days immediately preceding November 29 and for those immediately following December 1.

A final point: more than three-quarters of a century have elapsed since Reuben Gold Thwaites forthrightly stated that Meriwether Lewis "regularly kept his diary;" but, in all of those years, not even one of the numerous purportedly missing entries by Lewis has come to light, and no evidence has appeared to support Thwaites' belief that they ever existed.

23. Thwaites III, 72. It was an invariable rule with Lewis and Clark "not to be both absent from our vessels at the same time." (See Thwaites I, 312.)

Maximilian Expedition in 1833-1834 traversed the greater portion of the Missouri River route traveled by the Lewis and Clark enterprise 28 years earlier. Bodmer's paintings, watercolors, sketches, and aquatints, made in 1833-1834, recorded many of the same scenes described by members of the earlier Expedition that traveled without an artist. Prince Maximilian's diaries, ethnographic observations, and maps are of equal interest to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts.

The Joslyn Art Museum and the InterNorth Corporation have announced a special series of exhibitions titled "Views of a Vanishing Frontier". These are major exhibitions focusing on the Expedition of German naturalist Prince Maximilian and Swiss artist Karl Bodmer. The exhibitions will commemorate the 150th anniversary of this historic event. The exhibit will open at the Joslyn Museum, Omaha, on February 12 and continue until April 8, 1984. From May 19 to July 29, 1984, the exhibit will be at Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas. September 8 to November 18, 1984, are the dates the exhibit will be shown at The Fine Arts Museums (M.H. deYoung Memorial Museum), San Francisco, California. On January 4 through March 31, 1985, the exhibit will be at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. A separate exhibit of Bodmer's watercolors and sketches will be shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, from July 17 through October 6, 1985. Foundation members and their friends, who are near to, or able to travel to any of the exhibition locations, will find the "Views of a Vanishing Frontier" exhibit a rewarding experience.

From Foundation Director Roy Craft, Stevenson, Washington, we have the following news note:

Friends of Foundation members Ruth Strong and the late Emory Strong will be sorry to learn that their home on the Columbia River west of Beacon Rock in Washington State was destroyed by fire on December 4, 1983.

Since the death of her husband, 1. Emory Strong was the subject of a "Foundation Personality" feature in We Proceeded On, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp 4-6. 2. For additional information about the Lewis and Clark landmark, Beacon Rock, etc., see: Beacon Rock on the Columbia: Legends and Traditions of a Famous Landmark, published by WPS Publication No. 29, Volume XII, Number 4, 1980.

Mrs. Strong has been living in a Portland, Oregon apartment with occasional visits to the river place. Many valuable papers, family members, and historical relics were lost in the fire.

There is a bright side, however. A Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center-Museum is being planned near the site of an Indian village identified in the Expedition's journals at Beacon Rock and present-day North Bonneville, Washington. The Center will include a special Emory Strong Room where his valuable collection of stone age and Indian artifacts, as well as his archaeological library and Lewis and Clark material will be permanently displayed.

While awaiting construction of the proposed center-museum, Ruth Strong had packed, prior to the fire, the most important items in the Emory Strong Collection and they are stored in a vault at the Skamania County Courthouse, Stevenson, Washington. His extensive library is included with the stored items.

Mr. Strong was an engineer by profession and an archaeologist-historian by avocation. He was the author Stone Age on the Columbia and Stone Age in the Great Basin, as well as numerous papers published in historical and archaeological periodicals. Mrs. Strong, a one-time teacher, is best known as a botanist and historian and the photographs she and her husband took of the flora identified by Lewis and Clark are well known to Foundation members. Members who attended the Foundation's 10th Annual Meeting, August 1978, Vancouver, Washington, will recall her excellent illustrated lecture — a highlight of that meeting.

With strength and resilience, Ruth Strong has rebounded from the shock of the disastrous fire and remains cheerful. Friends may write her at: Apt. 1514, Calaroa Terrace, 1400 N.E. 2nd Ave. Portland, OR 97232.

Status Report

Foundation Director Gary E. Moulton, the editor for the new edition of The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, has provided We Proceeded On with the following "Status Report". Gary's report bears the date November 4, 1985, and unfortunately was received on the day our November publication was being printed. Similar updates will be forthcoming and will appear in We Proceeded On. The eleven

(continued on page 12)
volume work is being published by the University of Nebraska Press. For references to this publishing project, see We Proceeded On; Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 14-16; Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 9-10; Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 14-16; Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 1-16; Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 8-9; Vol. 9, No. 4, illustration and caption, p. 13. Gary Moulton’s report follows:

The publication of Volume I (the atlas volume) of the new edition is complete. The University of Nebraska Press’s records show that 3,300 copies were printed and bound and that over 600 copies have been sold to this point. Everyone associated with the work is pleased with the final product and initial reviews have been pleasantly laudatory. Volume II (the first journal volume) is nearing completion, and ought to be turned over to the press by the first of the new year. Succeeding volumes should come out at shorter intervals now that we have established procedures and taken care of the necessary introductory material in the first journal volume. Volume II consists of five chapters that carry the party from Pittsburgh to present Vermillion River in South Dakota (August 30, 1803 to August 24, 1804). The book will also have an introduction, a statement of editorial procedures, maps and illustrations from the pertinent journals, biographical sketches of members of the party during this period, an essay on the provenance and description of the journals, and a calendar of the journals and manuscripts.

Planning Underway For 1985 St. Louis Annual Meeting

A preliminary meeting to plan for the Foundation's 1985 Annual Meeting was held at the Old Courthouse, St. Louis, Missouri, January 21, 1984. The dates for the 17th Annual Meeting in St. Louis have been set for August 4-7, 1985, and the Historic Courthouse, St. Louis, Missouri, January 21, 1984. The dates for the 17th Annual Meeting in St. Louis have been set for August 4-7, 1985, and the Holiday Inn-Riverfront has been selected, and accommodations reserved as the headquarters for the meeting. Foundation members attending were: William Clark Adreon, Lyle S. Woodcock, Ann Rogers, Winifred C. George, Mary L. Anzalone, and Margaret O’Toole, all of St. Louis; Gregory Franzwa, Gerald, Missouri; and Clarence H. Decker, East Alton, Illinois. Representing the NPS Jefferson National Expansion Memorial were: Dr. Sharon Brown, JNEM Historian; and Ray Breun, JNEM Historical Association. The Missouri Historical Society also expressed their interest in the meeting. President George, 1st Vice President of the St. Louis Visitor's Center (a volunteer organization) organized the meeting.

(Refers to W. Raymond Wood’s article on facing page)

The following is transcribed from the November 28, 1983, issue of the Missouri Times, Jefferson City, Missouri, and was written by Sue France, Missouri Times Staff Reporter. The headline read: “Barnes and Johnson go the Distance Over Lewis and Clark”

JEFFERSON CITY — Compared to other issues being discussed in the halls of the Capitol these days, there isn’t a lot of teeth gnashing about this one. But there’s something about those larger-than-life bronze statues of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark up there on the third floor that been eating at Rep. Frances “Bud” Barnes and a couple of other legislators for years — and now Barnes wants it taken care of.

The problem, it seems — at least in Barnes’ opinion — is that Lewis is standing in the alcoe intended for Clark, and Clark is positioned in Lewis’ spot. Some might argue that that’s not a big deal, but to Barnes, a Kirkwood Republican and newly elected president of the Historical Society of Missouri, it’s downright injustice.

Barnes has been leaning on Walter Johnson, head of the Division of Design and Construction, to “get up there and make the switch.” But that’s an argument Johnson has heard before, and he resists it.

“A former employee of this office did considerable research” on the topic, Johnson said, and the upshot was, “the statues are properly located. I don’t plan to move anything unless someone can prove that they’re wrong.”

And that’s what Barnes intends to do. Last week he invited W. Raymond Wood, a University of Missouri-Columbia anthropology professor and ethno-historian, to examine the statues and render an opinion. Barnes has also solicited the advice of the George Arents Research Library at Syracuse University, where artist [sculptor] James Earle Fraser’s papers are stored. “The boys are in the wrong corner,” Barnes said.

As evidence, Barnes pointed to the fact that the two explorers “should be facing one another, and they’re not” and also to the fact that Lewis stands in an alcove decorated with a Clark mural (entitled, “Clark stops for repairs’) and Clark stands with a Lewis mural (entitled, “Lewis joins his hunting party’).

In previous years, controversy about the statues had centered around whether the two men are properly identified. In 1951, Sen. Richard Webster, R-Carthage, and Sen. Clifford Jones, R-St. Louis, became convinced that Clark was misidentified on his statue’s granite base as Lewis, and Lewis misidentified as Clark. Jones and Webster, both Representatives at the time, managed to secure an appropriation to get the problem corrected. But the job went wrong, and instead of switching the bases from one statue to another, the Division of Design and Construction, just switched each statue base and all, from one alcove to another, Jones said.

... in fact, the state invited Fraser’s widow and one of his good friends to visit the Capitol in the early 1960s to offer their opinion as to whether the statues were displayed as the artist intended. The statues were placed in the Capitol in 1927 and 1928. The Artist died in 1933.

“Their observation was that the statues were properly displayed,” Division of Design and Construction Assistant Director J.C. Stevens wrote in a memo to his boss, Johnson. Stevens’ memo was written in 1981 ... “There remains the issue of the nearby murals,” Stevens wrote, “but a review of this matter with Mr. Wilbur Phillips, curator of state art, indicates this is not a significant aesthetic problem...”

But aesthetics is a relative concept, and Barnes sees a problem. Still, he agreed that the statues are identified correctly.

Wood, a self-described layman as far as art is concerned, but knowledgeable in Lewis and Clark affairs, agreed with Barnes. “As far as I can tell, the individuals are properly identified, but they undoubtedly were intended to be looking at one another,” Wood said. His opinion has something to do with artistic concepts like “balance and integration of theme,” but maybe more to do with the fact that Lewis and Clark became close friends, despite the rigors of their two-year expedition. “They shouldn’t be resolutely staring away from each other as they are now,” he said...
Editor's note: Foundation member W. Raymond Wood has been a contributor to the pages of We Proceeded On in an earlier issue. Ray is professor of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia, and his distinguished career in education and literature is detailed in the "Editor's note" published with his monograph "John Thomas Evans and William Clark: Two Early Western Explorer's Maps Re-Examined", which appeared in We Proceeded On, Vol. 9, No. 1, March 1983, p. 10. The subject he writes about in this issue was the result of a letter directed to him by the editor several months ago. In 1981, Foundation member Ann Roger's little book Lewis and Clark in Missouri included color illustrations of the statues of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark that stand on the third floor, Great Hall, of the Missouri State Capitol Building in Jefferson City. Presumably the statues of the Captains are not too well known to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, for members who had acquired and read Ann Rogers' book noted the illustrations, and soon after the editor received several inquiries and requests for more information — who was the sculptor, when were they placed in the Capitol building, and any other notes pertaining to them. Realizing that Dr. Wood (at the University of Missouri-Columbia) was not at too great a distance from Jefferson City, and Missouri's State Capitol Building, the editor prevailed upon Ray by saying that when his busy teaching, lecturing, and writing schedule would allow, he'd consider providing our readers with a little monograph that would include information about the sculptures. Ray Wood's letter and enclosed manuscript reached the editor in late December 1983, and we are indebted for his taking the time and research, and for this contribution to We Proceeded On.


2. Though the sculptures are the product of a famous artist, they seem to have received little publicity. For example, Webster's Biographical Dictionary lists nearly a dozen of the sculptor's works, but fails to make mention of the statues of the Captains.

Lewis and Clark in the Missouri State Capitol

By W. Raymond Wood

Two monumental statues of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were the unlikely consequences of a chance thunderstorm that struck central Missouri on February 5, 1911. About eight o'clock in the evening a bolt of lightning struck the dome of the Missouri state capitol in Jefferson City and, in spite of the efforts of the state governor and a host of accumulated fire fighters, the structure was so badly damaged by fire that it had to be entirely rebuilt.

Legislation was quickly passed to authorize the construction of a new building at a cost of $3 million dollars. To generate the money, a special levy was passed which was specifically earmarked as the Capitol Building Fund. Legislation also established a State Capitol Commission Board to administer the planning and building of the new capitol. As work on the building neared completion, it became obvious that more money would be generated by the special levy than was needed for construction, so that a little more than one million dollars was available for decorating the building. This then-generated fund for such a project ensured the level of quality that went into the embellishment of the structure. Missourians are properly proud of the results.1

Among the prominent artists engaged by the Capitol Decoration Commission was James Earle Fraser (1876-1955). Fraser, a member of the National Academy of Artists, was a nationally known sculptor. Born in Winona, Minnesota, he entered into the world of art very early in life; by the age of 15 he was studying at the Art Institute of Chicago. His sculpture, the "End of the Trail", depicting an exhausted Indian astride an equally spent horse, both with their heads lowered, is often said to be the best-known sculpture in America. It was completed before he was 17. Coin collectors recognize him as the designer, in 1913, of the five-cent piece — the Indian/Buffalo Nickel.

He went on to a distinguished career. His sculptures "Justice" and "Law" today stand in front of the United States Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C.; he decorated the frieze on the Missouri State Capitol Building facing Constitution Avenue, also in Washington; and his statue of General George C. Patton stands in the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. His many other sculptures can be found at the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Among his subjects are: Ulysses Grant, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Bishop Potter, John Hay, John Ericsson, and Lincoln.2 He is one of several distinguished artists to have sculpted the Expedition's famous Captains.3

Fraser obtained the commission for what is known as the Jefferson Memorial in the state capitol in 1924. This memorial was to consist of two heroic figures of Lewis and Clark to accompany a figure of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States. Fraser visited the capitol in January of 1924, before beginning his work. He wrote his wife that "I was quite struck by the thought all the way up the river, that long before I was born my father had made the same trip in a steam boat with a party of scientists to make a survey of the Yellowstone valley (as he called it) for the United States Government..." By the end of the year Jefferson's statue was nearly completed, and in November he wrote his wife that he was hoping "to have the three statues complete in bronze at the same time."


5. Among the prominent artists engaged by the Capitol Decoration Commission was James Earle Fraser (1876-1955). Fraser, a member of the National Academy of Artists, was a nationally known sculptor. Born in Winona, Minnesota, he entered into the world of art very early in life; by the age of 15 he was studying at the Art Institute of Chicago. His sculpture, the "End of the Trail", depicting an exhausted Indian astride an equally spent horse, both with their heads lowered, is often said to be the best-known sculpture in America. It was completed before he was 17. Coin collectors recognize him as the designer, in 1913, of the five-cent piece — the Indian/Buffalo Nickel.

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The three statues are in bronze standing more than six feet high, and rest on granite pedestals bearing their names and dates. The base of each statue is marked with the sculptor's name (J.E. FRASER) and the foundry where they were cast (KUNST FOUNDRY N.Y.). The statue of Clark is marked with the date 1927, the year the Jefferson Memorial Group was dedicated.

Some twenty years after completing the group, Fraser wrote of his inspiration for one of the figures — that of Meriwether Lewis. It was done, he said, "from my memory of a trapper who stood at the top of a mill dam on the Jim River [a local name for the James River: WRW]. The Mill was east of Mitchell [South Dakota]. . . . I often saw the trappers come down the Firesteel and Jim Rivers in their canoes. I think it is one of my best works." The sculptor has shown the mapmaker, the surveyor, in contrast with Lewis, the leader. Thus he obtained the contrast that was necessary between statues placed so closely together.7 Chester Harding went to St. Louis in 1820, and he painted several portraits of William Clark while he was there, when Clark was 50 years old.8

When the statues were placed in the capitol, they were set in opposing alcoves on the main floor on either side of the grand staircase rising to that floor from the bronze doors on the south side of the building. They stood there, facing one another across the main hall, for twenty-three years. Adjacent to the statues are two murals. The mural related to the Lewis statue is captioned "Lewis Joins His Hunting Party", and the caption for the mural pertaining to the Clark statue reads "Clark Stops For Repairs".

About 1950, suspicions that the statues had been set on the wrong pedestals began to be voiced. Since the minutes, correspondence, and other documents of the Capitol Decoration Commission have not been preserved, there was no ready way for those involved to check their records.

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6. A statement made by John Pickard, Report of the Capitol Decoration Commission, 1817-1928, Jefferson City: Hugh Stephens Press, 1928, p. 58. This is probably a misunderstanding of what he was told about Fraser copying art work of the artist Trumbull. Trumbull portrayed Jefferson in his famous painting "The Declaration of Independence", and ten years later painted a portrait of him from life when Jefferson was in Paris. Fraser probably used Trumbull's portraits of Jefferson for his statue of the third president.


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Photographs by Gene Rose, Capitol Building Photographer and the Missouri House of Representatives.

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Washington Committee Provides L. & C. Maps For Namesake Schools Throughout State

Sixteen Public Schools throughout the State of Washington have beautiful maps hanging in their libraries. A map of the Lewis and Clark Trail is a gift presented to them from the State of Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

The colorful map is a reproduction of “The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1806” issued by the American Trails Association in connection with the 1945 National Commemoration Honoring the Explorers of America. The item is an attractive presentation gift mounted under glass in a compatible aluminum frame. Printing on the top border reads: “Presented to the Student Body by the State of Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee”, and on the bottom border is the verbiage: “Presentation Made Possible with Funds from the Pacific Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Washington State”.

The project was originally conceived as an event for the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition by committee member Archie Graber. The Washington Committee approved the program, March 3, 1979, at a regular meeting of the committee held in Walla Walla. Twenty-five schools in Washington State, with names related to the Expedition were given the opportunity to receive a map.

Before the offer could be presented to the namesake schools, it was necessary to enlist the aid of a corporate entity or company to fund the program. More than ten firms were approached. All thought the idea was excellent, but chose not to underwrite the cost of the maps and framing. Many reasons were given, the most common being a concern about vandalism in the public schools.

Because the program did have recognized merit, Graber continued his efforts to solicit funds. On February 25, 1981, the Pacific Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Washington agreed to supply funds, up to $1400.00 for the maps and frames. Such financing was to be included in their 1982 budget.

A letter offering one of the Lewis and Clark maps was forwarded to twenty-five public schools named for some individual associated with the Expedition. Sixteen schools responded with letters of acceptance.

Seventeen maps were framed, the additional one for presentation to the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Washington. The firm of Art Treasures of Seattle mounted, glazed and framed the maps for a total cost of $875.21.

Delivery of the framed maps was to be done during the period from January until the close of schools in June 1982. This was delayed until the January 1983 meeting of the committee, when committee member Clifford Imsland distributed maps to various committee members for presentation to schools in their areas. Additional maps were distributed, after schools were open in the fall, and by the end of October 1983 all maps were installed in the recipient school’s libraries. On October 28, 1983, a framed map and a report outlining the culmination of the project was given to Mr. Gary Liddick of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Washington.

The Lewis and Clark Map Project was a successful undertaking. The State of Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee continues to serve the state with these kinds of projects that call citizen’s attention to the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

3. Serious illness prevented Graber from bringing the project to a conclusion in 1982.

Editor’s Note:

We would like to include in each issue of WPO, news items detailing current or forthcoming activities related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in each of the eleven trail states, or for that matter, any activity anywhere that would be of interest to members and readers. To accomplish this, we must rely on our Directors, their designated reporters, and other Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, to provide us with this information. We would be pleased to hear from you.
Dayton Duncan caught up with the editor and other Lewis and Clarkers in Lincoln, Nebraska last April, at the University of Nebraska's symposium and cartographic exhibit titled "Mapping the North American Plains". Last September Foundation member Irving Anderson and the editor enjoyed a luncheon in Portland with him. He had just returned from his visit to Fort Clatsop (near Astoria, Oregon). In his letters he has commented on his contacts made with National Park Service personnel at Lewis and Clark and Western Americana sites in St. Louis, North Dakota, Montana, and Oregon, as well as with local, county and state historical societies and associations. He speaks of time well spent with friendly Foundation members Hazel Bain, Clarence Decker, Dayton Canaday, and others encountered in his travels. Among his acquisitions he included a membership in our Foundation and the purchase of a complete set of 32 back issues of We Proceeded On. There is a possibility that copies of the October 2 and 9, 1983 Magazine may be available. Address your inquiry concerning availability and cost to Michael J. Larkin, Editor, The Boston Globe Magazine, Boston, MA 02100.
An 1810 Book Review

Reviews of new books as they are announced and released by publishers have been the practice for many years. The book review reproduced below will be of interest to Lewis and Clark bibliophiles. It appeared in the February 1810 issue of the Monthly Anthology and Boston Review (pages 142-149) and is related to a spurious or counterfeit account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which was published in 1809 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, London, England. The title page of the Boston publication, in addition to listing the contents, states that it was "Edited by a Society of Gentlemen", and denotes a selling price of "...5 dollars per annum..." (it would seem that twelve issues of such a publication for $5.00, in 1810, was quite costly).

The 1809 London volume, the subject of the 1810 review, bears a lengthy title and the title page of the work is reproduced on the facing page. It should be noted that the implication is that the content of the book is: From the Official Communication Of / Meriwether Lewis.

The editors of the 1810 review state that: "The following account of the work we extract from the Eclectic Review [a contemporary publication] for November 1809..." It is also very evident that the reviewer or reviewers determined that this was an apocryphal account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and in summary stated that the reader or purchaser will have to "...forgive the dextrous trick that has caught him to buy it..."

Under the Monthly Anthology and Boston Review's subhead and running head, "Intelligence", the book review reproduced directly from the pages of the 1810 publication follows:

**INTELLIGENCE.**

Longman and Co. London, have just published the Travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, from St. Louis, by way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, to the Pacific Ocean; performed in the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Order of the Government of the United States. Containing Descriptions of the Masons, Cretans, Religion, etc. of the Indians, compiled from various authentic sources, and original Documents; and a Summary of the Statistical View of the Indian Nations, from the official Communications of Meriwether Lewis. Illustrated with a Map of the Country inhabited by the western Tribes of Indians.

The following account of the work we extract from the Eclectic Review for November, 1809. See page 145.

If our own simplicity is not greater than that of other persons, this book, notwithstanding the equivocal mode in which the title page is constructed, will be sent for, and somewhat eagerly too, as Captain Lewis's own account, at tolerable length, of the late adventurous journey across the western part of the American continent. A meagre journal of the enterprise written by Mr. Patrick Gass, one of the adventurers, appeared some time since, and, from its extreme scantiness of observation, made us but the more desirous of obtaining the leader's own narrative, which, it was to be presumed, would shortly be printed in America. When we saw the present volume announced, we made no doubt that such a work must now have appeared in America, and were not a little pleased at its being reprinted here at a price which we might hope to afford compatibly with the first and most sacred application of our pecuniary means, the payment of taxes. We instantly procured the book, and we have too much respect for the art and mystery of literary trade to complain that, under the title of 'The Travels of Capt. Lewis and Clarke,' it is made up in the following manner. It begins with a few pages of introduction, containing a statement 'made by a gentleman,' without a name, of the commercial products of the countries on the Missouri, consisting chiefly in the peltries obtained from the Indians, but including also the pretended produce of certain lead mines, where situated, and by whom worked; we must get information where we can. Within the twenty or thirty pages following, there are a few observations relating to the Missouri and its banks, and the two interesting letters of Captain Clarke, which have appeared in various publications, the first of them written in the outward journey, at Fort Mandan, the other after the party had reached St. Louis on their return. And this portion, from twenty to thirty pages, is all that specifically relates to the extraordinary journey; nor is there any certainty that one sentence of it was written by Captain Lewis. The next eighty or ninety pages are a general description of the character, customs and notions of the Indians. It is so totally without classification of particulars, as to reduce the very best memory to despair. And no wonder it is without arrangement; for it is a studied effort to disperse into perfect disorder, and in that state sink into a crude consistence, the paragraphs and pages which are arranged in their proper distinct sections in the travels of the plain and honest Captain Carver, whose very entertaining book is thus pillaged and dislocated, while even his name is not so much as once mentioned. What is here put together is not all taken from him, (Dr. Robertson, among others, has not been forgotten) but, as far as we can trust our recollection, the larger part is reprinted from him, verbatim, including many passages in which he makes some reference to himself, in which the pronoun 'I' is unavoidably understood, by any reader who has not happened to see Carver's book, to mean Captain Lewis. The next piece is a long account of the Knistenaux and Chepewyans, avowedly taken from Mackenzie. This is followed by Captain Lewis's statistical view, and Dr. Sibley's historical sketches of the Indian tribes in Louisiana, and the observations of Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Hunter, in a voyage on the Red and Washita rivers; three papers published by the American government in 1806, and of which an analysis may be seen in the second volume (p. 663) of our Review. There is inserted also, from 'An ingenious traveller,' an amusing sort of dissertation on the origin of the American population.

We need scarcely say, therefore, that the volume is made up of curious, and in part interesting materials; and will be acceptable, as a compilation, to the reader who can forgive the dexterous trick that has caught him to buy it, for 'The Travels of Capt. Lewis and Clarke,' and the grossly unfair use that has been made of Captain Carver's book. We must still hope that Captain Lewis means to give a full account of the journey, in his own name and words; and, in spite of the most provoking dryness of our good friend Mr. Patrick Gass, it cannot but be certain that the work, besides its value on a geographical account, might be enlivened, without the smallest aid of fiction, with a number of extraordinary incidents, and with a variety of remarkable facts relative to the wild and miserable inhabitants.

1. Readers having access to the Reuben Thwaites' Original Journals... and Elliott Coues' History of the Expedition... will be interested in further comments concerning the 1809 London volume. In Thwaites see: Vol. 1, p. xlvii; in Coues see: Vol. 1, pp. cxiii-cxiv.

*(Title page of the 1809 volume is reproduced on the facing page)*

We Proceeded On, February 1984 -17-
Anecdote — From A Journal Related To The Expedition

Always alert for something of interest to report for readers of We Proceeded On,收紧 Red Roy Chatters, Pullman, Washington, 1 has called our attention to an interesting sidelight that reveals the feelings and reaction of the Indians to members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition during the time the exploring party was spending the winter of 1804-1805 at their Fort Mandan winter establishment in present-day North Dakota.

In a two volume work titled: Les Bourgeois de la Campagne du Nord—Ouest, 2 edited and annotated by L.E. Masson, and published by De L’imprimerie Generale A. Cote et Cie, Quebec, 1889-1890, Masson includes a section in his Volume I, sub-titled “The Missouri Indians”. The excerpt from this (I:330-1) supplied by Roy Chatters involves a text in this section credited to Charles McKenzie (1774-1855), an assistant clerk of the Northwest Company’s establishment in the Mandan country. McKenzie’s name is detailed during the period November 1804 to early April 1805 in William Clark’s journal. 3 It appears that the Captains were frequently in contact with this individual both at Fort Mandan and at the five Indian villages in the vicinity. 4

In his journal Charles McKenzie made the interesting observations that follow:

Some time after, Captain Lewis, with three interpreters, paid a visit to the Gros Ventres village, and went directly to the Serpents’ [Chief’s] Lodge, where he passed the night. The next morning, he came to the village where I [McKenzie] was, and observed to me that he was not very graciously received at the upper village. “I sent word ahead”, said he, “to inform La Belette qui porte des cornes that I intended to take up my quarters at this Lodge, he returned for an answer that ‘he was not at home’. This conduct surprised me, it being common only among your English Lords, not to be ‘at home’ when they did not wish to see strangers,” but as I had felt no inclination of entering any house after being told the landlord would not be ‘at home’, I looked out for another lodging, which I readily found.

After haranguing the Indians and explaining to them the purport of his expedition to the westward, several of them accepted of clothing, but, notwithstanding, they could not be reconciled to like these “strangers” as they called them.

“Had these whites come amongst us,” said the chiefs, “with charitable views they would have loaded their ‘Great Boat with necessaries’. It is true that they have ammunition, but they ‘prefer throwing it away idle than sparing a shot of it to a poor Mandane’.

The Indians admired the air gun, as it could discharge forty shots out of one load, but they dreaded the magic of the owners. “Had these white warriors in the upper plains” said the Gros Ventres chief, “my young men on horseback would soon do for them, as they would do for so many ‘wolves’ [their Pawnee enemies],” for, continued he, “there are only two sensible men among them, the worker of iron and the mender of guns.”

The American gentlemen [Lewis and Clark] gave flags and medals to the chiefs on condition that they should not go to war unless the enemy attacked them in their villages. Yet the Chief of the “Wolves”, whose brother had been killed in the fall previous to our arrival, went soon after with a party of fifty men to revenge his death.

In addition to the excerpts from the McKenzie journal supplied us by Dr. Chatters, is a quotation from the same journal. Thwaites, in his edition of the Lewis and Clark journals, includes this as a footnote.

Charles Gass, San Francisco, California, cuts his birthday cake while celebrating his 72nd birthday during a visit with his sister in Albuquerque, New Mexico. A descendant of the Expedition’s Sergeant Patrick Gass, Charles is a member of the Foundation’s 15th Annual Meeting in Pasco, Washington, last August. Attendees enjoyed his congenial presence and, since the meeting, his friendly letters.

We Proceeded On, February 1984
The Missouri River from Fort Benton to Robinson Bridge (Hwy. 191) for about 150 miles is the last free flowing portion of this great waterway. Preserved as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System and better known as the Missouri Breaks Scenic Recreation Area, travelers on the river are afforded the opportunity to see this section of present-day Montana and the Missouri River much as it appeared to Lewis and Clark and their exploring party. Here are Captain Lewis's "... scenes of visionary enchantment..." probably a portion of his most descriptive documentation. You may share his exposition if you have access to the Thwaites edition of the Original Journals..., Volume 2, beginning with the last paragraph on page 100: "The hills and river cliffs which we passed today exhibit a most romantic appearance.", and continuing through his journal entry on page 103. If you have the opportunity this year, or at some future time, you should traverse this segment of the Missouri and relish its scenic beauty and historic past. River trips with competent and historically informed guides for the three night-four day, 150 mile excursion may be arranged with the several such enterprises operating from Fort Benton.

Archie M. Graber
1924-1984


A sculptor of note, Graber was born in Bloomfield, Montana, and was a graduate of the Minnesota College of Art, and traveled extensively in Europe where he studied with the artist and sculptor Oskar Katschka. Among his artistic works are: the Whale Fountain, Fairbanks, Alaska; and works at Seattle’s Logan Building, the Ballard Library, First Presbyterian Church; the Dorsett Building in Bellevue; and Everett’s Seafirst Bank. The “Eternal Light” fresco in the Temple B’Nai Torah is also his work.

Lewis and Clark enthusiasts recognized Archie as a serious student of the Expedition, and over the years he had accumulated a fine personal library containing most of the literature written about the exploring enterprise and the individuals involving its accomplishments. Other interests relating to American history and heritage were included in his studies, and he was considered to be an authority concerning the history of United States flags (see (continued on page 20)
WPO, Vol. 4, No. 3, p. 10). Former Washington State Governor Dan Evans, knowing of his interest, appointed him to the State of Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and he was elected by committee members to serve as its chairman from 1980 until illness forced his retirement in 1983. From 1981 to 1983, he also served as a director of our (national) Foundation.

In 1981 and 1982, with special help from fellow committee member Clifford Imsland and other members of the Washington Lewis and Clark Committee, he proposed and brought to reality a permanent Lewis and Clark display in the museum of the Washington State Historical Society at Tacoma (see WPO, Vol. 8, No. 1, p. 13). For this effort Archie was honored with the presentation of the Society's David Douglas Award at a quarterly meeting of the Society in January 1982 (see WPO, Vol. 8, No. 1, p. 11). A more recent project spearheaded by Graber, involved the presentation of framed maps (detailing the routes of the Lewis and Clark Expedition) to schools in Washington state named after individuals involved with the 1803-1806 enterprise. This project is described on page 15, this issue of We Proceeded On.

Archie Graber will be missed by all who knew and worked with him, and Foundation members extend sympathy to his wife, Sylvia, who shared his interests and attended many Lewis and Clark events and Foundation meetings with Archie (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 6).

Memorial gifts in Archie Graber’s name may be made to the Leukemia/American Cancer Society or to the Leukemia Aid/Leeukemia Society of America, at 2120 First Avenue, North, Seattle, Washington 98109.

WPO SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS

These publications bring to members of the Foundation and others, special items of interest, and on occasion, reprints of out-of-print publications that are not otherwise available.

WPO Publication No. 1, October 1976  
$2.00

"Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting, August 15-18, 1976, Great Falls, Montana"


WPO Publication No. 2, July 1977  
$0.75

"Our Dog Scannon — Partner in Discovery"


WPO Publication No. 3, July 1978  
$1.50


WPO Publication No. 4, December 1980  
$2.50

"Three Papers Presented at the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting, Omaha, Nebraska, and Sioux City, Iowa, August 20-22, 1980"

Contents: "Sergeant Floyd and the Floyd Memorial at Sioux City, Iowa", by Edward Riusch; "Some Thoughts on the Death of Sergeant Charles Floyd", by E.G. Chunard, M.D.; "Expansion of the Fur Trade Following Lewis and Clark", by Charles E. Hanson, Jr.

WPO Publication No. 5, August 1981  
$0.75


The visit to the Missoula, Montana, courthouse was an event during the Foundation's Annual Meeting. This publication provides biographical information about Montana artist Edgar Paxson, and descriptions of two of the eight Paxson murals in the courthouse that depict incidents related to the Expedition in the Missoula area.

WPO Publication No. 6, July 1982  
$4.00


Dr. Curttright provides an in-depth study of activities related to the Expedition in Philadelphia, both before (1803) and after (1807-1814) the explorers' return. Litterateur Nicholas Biddle's contribution toward seeing to the publication of a narrative based on the Captains' journals is included in Dr. Curttright's fine monograph.

Prices for the above publications include postage and cost of production only.

Order from: WPO Publications, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Make checks payable to the Foundation. Postage stamps are acceptable in lieu of checks.

We Proceeded On, February 1984