1983-1984 Foundation President Arlen J. Large's remarks made at the August 8, 1984 unveiling ceremony of the mural:

Thanks to our Foundation members in Great Falls, we outsiders have seen the actual geography of the 1805 Lewis and Clark portage with the kind of detailed thoroughness in these past three days that would not be possible for the casual visitor. Our friends in the Portage Route Chapter of the Foundation have done a superb job of showing us what we wanted to see, because they know exactly why we wanted to see it. Now we can better appreciate, as we did not before, the sheer physical labor required of the Expedition members to lift its canoes and baggage onto the plains from the deep gorge of the exploring party’s “Portage Creek.” Now we have seen, as we could only imagine it before, the long 18 miles that the Expedition had to traverse again and again.

(continued on page 3)

1984-1985 Foundation President William P. Sherman’s remarks made at the August 8, 1984 unveiling ceremony for the mural:

Last November a competition was held to pick the artist for this great mural. Twenty-nine artists submitted thirty-four proposals. Robert Orduno’s submittal was selected as best for its depiction of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s portage of the Great Falls of the Missouri, and for its artistic merit.

In 1917, Paris Gibson, a founder of the city of Great Falls, lighted a Lewis and Clark “torch.” It was to be a major bronze depicting Lewis and Clark, produced from a sketch prepared by America’s beloved western artist, Charles Marion Russell.

International events in 1917 and 1918 extinguished that “flame” — perhaps it barely “flickered.”

(continued on page 3)
President Sherman’s Message

The Portage Route Chapter invited Foundation members to the 16th Annual Meeting at Great Falls, Montana, with the enticement: “A once in a lifetime opportunity to walk on the ground of the Lewis and Clark Portage Trail.” Bob Doerk, Portage Route Chapter President said further, in his printed message published in the program...you will be among the first historically appreciative observers to view previously inaccessible segments of the exploring party’s portage route. Join us as we see and touch some remarkable history over the next several days.”

With many early registrants on hand, Sunday was a busy day! Lewis and Clark people were all over Great Falls. Some tested the dugout canoes in Broadwater Bay on the Missouri and some ranged as far afield as Lewis and Clark Pass via Highway 200 and Lincoln, Montana. It was a good beginning.

The entire meeting period was characterized by early starts and full days. The first day out, our five buses wound their way down steep ravines into the “Portage Creek” area as far as they could go. “Four-wheelers” took over from there and wound down to the “Lower Portage Camp” site.

That ride, alone, was worth the trip. I don’t think that rugged area is iota different from what it was in 1805. I could distinctly feel that the spirits of the Expedition members were about me, and the thought of tons of canoes, baggage, etc. to be dragged up out of the river bottom and over the falls, gave me a sinking feeling. The task was seemingly impossible, but they just “Proceeded On”. (See illustrations on pages 16-17.)

On the next day we floated the Missouri in areas that are today exactly as in the Expedition’s time. Deer along the shore were abundant and the current serene. It was a great setting for contemplation and reflection.

Later in the day, we finished up at “Canoe Camp”, upstream from the White Bear Islands. It was a thrill to see those massive cottonwood trees that were also standing there when the explorers selected and cut trees for new canoes. That evening, our Buffalo Barbeque dinner was held in an ultimate setting. Ulm

We Proceeded On, November 1984
Piskum (an ancient buffalo jump) sits high on a tableland a few miles southwest of the city of Great Falls. It offers a vista of breathtaking beauty — wave after wave of mountains, far into the distance, and wheat fields near at hand. The crowning touch was a guitar-playing duet singing “The Lord’s Prayer” and our own Sacagawea (Lynne Dullum) portraying the Prayer in Indian sign language against the dramatic background of a golden “Big Sky” sunset. A scene to remember!

We bussed and trekked to a site high above the confluence of the Marias and the Missouri Rivers, that famed decision point, and to another viewpoint high above the site of old Fort McKenzie. Memorable scenes to hold in your mind and heart when reading of the trials and adventures that took place at these locations. There were rewarding visits at other important Lewis and Clark locales — The Great Falls, Rainbow Falls, Black Eagle Falls, the Giant Spring, and (Sacagawea’s) Sulphur Spring. The weather was perfect and each site visited was rewarding to the eye and mind for future reference.

Evening found us assembled at the Great Falls International Airport. In a succinct and appropriate ceremony, we witnessed the unveiling of the great new mural depicting the “The Portage of the Great Falls of the Missouri River by the Lewis and Clark Expedition”. It is magnificently done. It will intrigue travelers to and from the city and commemorate the Expedition for many, many years to come. (Typically of the exploring party’s problems, the huge canvas proved to be extremely difficult to hang. Seventeen members of the portage chapter worked all night until 5:30 A.M., to get it properly installed. Artist Bob Orduzo was there himself until 9:30 A.M. on the day of the unveiling. They didn’t despair, They “Proceeded On”, (See illustrations on page one and page 7.)

The final banquet was a fitting climax for an eventful meeting. Dr. Harry Fritz, University of Montana, Missoula, in humorous fashion, convinced us that the entire Lewis and Clark Expedition took place in Montana. Honors were bestowed on various recipients (See page 7). It was a wonderful evening.

I know that Bob Saindon made many trips to Great Falls to explore and check on the programs. Marshall Johnson and his people did an absolutely outstanding job in preparing and conducting the meeting. I must have heard a hundred comments complimenting the preparation, the people involved, choice of programs, the logistical support and the gracious spirit of hospitality. You were right, Bob Doerk, the Portage Route Chapter, the Centennial Committee, and the city of Great Falls, it was a “... once in a lifetime experience”!

Bill Sherman, President

Large’s Remarks

And we have seen the waterfalls of the Missouri River that, however partly altered by modern structures, so impressed the explorers with their wild and lonely beauty.

The portage was a complicated endeavor. It must be explained with care. That’s why our Foundation directors, this morning, endorsed the concept, without specific details, of an interpretive center here in your city of Great Falls to explain the dramatic events that occurred here in 1805 and 1806. We hope that the concept becomes a reality.

Most visitors to Great Falls won’t be so lucky as to get the intensive three-day cram course that we have just received here, and many of them won’t find time to visit and walk through an interpretive center. Many of them will just be passengers hurrying through a busy airport, able only to glance up at the fantastic mural that you are unveiling this evening. It won’t give them much in the way of detailed knowledge. But it will tell them, at merely a glance, that something wonderful and important happened here.

Speaking for the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, I extend our thanks and congratulations for this achievement.

William P. Sherman, President

Sherman’s Remarks

But the citizens of Great Falls, personified by the Centennial Committee and the Portage Route Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, and as represented by the mural above us now, have rekindled that “flame”. God willing, it will never go out again.

In behalf of all the members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, thank you, Great Falls, from the bottom of our hearts!

Our New President

William P. Sherman

William P. Sherman, Portland, Oregon, our new president, is a student and enthusiast of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, a champion of his native state of Montana, a supporter and connoisseur of western art, and a successful and retired businessman who continues to serve on the board of directors of a well-known national manufacturing entity.

In addition to all of the above, Bill counts thirty-two years of federal service, beginning in 1940 when he joined the Montana National Guard. He transferred to the Army Air Corps after Pearl Harbor and his record shows him flying eighty-four combat missions in fighter/bombers in Italy — Salerno to Rome. Following his discharge from active duty in November 1945, he remained in the Air Force Reserve, and retired as Lieutenant Colonel in 1972.

Bill Sherman was born in Butte,
Montana and grew up in Helena where his parents were owners of the Sherman Music Co. In 1932 he graduated from St. Helena Parochial School, and then attended Mt. St. Charles Academy (now Carroll College) in Helena. During 1935 and 1936 he matriculated at St. Thomas Military Academy, and in 1937 he enrolled at St. Thomas College in St. Paul, Minnesota. Nineteen thirty-eight saw him in Washington, D.C. at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, and the following year he was Head of the Cash Disbursment Section—Federal Crop Insurance, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

When his father died in 1940, he returned to Helena as manager of the Sherman Music Co. His military career, detailed above, occupied the years until 1945.

In December 1945, Bill joined the Portland-Willamette Co., Portland, Oregon, as National Sales Manager, and nine years later became president of that company, a nationally recognized manufacturer of fine fireplace screens and fireplace accessories.

The Portland company was acquired and became a Division of Thomas Industries, Inc. of Louisville, Kentucky in 1972, and Sherman continued to serve as president and general manager of the Portland-Willamette Division, and as a member of the parent company's board of directors. Elected a Vice President of Thomas Industries, he served in that capacity until his retirement in 1980 (35 years of service). He continues to serve on the company's board of directors and attends their meetings in Louisville, and Chicago.

His interest and support of western art finds him at art shows and auctions throughout the west, and provides him with frequent visits to his beloved state of Montana. In 1975 he was Honorary Chairman of the Charles M. Russell Art Auction in Great Falls. The Western Rendezvous of Art, Helena, Montana, named him "Honorary Guest" at their meeting in 1982.

He has been active in his home community and with local entities. For 20 years he served as a member of the Board of Directors of Flightcraft, Inc. (Beech Aircraft Distributors for Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Alaska). He is a Director of Calaroga Terrace (a retirement complex) in Portland. For four years he served Portland's famous Multnomah Athletic Club as a director and in 1984 held the office of Treasurer and Chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee. He was Chairman of the Club's nominating committee on two occasions.

He was named Oregon Small Business Man of the Year in 1970, and was Chairman of the Small Business Advisory Council for Oregon in 1967.

In addition to his interest and activity and now as president of our Foundation, Bill's interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition includes memberships in the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, the Oregon (Governor's) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, the Montana (Governor's) Lewis and Clark Advisory Council. He is a Life Member of the American Defense Preparedness Association, and a Charter Member of the Air Force Historical Foundation. Other memberships include: Reserve Officers' Association; Military Order of World Wars; Friends of the Air Force Museum; 27th Fighter/Bomber Group Association; Air Force Association; C.M. Russell Museum; Montana Historical Society; and the Oregon Historical Society.

The Shermans, Bill and Marian, have been regular attendees at many Lewis and Clark activities and at the Foundation's Annual Meetings since 1977. A son, Roger, lives in Portland, and a daughter, Charis Howser and family, including six grandchildren reside in Spokane, Washington.

William Sherman's success with, and contributions to, so many organizations and enterprises will provide our Foundation with another year of outstanding leadership.

John E. Walker Named Foundation Treasurer

Despite the loss of our Foundation Treasurer, Clarence Decker, Foundation business must carry on. John E. Walker, Portland, Oregon, has accepted the Foundation's Executive Committee's appointment as Treasurer pro-tem through the balance of this year and until the annual meeting in August 1985. If the duties are compatible with John's busy schedule, we hope he will consider permanent election to the office of Treasurer by the Foundation's Board of directors at the August 1985 meeting.

Foundation members John Walker and his associate Harpel Keller are the principals in the firm Assets Management, Inc., in Portland, and are ideally suited to handle the Foundation's investment portfolio, as well as the minor responsibilities of the office of Treasurer. John is an enthusiastic member of our Foundation and a native of Astoria, Oregon and Clatsop County where the exploring party's Fort Clatsop winter establishment was located in 1805-1806. Foundation members are grateful to John Walker for accepting this important responsibility for our organization on such short notice.

1. Registered Investment Advisers.

1984-1985 Foundation Officers (Executive Committee). (Left to right) Treasurer, Clarence H. Decker; Secretary, Edrie Lee Vinson; 1st Vice President, L. Edwin Wang; President, William P. Sherman; and 2nd Vice President, John E. Foote.
Services were held on October 8, 1984, at Wood River, Illinois, for Clarence H. Decker, 67, prominent businessman and community leader, and a past president (1977-1978) of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. He had also served the Foundation, as treasurer since 1974. Decker was killed on October 4th at his East Alton, Illinois home, apparently during the course of a robbery. An intensive search and investigation is underway to apprehend his attacker, but specific details are not available at the time of this writing.

The Foundation has suffered a loss of one of its stalwart members, who over the years has taken a keen interest, first, in the 1964-1969 Congressional Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, and presently, since the inception of the Foundation, when it succeeded the Commission in 1970. At the time of his death he was also a member of the National Park Service Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council.

Decker’s untiring efforts to fund and develop the construction of a fitting memorial at the location of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s point of departure for the lands to the west culminated in the dedication of an elaborate memorial structure in Illinois’ Lewis and Clark State Park in 1981. Earlier a group of local citizens had been instrumental in acquiring land for the park. The park is located directly across the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River, a few miles south of East Alton, Illinois, where Decker owned and operated the well-known Lewis and Clark Restaurant. In spite of the changing course of the rivers, over some 180 years, the Expedition’s Camp DuBois-Wood River (“Camp Wood”) site is in the same relative position as was the exploring party’s 1803-1804 winter establishment, and creates the feeling of esthetic integrity for the site.

Clarence Decker’s service to our organization in handling the financial administration and investment portfolio for the Foundation has been outstanding and a great contribution to the organization’s monetary stability. His annual financial reports made to the board of directors and the membership at annual meetings have shown steady gains and have been presented with Clarence’s usual vitality and humor.

He was born in Chester, on the Mississippi River in southwestern Illinois and graduated from Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois. Prior to coming to the East Alton-Wood River area in 1941, he taught school in his home town of Chester. Entering the business field in 1939, he was employed in the auditing department by the International Shoe Company in St. Louis. Transferring to the company’s tannery operation at Wood River, he was employed as an administrative assistant. Later he became vice president of the E.H. Goulding’s Sons Co., a jewelry firm in East Alton. He purchased the Lewis and Clark Restaurant in the same city in 1963, and for some years also owned and operated the Lewis and Clark Lodge (motel) near the restaurant, as well as a large motion picture theatre complex in the city. At the present time he was a principal in the Lewis and Clark Realty Company and the owner of the Decker Apartments.

During recent years Decker has held positions and participated in the activities of: The Alton-Wood River Community Chest (Board of Directors, Treasurer); The Wood River Planning Council (President); Wood River Lions Club (President); Lions of Illinois (District Governor); Lions Club Blind Activities Committee (member); Lions International (International Director); Wood River Township Hospital (Chairman of the Board); Boy Scouts of America, Piasa Council (Executive Committee); National Committee for Higher Education (Trustee); Valparaiso University Advisory Board; First National Bank of Wood River (Board of Directors); and the Illinois T.B. and R.D. Association (Executive Committee, Secretary).

He is listed in Who’s Who in the Midwest and the World’s Who’s Who in Commerce and Industry. He was the recipient of the Wood River Township Chamber of Commerce’s Outstanding Citizen Award

At the time of his death, in addition to his activities with the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and the National Park Service’s Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council, noted above, Clarence was a Past International Director and Life Member of Lions International. He was a member of St. Paul’s Luthern Church, Wood River. He also remained active as a member of the Wood River Lions Club and the local Chamber of Commerce.

He is survived by a son, Robert C. Decker of Germantown, Tennessee; two grandsons, and two sisters, Ella Decker and Lydia Decker Pautler, both of Chester, Illinois.

The editor’s personal friendship and business relationship with Clarence was characteristic of the pleasant associations all officers, directors, and members enjoyed. His enthusiasm for Lewis and Clark matters, strong conviction to detail, integrity, and valuable council, along with an infectious feeling of having a good time were apparent always. In 1977, during his presidency, when the (continued on page 6)
Decker, 1917-1984

Con't from page 5

Foundation’s Ninth Annual Meeting was held in St. Charles, Missouri, these admirable leadership qualities of his were most manifest. The meeting was an outstanding gathering and program for members and guests. It is certain that he would have played a most important part in the meeting planned for 1985 in St. Louis. The Foundation will miss his presence in the years to come — he was a respected and dedicated contributor to the success of our Foundation.

Several members have contributed memorials in Clarence’s name to the Foundation. Such contributions may be made to the Foundation and should be directed to The Clarence H. Decker Memorial Fund, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201.

New Book by Dr. Ronda Nominated for American History Pulitzer Prize

Foundation Director James P. Ronda’s book Lewis and Clark among the Indians has been nominated for a Pulitzer Prize in American History. His 390 page contribution to the literature about the Expedition is the first full-scale study of the official and personal relations of the exploring party with the native peoples encountered during the journey to the Pacific and return. The nomination was made by the University of Nebraska Press, publishers of the book.

The volume is presently “at press” and is scheduled to be released in December 1984. The publisher is making Lewis and Clark among the Indians its lead book this year, and reports that more than 500 copies have been sold through pre-publication orders.

Foundation members who attended the Foundation’s 13th Annual Meeting, August 1981, in Helena, Montana, will recall Dr. Ronda’s excellent Annual Banquet Address The Names of the Nations: Lewis and Clark as Ethnographers (a subject akin to the thesis of his forthcoming book).1

Jim Ronda is known to Foundation members as the busy professor of history at Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, a regular attendee at Foundation Annual Meetings, and a frequent traveler studying the history of the American West. With his wife Jeanne, in the summer of 1980, in order to gather firsthand observations for the book, he traveled the entire Lewis and Clark route, nearly 8000 miles. This research activity was funded by a grant from the Youngstown University Research Council.

Since joining the YSU faculty in 1969, Dr. Ronda has received several research fellowships and three Distinguished Professor Awards. A native of Chicago, he is a graduate of Hope College, Holland, Michigan, and he holds an M.A. degree and a Ph.D. in American Colonial History from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. In the past decade he has published twelve scholarly articles and presented some 30 papers on Indian-white relations at various conferences throughout the United States and Canada. Four of his essays on native map-makers will be included in forthcoming collections.

His books include: A Teacher’s Guide to the American Revolution; Indian Missions: A Critical Biography; and John Elliot’s Indian Dialogues: A Study in Cultural Interaction. Ronda’s fourth book, the Pulitzer nominee, Lewis and Clark among the Indians, is the first in a planned trilogy on the exploration of the American West. The second, Astoria and Empire: The Making of the American West, will be a study of John Jacob Astor’s Pacific Fur Company, Astoria, and the creation of an American empire in the Northwest. The third, tentatively titled Dreams and Empires, will focus on the legends and myths which attracted Europeans to the New World.

Pulitzer Prize winners will be announced in April 1985 in New York City. Each winner will receive $10,000, and Ronda admits that the six-month wait for the winners to be announced will be a long one. During the course of an interview for a YSU news release, he remarked: “The nomination alone is exciting. I feel like a winner just being nominated, and I’m very grateful to the University and the Research Council for supporting this project. It’s exciting for me to be nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, but it is also good for the University because it shows the importance of research.”

The book, in addition to being nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, has been nominated for the Ray A. Billington Prize in American Frontier History, an award presented by the Organization of American Historians.

Professor Ronda employed ethno-historical techniques in the book, which utilized the disciplines of history, anthropology, archaeology, and historical geography together for intensive study of the original Lewis and Clark journals and maps as well as artifacts they gathered during the exploring enterprise. Illustrated by original drawings and maps, the book offers a complete appraisal of Lewis and Clark Indian relations and the role of the Expedition in the development of western federal Indian policy. It includes a thorough analysis of Indian political, diplomatic, and economic responses to the Expedition, and analyzes the complex personal relations between explorers and Indians, yet is sensitive to cultural differences.

Jim Ronda has served the Foundation as a member of the board of directors since 1982. He is also a member of the Organization of American Historians, the American Society of Ethnohistory, and the Western History Association.

The Foundation needs the interest and encouragement of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. If you are not already a member, perhaps you will consider lending your support to the Foundation. A prospectus together with a membership application will be forwarded promptly. Address your request to the Secretary or Membership Secretary. See page 2.

1. Published verbatim in We Proceeded On, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 12-17.

We Proceeded On, November 1984
Mr. Don North, President of the Burlington–Northern Foundation attended the Foundation’s 16th Annual Banquet and accepted the Foundation’s highest award, the “Award of Meritorious Achievement”. The Burlington Northern Foundation’s funding of $30,000 to implement the creation and installation of the giant 10 X 35 foot mural “The Lewis and Clark Portage of the Great Falls of the Missouri”, connotes to the citation contained on the award (9¼ X 9½ inch walnut based plaque) which reads: “For Outstanding Contributions in Bringing to this Nation a Greater Awareness and Appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”. Foundation President Arlen J. Large made the presentation. Earlier, the same evening, Mr. North attended and spoke briefly at the unveiling ceremony for the mural that adorns the wall opposite the escalators in the Great Falls International Airport (see related story, page 1).

Other awards, the Foundation’s “Appreciation Award,” were presented by Past President Irving W. Anderson, chairman of the Foundation’s Awards Committee. Recipients of the framed 9 X 12 inch parchment certificates were: Dr. Harry W. Fritz, Missoula, Montana, who presented the banquet address (see page 26); Sheila Robinson, Coleharbor, North Dakota, for her outstanding “new member” activity; and Vi and Ray Forrest, Walla Walla, Washington, for their organization of the Blue Mountain Chapter of the Foundation, Walla Walla, which recently disbanded after a tenure of seven years and eighteen meetings (see story, WPO, Vol. 10, No. 2 & 3, page 16).

The Giant Mural and Artist Robert Orduño — Illustration on Page One

Artist Robert Orduño, who created the giant-size 10 X 35 foot mural “The Lewis and Clark Portage of the Great Falls of the Missouri River”, was selected, in October 1983, from a statewide contest that drew 34 entries. The project was launched by the Great Falls Centennial Committee in cooperation with the Portage Route Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, the C.M. Russell Museum, and the Great Falls International Airport Authority. It was made possible by a $30,000 grant from the Burlington–Northern Foundation. The artist received $20,000 for the mural painting, and required eight months to complete the work. The remaining funds were used for lighting, installation, and an interpretive display. The display will be in the upper level of the airport terminal building opposite the wall where the mural has been installed.

Orduño, a California native of Spanish and American Indian heritage, lives on a wheat farm near Belt, Montana, with his partner-wife and artist Pam Weigel. He received his art training in California and worked commercially in that area as an art director, designer, advertising illustrator and editorial artist. He also had his own art studio for many years in southern California and the San Francisco bay area.

After moving to Great Falls in 1976, Weigel’s hometown, the couple formed the “Big Sky Art Co.” and he is devoting full time to painting and participation in Western art shows and auctions.

Foundation members and readers of We Proceeded On interested in acquiring a limited edition 20 X 40 inch color print of the mural should write for information and an order form to Big Sky Art Co., Highwood Star Route, Great Falls, MT 59405, or to the Portage Route Chapter, P.O. Box 2424, Great Falls, MT 59403.
North and South of Lewis and Clark

By Arlen J. Large

These men who took America's measure north and south of Lewis and Clark had left the field before Jefferson launched his Captains. But chronology wasn't the main thing. While starting at different times, all of them—British, Spanish and American—went out to make better sense of nature and of the land, and in this they all succeeded.

In April, 1803, Meriwether Lewis ended an equipment-shopping visit to the Federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va., and headed for Lancaster, Pa., for instruction in the use of the sextant for navigating the unknown. As spring brightened the land, Lewis was taking the first steps down the road that would eventually lead to the beaches of the Pacific.

That same April, far to the south in sultry Veracruz, Mexico, Don Martin de Sessé led an entourage of relatives and house servants aboard ship for a voyage home to Spain. Thus, by a little-remarked coincidence, the Lewis and Clark expedition was about to begin just as the 16-year Royal Botanical Expedition to New Spain was coming to a ragged end. The command of King Charles III for a methodical survey of "the products of my fertile dominions of New Spain" had been executed by a quarrelsome team of botanists, pharmacists, artists and helpers roaming over Mexico and Central America, and reaching northward through California as far as Alaska. They collected 8,000 samples representing more than 2,000 species of plants, while producing descriptions and drawings of flora and fauna encountered on their way.

While Sessé and his naturalists always used the word "expedicion" to describe their survey, that was something of a misnomer for their army-escorted tours through countryside that had been explored and settled by Europeans for more than two centuries. A better example of a quick exploring thrust through unknown lands had come ten years before Sessé's departure for Spain, with the march of a young fur-trading Scot across the Canadian Rockies to a cloudy inlet of the Pacific Ocean. There, using a makeshift paint of vermilion and hot grease, he triumphantly inscribed on a rock: "Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada, by land, the twenty-second of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three."

Among the early travelers of western North America it remained for the Lewis and Clark expedition to combine both aspects of the in-and-out geographic probe of Mackenzie in the north, and the more methodological scientific data collection of the Spaniards in the south. Leading a disciplined, well-armed military force, Lewis and Clark simultaneously were geographic pathfinders and scientific reporters for their distant patron, President Jefferson. And their journey had a political dimension that was entirely absent in the botanical inventory-taking of the Spanish naturalists, and a sore disappointment for Mackenzie, who begged the British government to exploit the entire Pacific northwest on the basis of his dash to the inlet at Bella Coola. Rather, it was Lewis and Clark, followed by John Jacob Astor's Columbia River traders, who laid the foundation for a lasting territorial claim by the United States.

Mackenzie's 1793 journey nevertheless had a direct role in bringing Lewis and Clark into the competition. Publication in 1801 of Mackenzie's journal came as "a kind of personal challenge" for Jefferson to launch his own reconnaissance of a river-and-land route to the Pacific.

A copy of Voyages from Montreal, as Mackenzie called his journal, went west in the baggage of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Mackenzie was a self-starter, getting no evident help from his own government in seeking a way to the western ocean from the interior of Canada. A native of Scotland's Hebrides Islands, Mackenzie was still a teenager when he started working in the fur business in Montreal. The North West Company bestowed a partnership in 1787, and sent him to run a totally wild trading district centered on the west end of Lake Athabaska, in what is now northern Alberta. There, the comfort-minded new manager built Fort Chipewyan, where the novelty of inside painted walls and other amenities earned it local fame as "the Athens of the North."

From the outset Mackenzie had his mind on finding a trade route to the Pacific. In 1789 he led a small party north to Great Slave Lake to check reports of a big river that flowed west toward the Rockies, perhaps penetrating all the way to the sea. His three-canoe flotilla found the river, which was later named for him, but at the mountains its course swung to the north. Mackenzie gamely followed the river to the tidal flats bordering the Arctic Ocean, realizing he had missed his target.

Never a true wilderness man, Mackenzie wanted a civilization break. London in 1791 gave him both a change of scene and a chance to fill a gap in his exploring skills. He knew enough of celestial navigation to find his latitude during the voyage to the Arctic Ocean, but not his longitude. In London he acquired instruments and learned an antique method of longitude calculation based on the clocklike motions of the four bright moons of the Planet Jupiter. Invented by none other than Galileo Galilei, who was the first to see the moons in a telescope, the method was useless on a rolling ship at sea. But on land, Mackenzie could hold his London-bought telescope steady enough to time the Jovian moons, and it was to be his staple way of finding longitude.

Back at Fort Chipewyan in 1792, Mackenzie prepared to try again for the Pacific. In October he moved 1. Donald Jackson, Thomas Jefferson & the Stony Mountains..., Urbana, University of Illinois Press (1981), 94.
southwest up the Peace River to a North West Company post, Fort Fork, just beyond the junction with the Smoky River. Here he would wait out the winter. "On the first day of January, my people, in conformity to the usual custom, awoke me at the break of day with the discharge of firearms, with which they congratulated the appearance of the new year," wrote Mackenzie in his journal. A similar New Year's salute would echo 13 years later to awaken Lewis and Clark at Fort Clatsop.

On May 9, 1793, Mackenzie, plus fellow Scot Alexander Mackay, six French-Canadian voyageurs and two Indians piled 3,000 pounds of provisions into a single canoe and headed westward up the Peace. Empty, the 25-foot bark canoe was so light, Mackenzie boasted, "that two men could carry her on a good road three or four miles without resting." That was just as well, for there would be a lot of carrying.

They were still in plains country, moving past herds of elk and buffalo with their frisking spring calves. They saw bear tracks, big ones. Wrote Mackenzie: "The Indians entertain great apprehension of this kind of bear, which is called the grisly bear, and they never venture to attack it but in a party of at least three or four." Just eight days from Fort Fork, near the entrance of Halfway River, there was a surprise: "At 2 in the afternoon, the rocky mountains appeared in sight, with their summits covered with snow, bearing SW by S; they formed a very agreeable object to every person in the canoe, as we attained a view of them much sooner than we expected."  

The mountains quickly became less agreeable. There were bad rapids, requiring a tough portage, and the first mutterings in French "that there was no alternative but to return," of which Mackenzie was to hear much more. On May 31, the party arrived at the Peace River's headwaters, where the Finlay River from the north joins the Parsnip River from the south. Just as Lewis and Clark later would be torn with doubt at the junction of the Marias and Missouri, Mackenzie was tempted to turn north up the Finlay; that way looked more promising, and the crew was for it. But he followed local Indian instructions and moved south up the Parsnip, which his guides promised would lead to a bigger river and the ultimate saltwater goal, the Stinking Lake, where white people came "in vessels as big as islands."

Some 150 miles up the narrowing Parsnip the explorers came to a place that would assume considerable geographic importance. At the south end of a small lake, said Mackenzie, "we landed and unloaded, where we found a beaten path leading over a low ridge of land 817 paces in length to another small lake."  At an altitude of just 3,000 feet, that was the continental divide. Because Mackenzie didn't specifically say so in this journal entry, some historians think he didn't suspect he had crossed it, but he knew.

In a letter written in Montreal the following year to the Governor-General of Canada, Mackenzie was more explicit about the drainage system at the source of the Parsnips "[w]e carried over the height of land, (which is only 700 yards broad) that separates those Waters, the one empties into the Northern Ocean, and the other into the Western." The map published in 1801 with his journal is marked "Height of Land" at that portage, from which streams flow in opposite directions. Mackenzie's map and journal thus implanted the idea that there might be a similarly easy connection between other rivers heading on either side of the Rockies, a "misconception" that fooled the planners of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

After negotiating some vicious tributary streams, the party hit the Fraser River at the point where it makes a hairpin turn from its mountain source and rolls straight south toward the Strait of Georgia, where the city of Vancouver, B.C., would be built. Wrongly, Mackenzie thought he had discovered the northern reaches of the as yet little-explored Columbia. On June 20, his leaking, "crazy" canoe floated past a place "where the cliffs of white and red clay appeared like the ruins of ancient castles." Three days later, at the present site of Alexandria, B.C., Mackenzie became fed up with the fickle Indian guides and the seemingly impassable Fraser's stubborn southward course. Retreating 50 miles back up the river, the party on July 4 set out to the west, on foot.

The march over upland terrain took 13 days. Descending from the coast mountains to the Bella Coola River, Mackenzie encountered a series of Indian villages where he borrowed a canoe and entered a maze of channels running with saltwater. The party camped atop a steep, overhanging rock opposite the north shore of King Island, where Mackenzie painted his name, (continued on page 10)

7. John Logan Allen, Passage Through the Garden... Urbana, University of Illinois Press (1976), 120. On page 178, Allen says further: "Of all their sources of data, Lewis and Clark probably selected Mackenzie's Voyages from Montreal as the most accurate in depicting the true nature of the necessary portage between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. The portage as seen by Lewis and Clark was a short one — so short that Clark made no provisions for it in his estimate of time and distance for the transcontinental journey. The way to the Pacific lay open and easy, and it was this simple fact of imaginary geography that gave birth to the Lewis and Clark expedition." The American explorers, of course, found the land connection between the Missouri and the Columbia to be neither short nor easy.
8. Quaife, 166.
though the open Pacific was still a good 40 miles away. Moving to a nearby point of land he picked out Jupiter with his telescope and noted the times when the moons Io and Ganymede disappeared behind the planet. From tables showing the predicted times of the same events as seen from Greenwich, he computed a longitude of 128.2 degrees west. That was 30 miles off, but Mackenzie was delighted to get any reading at all: “I had now determined my situation, which is the most fortunate circumstance of my long, painful and perilous journey, as a few cloudy days would have prevented me from ascertaining the final longitude of it.”

The explorers went back across the Rockies the way they came, arriving at Fort Fork on August 24.

That winter, back at Fort Chipewyan, Mackenzie tried to work on his journal, but he dropped into a funk. Said Walter Sheppe, in an epilogue to his edition of Mackenzie’s journal of the Pacific expedition: “His trip of 1793 was his second attempt to find a practical route to the Pacific, and it was at least in part a failure. He had reached the Pacific, but he knew that his route could not be used for trade.” In a January 13, 1794, letter to a confidant, Mackenzie expressed his old yearning for civilization’s comforts: “I think it unpardonable in any man to remain in this country who can afford to leave it.” Leave the Canadian north he did that year, and he never went back. In this respect he was something of a soul-mate of William Clark, who chose to live out his long post-expedition career as a gentleman-bureaucrat in St. Louis, Missouri.

In both Montreal and London, Mackenzie’s exploits won fame and respect, including knighthood from King George III in 1802. But the British government and the North West Company never bought his plan for a big trading plunge in the Pacific Northwest. “If the British government had acted on his full plan,” concluded journal editor Sheppe, “it is possible that the Oregon country and southeastern Alaska would be British today.”

Science, not geopolitical advantage, was on the mind of Charles III when he authorized a survey of the “natural productions” of Spain’s long-established New World empire, plus the establishment of a royal botanical garden in Mexico City. A Bourbon with a Jeffersonian range of interests, Charles actually was responding to a letter proposing the project received from Mexico City. The letter’s author was Don Martin de Sessé, a Spanish-born physician and botanist who, after serving with the army at a siege of Gibraltar, traveled to Cuba and Mexico. Sessé was named director of “la Expedicion Botanica,” which formally began in August, 1787, with the arrival from Spain of Vincente Cervantes, a botanist who was to teach at the new garden.

Sessé set up a permanent expedition headquarters in Mexico City, from which various members of the team set forth in a series of “excursions.” At any one time the expedition consisted of about a half-dozen people with scientific or artistic skills, with membership defined simply as being on the royal payroll.

Among these rather free spirits was Jose Longinos, a Madrid surgeon and “naturalist,” or zoologist. In the words of an exasperated editor of his journal, Longinos was “a novelesque character, thin-skinned, crotchety, irritable and irritating, pedantic and pompous, given to making pronouncements on all subjects ...” with Sessé, his would-be leader, Longinos quarreled furiously over everything, including the proper classification of a collection of snails.

In January, 1791, Longinos headed northward from Mexico City in the company of Don Jayme Sesse, an expedition pharmacist. From the small, shallow Pacific port of San Blas, the partners caught a ship for the southern tip of Baja California. There was an argument, and Sesse was dismissed as incompetent. With a military escort and a borrowed army tent, Longinos forged up the dusty Lower California peninsula, observing coyotes, armadillos, creosote bushes and twelve kinds of cactus. Pressing beyond the Presidio of San Diego, Longinos saw “a large lake of pitch” near the Pueblo de Los Angeles and oil floating in the Santa Barbara Channel. The mountains looked full of “profitable” minerals.

The gentleman from Madrid was disgusted by the Indians of California, especially those he called “gentiles,” the unfortunates not yet converted to Christianity. Near San Luis Obispo, he described sweat houses from which the dripping natives ran to plunge into cold water. His journal cast harsh judgement: “This rite, which truly seems repugnant to our way of life, they perform daily, even in the severest cold, which on some days is considerable. I attribute to this bad practice of theirs, which they follow from birth, their want of hardness, unlike the nations that do not do such violence to Nature.”

By September, 1792, Longinos had reached Monterey, where he embarked for a voyage back to Mexico with more than 30 boxes of specimens. After further travels in central America, he died of tuberculosis in the Yucatan in 1803.

While Longinos was in California, an excursion even farther north was being led by Jose Mariano Mocifío, a bright young Mexican-born botanist. In March, 1792, Mocifío left the same Pacific port of San Blas on a ship for the storied Spanish base at Nootka, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. He was accompanied by two other members of the royal expedition, anatomist Jose Maldonado and artist Atanasio Echeverria. Three years earlier, Spain had established a trading post at Nootka, only to abandon it under British pressure in 1796. During the summer of 1792, Mocifío and Echeverria gathered and classified 200 species of plants, animals and birds on Nootka Island, though Mocifío reported that birds were remarkably scarce.

He, too, was dismayed at the habits of the local Indians and their filthy wooden houses, and he suspected they were cannibals. But Mocifío took the trouble to learn some words of their language, and in some respects he judged their society favorably: “The vices of these savages are very few compared with ours. One does not see here greed for another man’s wealth, because articles of prime necessity are very few and all are common. Hunger obliges no one to rob on the highways or to resort to piracy along the coasts.”

(continued on page 12)

Sessé and Mocíño Expedition Artists Produced Excellent Biological Illustrations

The illustrations on this page are reproduced with the permission of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA. The original drawings are in the Torner Collection of Sessé and Mocíño Biological Illustrations, which is a part of some 2000 specimens and drawings being studied by scientists.

(Upper left) Mint Plant, Molucella leonurus. (Upper right) Saxifrage plant, Mitella alternifolia. (Lower left) Reptile, Iguana, Ctenosaura hemilopha. (Lower right) Bird, Black Crowned Night Heron, Ardea [mexicana Sp. N.] nycticorax L., Nycticorax nycticorax L.

We Proceeded On, November 1984
That June a ship left Nootka on a trip north to Prince of Wales Island, and Maldonado, the royal expedition's anatomist, went along. The Spaniards poked around Bucareli Bay on the island's western side, with Maldonado compiling a list of local plants and animals. In mid-July the explorers left this far-southeastern part of Alaska and returned to Nootka in time for Maldonado to rejoin his two expedition companions for the long voyage back to Mexico. (At that point, it will be recalled, Alexander Mackenzie was preparing to leave Lake Athabaska for the Pacific; 18-year-old Meriwether Lewis was managing the family plantation in Virginia, and William Clark was a new lieutenant in the U.S. Army.)

After a southern tour in Guatemala, Moçín joined Sessè in Mexico City in 1799, ending the royal expedition's fieldwork. They sorted and classified the collections until leaving for Spain in 1803.

The departed Charles III might have sponsored publication of a summing-up botanical treatise from the expedition, illustrated by the hundreds of watercolor and drawings of specimens, but now the court of Spain was dominated by puppets of Napoleon. "To the corrupt and self-seeking politicians kept in office by such a regime," said a historian of the expedition, "nothing could be of less concern than a Flora of Mexico, and nothing more absurd than the diversion of large sums of money to its publication." 16

In an observation that could, with little change, be applied to the Lewis and Clark records, another modern naturalist judged the royal expedition "a success except for one thing: its findings were not published by those who took part in it, but trickled out piecemeal into the botanical world during the next century." 17

The expedition's treasure of plant and animal drawings, which had been thought forever lost, unexpectedly turned up in Spain a few years ago. The collection of about 2,000 pieces now resides in the Hunt Institute of Botanical Documentation at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, where they are becoming available for examination by the scientists of today.

These men who took America's measure north and south of Lewis and Clark had left the field before Jefferson launched his Captains. But chronology wasn't the main thing. While starting at different times, all of them - British, Spanish and American - went out to make better sense of nature and of the land, and in this they all succeeded.

17. Rogers McVaugh, Botanical Results of the Sessè and Moçín Expedition (1787-1803), Contributions from the University of Michigan Herbarium (1977), Vol. 11, No. 3.

New Idaho Lewis and Clark Trail Committee Holds Two Day Meeting

The Idaho Lewis and Clark Trail Committee held its second meeting at Lowell, Idaho, September 7 and 8, 1984. Idaho Governor John V. Evans created the Committee by Executive Order in 1983. The meeting convened on Friday evening (September 7th) and an election of officers was held. James R. Fazio, Moscow, Idaho, Associate Dean of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences at the University of Idaho was elected chairman to succeed John Caylor, who passed away March 23, 1984. Otis Peterson, Boise, Idaho was elected vice-chairman. Special guests who joined committee members for the meeting were: Duane E. Annis (Recreation and Lands Specialist Clearwater National Forest, Orofino); James and Mrs. Bates (Forest Supervisor, Clearwater National Forest, Orofino); Steve Evans (History Professor, Lewis and Clark State College, Lewiston); Carl Roenke (Forest Archaeologist, Clearwater National Forest); and Robert and Mrs. Saindon (Past President, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Helena, Montana).

At the Friday evening meeting, the possibility of meeting with members of the Washington and Oregon Committees was suggested by Marcus Ware. An illustrated presentation by Duane Annis and Karl Roenke provided orientation for the Saturday (September 8th) all-day field trip planned for committee members and their guests, and "Management Guidelines for Management Area A6 (the Lolo Trail Corridor)" were discussed.

The Saturday field trip was conducted along Highway 12 to Rt. 107, Saddle Camp and the Sique Hole Area, east along the Lewis and Clark Lolo Trail route and down to Rt. 566 to Highway 12 at Powell Ranger Station. Following luncheon at the Ranger Station, the group visited the Lolo Pass Visitor Center, Packer Meadow, the place where the Lolo Trail crosses Highway 12. As the minutes of the meeting state: "The all-day rain did little to dampen the group's enthusiasm, and sincere appreciation is expressed to the Forest Service for conducting the tour."

At the Saturday evening meeting a list of sites related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition was discussed and prioritized in the following order: Lolo Trail; Long Camp; Cameahwait's Camp; Weippe Prairie; Canoe Camp (see page 36); Lemhi Pass; Nez Perce National Historic Park; Lolo Pass Visitor Center; Packer Meadow; Lost Trail Pass, and Continental Divide National Scenic Trail.

Foundation Past President Bob Saindon, Helena, Montana, discussed with committee members the ramifications of hosting an annual meeting at the Foundation. Bob's experiences with annual meetings at Glasgow (1979), Helena-Dillon-Hamilton-Helena (the 1981 "Traveling Meeting"); and this year (1984) at Great Falls, were interesting and helpful. The committee has under consideration making a bid to host the Foundation's Annual Meeting in 1990, Idaho's centennial year.

3. Members present: James Fazio, John Barnes (proxy for Todd Graeff), Otis Peterson, Connie Walker, Marcus Ware, Merle Wells.

It's On To St. Louis In August 1985

The 17th Annual Meeting of the Foundation will be in St. Louis, Missouri, August 4-7, 1985. Information will be forthcoming in the February issue of We Proceeded On. Our headquarters will be the Holiday Inn located within walking distance from The National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial ("The Gateway Arch"). Reserve the August 1985 dates for another great annual meeting.
Sixteenth Annual Meeting Attendees

*Indicates that individual attended only certain events during the four day meeting.

CALIFORNIA (22)
- Donald Alderman, Pasadena
- Katherine Alderman, Pasadena
- Betty Berens, Santa Ana
- Todd Berens, Santa Ana
- Leifer Douglas, Whittier
- Sam Douglas, Whittier
- Charles Gass, San Francisco
- Georgette Goslovich, Santa Rosa
- Virginia Hammersness, San Jose
- William Hoffman, Yuba City
- Jim Kelsey, Hawthorne
- Jo Kelsey, Hawthorne
- Baldwin Lamson, Encino
- Ornie Lamson, Encino
- Janet Schwartz May, Beverly Hills
- Julius May, Beverly Hills
- Barbara Paxton, Monte Sereno
- David Paxton, Monte Sereno
- Jeanette Taranik, La Habra
- Kathleen Wade, Redwood City
- Norman Wade, Redwood City

CONNECTICUT (3)
- Anne Allen, Storrs
- John Allen, Storrs
- Elizabeth Thompson, Colebrook

COLORADO (2)
- Ann Johnston, Evergreen
- Ted Johnston, Evergreen

GEORGIA (4)
- Glenda Maxwell, Peachtree
- Jay Maxwell, Peachtree
- Diana Montague, Marietta
- John Montague, Marietta

IDAHO (6)
- Patricia Barrett, Boise
- Richard Barrett, Boise
- James L. Kennedy, Jr., Ketchum
- Otto Peterson, Boise
- Helen Ware, Lewiston
- Marcus Ware, Lewiston

ILLINOIS (5)
- Joseph Barkley, Paris
- David Brown, Willamette
- Marge Brown, Willamette
- Clarence Decker, East Alton
- Charles Patton, Springfield

INDIANA (1)
- Frank McDonald, New Castle

IOWA (2)
- Bev Hinds, Sioux City
- Strode Hinds, Sioux City

MICHIGAN (1)
- Douglas Leybourne, Muskegon

MINNESOTA (4)
- Gerald Holcomb, Rochester
- Susan Holcomb, Rochester
- Astrid Wang, Minneapolis
- Edwin Wang, Minneapolis

MISSOURI (6)
- Mary L. Anzalone, St. Louis
- Winfred George, St. Louis
- Joan Hamilton, Marshall
- Leon Hamilton, Marshall
- Rosa Fischer, St. Louis
- Elia Tappmeyer, St. Louis

MONTANA (49) (*14)
- Margaret Adams, Great Falls
- Eula Gass Allen, Great Falls
- Norma Ashby, Great Falls
- Clara Austin, Hamilton
- John Austin, Hamilton
- Jim Beaulaurier, Great Falls
- Diane Bivens, Great Falls
- Barbara Bowlen, Great Falls
- Bernard Bowlen, Great Falls
- Iola Breman, Coram
- Rex Breman, Coram
- Lorene Burks, Great Falls
- Robert Burns, Great Falls
- Ruth Burns, Great Falls
- Marilyn Clark, Helena
- Bob Doerck, Great Falls
- Dorothy Ege, Great Falls
* Marge Eldring, Great Falls
* Darlene Fassler, Great Falls
* John Foote, Billings
* Pat Foote, Billings
* Rose Forder, Great Falls
* Natalie Hendrickson, Helena
* Eleanor Johnson, Great Falls
* Marshall Johnson, Great Falls
* Helen Hetrick, Glasgow
* Gracia Hilde, Great Falls
* Elaine Howard, Butte
* Carol Sue Lukes, Great Falls
* Marie MacDonald, Highwood
* Brooks Madison, Great Falls
* Delores Meyers, Great Falls
* Barbara Nell, Bozeman
* Don Nell, Bozeman
* Robert Ortman, Great Falls
* Pam Weigel Ortman, Great Falls
* Jack Paladin
* Vivian Paladin
* Ann Parker, Great Falls

(Montana — con’t)
* Robert Parker, Great Falls
* Ron Paulick, Great Falls
* Ben Rangel, Great Falls
* Rhonda Rangel, Great Falls
* Irene Russell, Great Falls
* Bob Sanden, Helena
* Bob Singer, Fort Benton
* Idella Singer, Fort Benton
* Dwight Smith, Great Falls
* Irene Smith, Glasgow
* Stormy Smith, Great Falls
* Marcia Staigmiller, Great Falls
* Ray Steele, Great Falls
* Ellie Stensland, Fort Benton
* Gail Stensland, Fort Benton
* Don Sutherland, Great Falls
* Marge Sutherland, Great Falls
* Edie Vinson, Helena
* Margaret Warden, Great Falls
* Marge Webb, Great Falls
* Martha Werner, Cut Bank
* Willbur Werner, Cut Bank

NEBRASKA (7)
- Tom Gilbert, Papillion
- Mildred Goosman, Omaha
- Pat Knerl, Ponca
- Phil Knerl, Ponca
- Faye Moulton, Lincoln
- Gary Moulton, Lincoln
- A.T. Samuelson, Omaha

NEW JERSEY (1)
- Ruth Buckler, Cranford

NEW YORK (7)
- Emmie Betts, New York
- Robert Betts, New York
- Margaret Norris, Fayetteville
- William Norris, Fayetteville
- George Richards, Chadwicks
- Gene Swanzy, Warwick
- Mary Ann Swanzy, Warwick

NORTH DAKOTA (4)
- Eldred P. Codling, Bismarck
- Ida Prokop Lee, Bismarck
- Dave Robinson, Coleharbor
- Sheila Robinson, Coleharbor

OHIO (3)
- J. Park Biehl, Cincinnati
- Jean Cambridge, Strongsville
- James P. Ronda, Youngstown

OREGON (28)
- Irving W. Anderson, Portland
- Dee Bawum, Portland
- Roy D. Craft

We Proceeded On, November 1984
(Oregon con't)
Malcolm Buffum, Portland
E.G. Chuiard, Tigard
Harold Cronk, Grants Pass
Dwight Garrison, Portland
Myrch Garrison, Portland
James Goggin, King City
Howard Hopkins, Milwaukie
Margaret Hopkins, Milwaukie
Jean James, Corvallis
Kelly James, Portland
Robert E. Lange, Portland
Ruth E. Lange, Portland
Richard Lillig, Portland
Carl Peterson, Madras
Ellen Peterson, Madras
Charles Peterson, Ashland
Marian Sherman, Portland
William Sherman, Portland
Donald Shores, Beaverton
Elaine Shores, Beaverton
David Strother, Ashland
Kay Strother, Ashland
Shirley Tanzer, Portland
Helen Townes, Milwaukie
Will Townes, Milwaukie
Paul Youngman, King City

(Pennsylvania con't)
Doreen Faust, Huntingdon Valley
Pownell Jones, Toughkenamon

SOUTH DAKOTA (4)
Bob Karolevitz, Mission Hill
Phyllis Karolevitz, Mission Hill
Duene Trende, Rosholt
Fred Trende, Rosholt

TEXAS (1)
Fred Shelton, Sherman

UTAH (1) (*1)
*Devil N. Stewart, Bountiful
Sharyn Wyatt, Moab

VIRGINIA (1)
Eric Wolf, Falls Church

WASHINGTON (26) (*3)
Hazel Bain, Longview
Judie Bartness, Spokane
Robert Beale, Pomeroy
Louise Bowen, Tacoma
*Eleanor Carriker, Spokane
*Robert Carriker, Spokane
Gracie Craft, Stevenson
Roy Craft, Stevenson
John Diffenbacher, Spokane
Sandra Diffenbacher, Spokane
Vic Eklund, Issaquah

(Pennsylvania con't)

WISCONSIN (1)
Patti Thomsen, Waukesha

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (2)
Arlen J. Large
Robert Taylor

WASHINGTON (2) (*l)

*Devil N. Stewart, Bountiful
Sharyn Wyatt, Moab

VIRGINIA (1)
Eric Wolf, Falls Church

WASHINGTON (26) (*3)
Hazel Bain, Longview
Judie Bartness, Spokane
Robert Beale, Pomeroy
Louise Bowen, Tacoma
*Eleanor Carriker, Spokane
*Robert Carriker, Spokane
Gracie Craft, Stevenson
Roy Craft, Stevenson
John Diffenbacher, Spokane
Sandra Diffenbacher, Spokane
Vic Eklund, Issaquah

The editor trusts that the above listing is accurate. The listing is based on information provided by the Portage Route Chapter's Registration Committee.

Cameras Record 16th Annual Meeting Field Trips and Special Events

Illustrations on this page and on the pages that follow portray varied activities afforded members and guests who attended the Foundation's 16th Annual Meeting, August 5-8, 1984, Great Falls, Montana. Photographic contributors are: Roy D. Craft; Bev and Strode Hinds; Ruth and Bob Lange; and Donald Shores.

A special attraction on Sunday (Registration Day) were the canoe trips on the Missouri River. Foundation members and their guests were invited by members of the Portage Reenactment group (see related story on page 31) for dugout canoe rides in one of the canoes that the group constructed for the reenactment event. Built of cottonwood logs, (see WPO, Vol. 10, No. 1, p. 5) the canoe construction project for the two canoes occupied many months. The other canoe was on display together with one of the wagons constructed for the reenactment at the Charles M. Russell Museum as a part of the Museum's special Lewis and Clark exhibit.

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The finale, following a delicious buffalo steak dinner, and silhouetted against a spectacular sunset on the western horizon of Montana’s “Big Sky Country”, was the presentation of Malotte’s musical setting of the Lord’s Prayer in Indian sign language by Lynne Dullum accompanied by the voices and guitars of Carol Sue Lukes and Darlene Fassler. Dick Martin, second from left, held the music for Carol and Darlene. The locale was the high tableland (plateau) and the Ulm Pishkun (the site of an ancient buffalo jump) about fourteen miles southwest of the city of Great Falls.

The Pishkun or buffalo jump was located at a pronounced fault on the west face of the high tableland or plateau. Several individuals took the trail down the steep slope to get a better understanding of what happened here in years past.

Fort Benton was the rendezvous point for the several elective tours — the two float tours on the Missouri River and the bus tour from Great Falls to Fort Benton. A fine picnic luncheon was served in the park on the river bank and near the Grand Union Hotel, one of Montana’s oldest hotels dating to 1882. The famous Bob Scriver heroic size statue of the Captains and Sacagawea in the waterfront park several blocks from the picnic area was an important attraction.

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16th Annual Meeting Attendees Enjoy Field Trips and a Variety of Special Events

Just beyond the bridge at Belt (the Expedition's "Portage") Creek were the line of four-wheel drive vehicles for transporting attendees to the Expedition's "Lower Portage Camp". Due to the remoteness of the camp site, few Lewis and Clark enthusiasts have been to this locale. Thanks to excellent planning by members and friends of the Foundation's Portage Route Chapter the visit to this place became a reality.

Five air conditioned buses carried Annual Meeting attendees to the field trip sites and other special events programmed for the four day meeting.

It was a warm afternoon and the grade was steep as the bus riders climbed the hill for the view (right) of the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers.

Members and guests visited the mouth of the Expedition's "Portage Creek" (present-day Belt Creek). Members of the Portage Reenactment group provided interpretive talks and demonstrations related to the exploring party's activities in this area.

Buses transported attendees to an overlook where the site of the short-lived Fort McKenzie (established by Kenneth McKenzie of the American Fur Co.) was located in the Missouri River bottomland. Located a few miles above the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers, Fort McKenzie was the turnaround point, after a stay of five weeks, for the Maximilian-Bodmer Expedition.

We Proceeded On, November 1984
16th Annual Meeting Attendees Enjoy Field Trips and a Variety of Special Events

(Left) The Missouri River, the Expedition's waterway and (right) a typical scene along the river. Donald Shores

Members and guests on board what Marshall Johnson described as the "...more sedate and relaxing river tour." Foundation Past-President Gail Stensland (1977-1978) in the right hand picture with his hand raised was the tour's interpretive guide.

Marshall Johnson described this river float trip as "...a moderate white water adventure", and when the tour passengers arrived in Fort Benton they were moderately wet, a by-product of their adventure!

Excellent entertainment by the "Missouri Breaks" quartet was an enjoyable feature during and following the evening's unique "pitchfork fondue" at Ryan Park just below Meriwether Lewis's and the Expedition's "Great Falls of the Missouri" and the Montana Power Company's Ryan Dam and hydroelectric facility. (Left to right) Bob Doll, baritone; Milt Gray, lead singer; Bob Bivens, bass; and Clint Kegel, Tenor. Bob Bivens served as the first president of the Foundation's Portage Route Chapter, and at this year's meeting was elected to the Board of Directors of the Foundation.

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Foundation Past President Bob Saindon provided the interpretive talk at Ryan Park, Montana Power Company's facility just below Ryan Dam and Meriwether Lewis's "Great Falls of the Missouri".
Wilbur Werner, Chairman of the Foundation's Bronze Committee took time to seek-out potential purchasers for the Scriver bronze "Meriwether Lewis and Our Dog Scannon". He reported that only 17 of the limited edition of 150 remain to be sold.

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An impromptu conference at the Annual Meeting's evening at Ryan Park involved (left to right) Irving Anderson, Bob Lange, President Jim Large, and Bob Betts.

Editor's note: Foundation members and readers of We Proceeded On having an interest in Lewis and Clark Ornithology will recall that, at the suggestion of Virginia C. Holmgren (who contributed so much to our recent "Special Ornithological Issue", May 1984), an attempt was made by the Foundation and Paul Cutright to restore Meriwether Lewis's nomenclature "whistling swan". Cutright represented the Foundation at the 1983 meeting of The American Ornithologists' Union in New York city. What follows is a brief monograph on this subject contributed to We Proceeded On by Virginia Holmgren.

Whistling Down the Tundra

By Virginia C. Holmgren

"It begins with a kind of a whistleing sound and terminates in a round full note which is rather louder than the whistleing, or former part...from the peculiar whistleing of the note of this bird I have called it the whistleing swan."


Will the new name of "tundra swan" established as official by the 1983 6th edition of The American Ornithologists' Union Check-list soon remove all trace of the name "whistling swan" bestowed by Meriwether Lewis in 1806? That, as yet, is a question for conjecture, not definite answer.

Certainly most editors and professional ornithologists are already following this change, and all other changes decreed by this standard authority on avian nomenclature. Even those whose only birdlore comes from the daily newspaper have been forced to face the issue. Recently the New York Times published an article on the damage to New England cranberry bogs by wintering flocks of hungry swans hunting for tender roots beneath the tangled berry vines. "Tundra swans" the raiders were identified with careful accuracy. Some readers, living by the principle that a swan is a swan is a swan, would scarcely have blinked. A few might have dug out an old bird book, and when the label could not be found therein either shrugged or headed for the library or perhaps called the Audubon Society. Those in the know on A.O.U. changes would have nodded in recognition or even muttered a rebellious "whistling swan!" by way of protest.

Not even all professional ornithologists are happy with the re-naming. Robert Arbib, for some years editor of American Birds, recently announced his coming retirement as his "swan song" but added: "Whistling swan, not tundra!" For that matter, the Check-list itself keeps a reminder of the old along with the new, as the latest entry proves:

Cygnus columbianus (Ord). TUNDRA SWAN. [180.]

Anas Columbianus Ord, 1815. in Guthrie, Geogr., ed. 2 (Am.), 2, p. 319.

Based on the "Whistling Swan" Lewis and Clark, Hist. Exped. Rocky Mount. Pac., 2, p. 192. (below the great narrows of the Columbia River = The Dalles, Oregon.)

Habitat. - Open tundra ponds, lakes and sluggish streams, occasionally swampy

1. For more about Virginia Holmgren's ornithological interests and literary contributions see We Proceeded On, Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3, p. 16.
bogs, breeding mainly on islets, less frequently in raised areas along shores, wintering primarily in sheltered fresh-water situations, less frequently on bays and estuaries, in migration often in flooded fields.

**Distribution.**—Breeds [columbianus group] from northwestern Alaska (Point Barrow and Cape Prince of Wales) south to St. Lawrence Island and the Alaska Peninsula, and east near the Arctic coast to Baffin Island, thence south around Hudson Bay to Churchill and the Belcher Islands; and [bewickii group] from northern Russia east along the Arctic coast (including Novaya Zemlya and other islands) to northern Siberia.

Winters [columbianus group] on the Pacific coast of North America from southern British Columbia south to Oregon, and in the interior through the valleys of California to northern Baja California (casually), western Nevada, northern Utah, southern Arizona and southern New Mexico, also on the Gulf coast of southern Texas, and along the Atlantic coast from Maryland to North Carolina, casually north to Maine, south to Florida, and west along the Gulf coast to Louisiana, and in the interior of North America in the Great Lakes region; and [bewickii group] in Eurasia south to the British Isles, northern Europe, the Caspian Sea, Japan, Korea and the coast of China.

In migration occurs widely [columbianus group] through the interior of North America on large bodies of water, primarily in the Great Basin, upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes, also across the Appalachians in southern Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia.

Casual or accidental [columbianus group] in the Hawaiian Islands (Midway), Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Bermuda, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Newfoundland, England, Japan and the Commander Islands; and [bewickii group] in the Aleutians (Adak), Oregon, California, Saskatchewan and Maryland (some of these reports are probably based on escaped individuals, although the bird from Adak and one from California were recoveries of birds banded in Siberia), and in the Old World in Iceland, and south to the Mediterranean region.

**Notes.**—The two groups are sometimes considered full species, C. columbianus [WHISTLING SWAN, 180] and C. bewickii Yarrell, 1830 [BEWICK'S SWAN, 180.1], although free interbreeding occurs when the two are in contact. See also comments under C. cygnus.

The Check-list title page bears this reminder: “Zoological nomenclature is a means, not an end, to Zoological Science.” If the name “Whistling swan” were restored, it would also be a means to preserving a memorable incident in our country's history.

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**Book Review**

**By Malcolm S. Buffum**


This book is an historical novel; it is an unusual and more difficult form of historical novel. Rather than the usual form of developing fictional characters and placing them in historical events with actual persons of history, author Thom has attempted to trace the John Clark/Ann Rogers Clark family with ten children from pre-Revolutionary War Virginia to the conclusion of the (Meriwether) Lewis and (William) Clark Expedition's travels.

The first two-thirds of the book deals mainly with George Rogers Clark, from his pre-War experiences on the Kentucky and Ohio River Valley frontier as surveyor and explorer, through his war experiences on the same frontier, ending with his taking the British fort at Vincennes and the capture of General Hamilton who led the Indians against the American frontier settlements. It is brought out here how Clark, with inadequate support from the Virginia government, had pledged his entire private fortune, mostly land holdings, to support his notes of credit to obtain men and supplies for these campaigns. Since neither the United States nor Virginia governments would honor these pledges, George Clark was ruined financially, his reputation suffered and he turned to alcohol. Other members of the Clark family, mostly the other five brothers, are quickly traced in their important contributions in the war.

At the same time we are shown George Rogers Clark becoming involved with the French Republic, accepting an Army Commission from that government, in a project to lead an army against the Spanish Governor of Louisiana. This project ended, of course, when President George Washington became aware of it.

William Clark appears now in Thom's story as an Ensign under (continued on page 25)
Montana Lewis & Clark Trail Advisory Council Holds First Meeting in Helena

(See Related Story on Pages 22-23)

Montana Governor Ted Schwinden's recently formed Lewis and Clark Trail Advisory Council met for the first time at the Montana Historical Society, Helena, September 19, 1984. Chaired by Margaret Warden of Great Falls, the Council discussed ways of identifying significant Lewis and Clark sites along the nearly 2,000 mile Lewis and Clark Trail in Montana. It also discussed possible ways of developing sites and promoting Montana's Lewis and Clark heritage. It was reported that a National Park Service study found that of the 163 possible Expedition sites in Montana, only 18 are on private land and 100 are on state-owned land. Chairman Warden appointed three committees for the purpose of organizing the work set forth by the Governor's Executive Order (see page 23).

*Since the initial news release from the Governor's office, which developed the story on page 22, Don Hyppa, Administrator of the Parks Division of the Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, has been named an Ex-Officio member of the Advisory Council.

NPS Holds Meeting With L. & C. Advisory Council

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council was formed to advise the Regional Director, Midwest Region, National Park Service on matters related to the management of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Membership of the Advisory Council comprises 33 representatives from each of the eleven Trail States, and the Omaha, Nebraska office of the National Park Service. Because many members (16) of the Council are also members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, the two groups were able to coordinate favorably key issues of mutual concern during their respective business sessions of each at Great Falls, Montana.

Saturday afternoon, August 4, was devoted by the Council to a field trip retracing the Lewis and Clark Trail by charter bus, from Great Falls to Helena. The group was then treated to a marvellous Lewis and Clark "living history" experience by way of a boat trip on the Missouri River, traversing Meriwether Lewis's majestic "Gates of the Rocky Mountains". Council member John Willard, Billings, Montana, provided interpretive information during this historical outing.

The all day, August 5, meeting was presided over by Advisory Council Chairman Irving W. Anderson, Portland, Oregon (a Foundation past-president) and was devoted principally to progress reporting and future Trail project proposals by both NPS staff and Council members. Charles H. Odegaard, Midwest Regional Director, NPS, reviewed the status of Trail programs, including: 1) Completion of a comprehensive plan for management and use of the Trail that proposes the establishment of 3,250 miles of water trails; 350 miles of land trails; and 900 miles of marked motor routes, all to provide Trail retracement opportunities for the public; 2) Identification and recommendations for needed developments for more than 500 historic and recreation sites along the Expedition's route; 3) Specification procedures for "Certifying" and marking such locations as official sites and segments of the Trail; and 4) Providing official Trail markers for distribution to sites which interpret the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and which qualify for certification as being managed in accordance with the Trail plan.

Mr. Odegaard reported on an agreement with the State of Oregon which spells out joint commitments to developing and administering the Trail in that state. (See story on page 22.) It is hoped that the Oregon agreement will become a prototype for similar agreements with other Trail States.

Regional Director Odegaard then addressed two matters that became issues of key concern by both the Council and the national Foundation Board of Directors. The first of these resulted from information received from Foundation member Thomas O. Brown, Glendale, California, pointing up the minimal memorial facilities and interpretive measures attendant with the Meriwether Lewis gravesite, located along the Natchez Trace, Tennessee. Upon the urgings for the upgrading of the Lewis gravesite from the Foundation Planning and Development Committee, Odegaard was pleased to announce that the NPS has allocated $20,000 for installation of comprehensive interpretive displays at the

-20-
site, covering the purposeful life, but tragic and premature death of this remarkable American. The new displays should be in place in time for the 1985 Tourist season.

The second matter of mutual concern to the Council and the Foundation involves the creation and printing of a Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail brochure. In concept, the brochure would consist of a map showing the outbound and return routes of the exploring party, designating Expedition sites, geographic features, and locations where significant events occurred. These would be keyed to interpretive legends explaining in condensed form the features noted. Layout and design would conform with NPS brochure standards. The brochure would be a joint project of the Foundation and NPS, with NPS providing cartographic design, a draft of text material, and overall supervision of layout and style. The Foundation Publications Committee would assume responsibility for actual creation of “camera ready” material on a cost-sharing basis with NPS. Printing of 500,000 copies of the brochure would be by competitive bidding. Funds for printing would be raised by a Foundation ad hoc fund-raising committee. A schematic working draft, conveying the foldout style and conceptual format of the proposed brochure was available for viewing and comment during both groups’ meetings, and was approved by both.

Trail State representatives’ reports concerning Lewis and Clark activities in their respective states, both on-going and prospective, revealed a diversity of projects. These took many forms, from on-site interpretation, highway markings, pageants, school essay contests, and a variety of others. It appeared that the promotion of Lewis and Clark Expedition history was very much alive along much of the explorers’ route.

Tom Gilbert, NPS staff, Omaha, reported on the process for certifying sites as components of the L&CNHT. He announced that this action has occurred for the Fort Mandan site, near Washburn, North Dakota, and encouraged other states to begin the application process for selected sites. At the Foundation’s General Membership Meeting, Director Odegaard presented the certification paperwork to North Dakota’s Sheila Robinson.

Advisory Council member Chiuard, Portland, Oregon, recommended that NPS produces a standardized design for Lewis and Clark interpretive markers, which could then be provided with appropriate wording to reflect the history of the specific site. The Council generally agreed that no standardization should be imposed on the use of the existing Trail logo and would conform with NPS standards. The brochure would be a joint project of the Foundation and NPS, with NPS providing cartographic design, a draft of text material, and overall supervision of layout and style. The Foundation Publications Committee would assume responsibility for actual creation of “camera ready” material on a cost-sharing basis with NPS. Printing of 500,000 copies of the brochure would be by competitive bidding. Funds for printing would be raised by a Foundation ad hoc fund-raising committee. A schematic working draft, conveying the foldout style and conceptual format of the proposed brochure was available for viewing and comment during both groups’ meetings, and was approved by both.

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Henry W. Hamilton
1898-1984

W. Hamilton, “Ham”, as he was known by his many friends, passed away on June 16th of this year. The Hamiltons, from Marshall, Missouri, have been “regulars” at Foundation Annual Meetings since 1973. Henry suffered a stroke in March and was showing some signs of recovery prior to a second and massive stroke in June.

For many years he served as Saline County (Missouri) Agricultural Agent and he was active in civic affairs. He was especially devoted to his strong interests in history and archaeology. For 16 years he represented the American Council of Learned Societies. He served as a member and secretary of the National Committee for Archaeological Remains, a four-man committee that serves in an advisory capacity to the National Parks Service and the Smithsonian Institute. In 1976, he received the Alumni Achievement Award from Westminster College, Missouri. He was the first recipient of the highest honor accorded amateur archaeologists in the United States in 1992. He and Mrs. (Jean) Hamilton were named Preservation Couple of the Year in 1983 by the Missouri Heritage Trust.

In 1982, Hamilton’s experiences following World War I as a “Quaker Relief Officer on the Polish-Russian Border, 1923-1924” were revealed in a book, The Aftermath of War, written by Henry. Other writing achievements have centered on archaeological subjects as well as history, and shortly before his death he had completed mapping the Santa Fe Trail through Saline County, Missouri. This was a project of the Saline County Historical Society, an organization that he served as a long-time member.

Besides his wife, Jean, he is survived by a son, James Tyree Hamilton, St. Louis; a daughter Anne Hamilton Lobdell, Kansas City; and a brother, T.M. Hamilton of Miami, Missouri. Jean and his brother’s wife Leone Hamilton attended the recent Foundation meeting in Great Falls, where the Hamiltons’ many friends were able to extend condolences. In a letter to the editor, Jean commented: “Ham would have been the most unhappy invalid in the world. He crowded a lot of living into his 86 years and five days and touched the lives of so many people.”

2. See We Proceeded On, Vol. 8, No. 3, p. 3.
Montana Governor Creates the Montana Lewis & Clark Trail Advisory Council

From a News Release, State of Montana, Office of the Governor


The Advisory Council will represent Montana in promoting public awareness of the historical significance of the Lewis and Clark Trail. It will encourage the identification, development, and protection of historic sites and outdoor recreation resources along the Trail. The new council will coordinate activities with other local, state, and national groups interested in the Lewis and Clark Trail.

"Today [July 3, 1984] is a particularly appropriate day to announce the formation of this council," Schwiden said. "The Great Falls Centennial celebration has steered us in Montana history. Lewis and Clark were the early chroniclers of the Montana Territory, and they camped at White Bear Island [near Great Falls, Montana] on the Fourth of July 179 years ago. Their observations and contributions had a lasting impact on the growth of our nation. This council will elevate awareness of the importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to Montana and the rest of the nation."

Appointed to the Council are: Doug Allard, St. Ignatius; Bob Archibald, Helena; John Austin, Hamilton; Dr. Harry Fritz, Missoula; Marshall Johnson, Great Falls; Bob Saindon, Helena; William Sherman, Portland, Oregon; Gladys Silk, Glasgow; Harold Stearns, Helena; Margaret Warden, Great Falls; Wilbur Werner, Cut Bank; John Willard, Billings; and John Wilson, Helena. Margaret Warden will serve as chairman of the Advisory Council.

The news release from Governor Schwiden's office provides the following information concerning the thirteen appointees.

Allard is the owner and operator of the Flathead Indian Museum and Trading Post in St. Ignatius. He is a member of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, a former executive secretary, and is nationally recognized as an expert on Indian artifacts.

Archibald is currently the Director of the Montana Historical Society and will serve as a non-voting ex-officio member of the council.

Austin is a retired employee of the Northern Pacific Railway, where he worked from 1920 to 1956. He is a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and the Montana Historical Society.

Dr. Fritz is currently a history professor at the University of Montana, Missoula, where he has taught for the past 17 years. He has recently begun work on a book about the Lewis and Clark Expedition in Montana.

Johnson is Manager of the Cascade County Chapter of the American Red Cross and Administrator of the Montana Regional Blood Service. He is a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and the Foundation's (Great Falls, Montana) Portage Route Chapter.

Stearn is the Editor of Westmont Word, the Catholic newspaper for the Diocese of Western Montana. He is a member and past president of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage and is a published author on the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Sherman was born in Butte, raised in Helena, and attended Mount St. Charles Academy in Helena. He is incoming President (1984-1985) of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. Sherman also serves as a member of the Oregon Governor's Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. He has been active and instrumental in promoting the significance of the Lewis and Clark Trail and the nation's westward expansion.

Silk is currently Editor of the Glasgow (Montana) Courier, where she has been employed for the past 20 years. She is a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and the Foundation's affiliate the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society.

Stearn, a graduate of the University of Montana, is a former President of the Montana Historical Society. He is a retired newspaper publisher for the Times Clarion, which serves Wheatland and Golden Valley Counties in central Montana. A member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Stearns has written several articles about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Warden, a former state senator, is a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the State Preservation Review Board, and the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Werner is an attorney and a partner in the law firm of Werner, Nelson and Epstein of Cut Bank, Montana. He has been active in the identification and preservation of the Expedition's "Camp Disappointment" and the "Two Medicine River Fight Site" in Glacier and Pondera Counties near Cut Bank. He served as President of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in 1975-1976, and is a Past President and has continued as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Montana Historical Society.

Willard, a native of Augusta, is a retired cattle rancher. Presently residing in Billings, Montana, he is active in the Yellowstone Corral of the Westerners and is editor of that organization's publication Hoofprints. He is a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Wilson is currently administrator of the Montana Travel Promotion Division and will serve the Council as a non-voting ex-officio member.

1. The news release from the Montana Governor's office transcripts here fails to mention that Dr. Fritz is a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

(Governor Schwiden's Executive Order is reproduced on page 23.)

NPS Director and Oregon Governor Sign "Memorandum of Understanding"

Russell E. Dickerson, Director, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior and Oregon Governor Victor Atiyeh have signed the "Memorandum of Understanding Between the National Park Service and the State of Oregon". The document provides the details of the agreement between the State of Oregon and the National Park Service related to the "National Trails System Act" and the development and implementation specifically of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The coordination also names the "Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee" as the "lead agency" in Oregon "...to act as liaison with the NPS and coordinate the activities of other Federal entities to establish the Trail within Oregon." In Director Dickerson's cover letter to Governor Atiyeh, Dickerson states: "It is appropriate that Oregon is the first State to formalize its commitment to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. For many years, Oregon's efforts to interpret the Lewis and Clark Expedition and its significance to its citizens and visitors have been outstanding."
STATE OF MONTANA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 7-84
EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING THE
MONTANA LEWIS AND CLARK
TRAIL ADVISORY COUNCIL

WHEREAS, The Lewis and Clark Trail has great historical significance to the State of Montana; and
WHEREAS, it is important that Montana consults with other states and organizations concerned with the promotion and preservation of the Lewis & Clark Trail.
NOW, THEREFORE, I, TED SCHWINDEN, Governor of the State of Montana, by virtue of the authority vested in me pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State of Montana, specifically section 2-15-122, MCA, do hereby create the Lewis & Clark Trail Advisory Council.

I. PURPOSE
The advisory Council shall recommend to the Governor:
1. Ways to promote public awareness of the historical significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and encourage the identification, development, and protection of historical sites and outdoor recreational resources along the Lewis and Clark Trail.
2. Ways the Council can coordinate with other Montana Commissions, bureaus, agencies and boards regarding their activities that relate to the history of the Lewis and Clark Trail in order to foster state recognition of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and
3. Communications and activities with other Lewis and Clark Trail states; the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.; and federal departments, bureaus and committees concerned with the Lewis and Clark Trail, in order to coordinate and plan activities to foster state and national recognition of the significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, including promotion of the aims and recommendations of the Federal Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, which existed from 1964 to 1969.

II. COMPOSITION
The Council shall consist of 11 voting members and two ex-officio non-voting members who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The names and addresses of the members are:

III. DUTIES OF STATE AGENCIES
The Montana Historical Society shall provide staff support to the Advisory Council.

IV. COMPENSATION
The office of the Governor and the Department of Commerce shall jointly be responsible for compensating council members pursuant to section 2-15-122(5), MCA.

V. DURATION
This Council shall exist for two years from the effective date of this Executive Order.

This order is effective immediately.

GIVEN under my hand and the GREAT SEAL of the State of Montana, this 17th Day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Four.

(Signed)
TED SCHWINDEN, Governor

ATTEST:

(Signed)
JIM WALTERMIRE,
Secretary of State

We Proceeded On, November 1984

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News Note
A friendly letter from Elfreda Woodside, Dillon, Montana, to “Frenchy” Chuinard, speaks of her desire to join Foundation friends at the recent Annual meeting in Great Falls. Elfreda says, “I know you will have a wonderful time in Great Falls. They have planned so much. I would love to be with you, oh, so much. The spirit and mind is so willing, but the body cannot cooperate.” She tells of two bad falls during the past winter that, despite no broken bones, did not help her arthritic condition. Elfreda Woodside, along with the late E.E. “Boo” MacGillvra attended and represented Montana at the organizational meeting of the Foundation, in St. Louis, Missouri, June 27, 1970. In 1981, during the Foundation’s 13th Annual Meeting (the “Traveling Meeting”), Elfreda was given a certificate which extended to her the Foundation’s “Honorary Lifetime Member” status. Foundation friends may write her at: Parkview Acres Convalescent Home, 200 Oregon Avenue, Dillon, MT 98304.

Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals
“The Air Gun of Lewis & Clark” is the title of an article by Ashley Halsey, Jr. in the August 1984 (Vol. 132, No. 8) issue of American Rifleman. Halsey provides little new material on the subject and sometimes confuses information that has been the subject of earlier articles about the airgun that have been related in several periodicals and in We Proceeded On. He makes reference to Henry Stewart, Jr., (Chester Springs, PA) who has made specific studies of airguns and the Lewis and Clark airgun. Stewart addressed members on the subject at the Foundation’s 14th Annual Meeting, August 1982, at Philadelphia. Dr. Roy M. Chatters’ (Pullman, WA) monograph “The Not So Enigmatic Lewis and Clark Airgun” appeared in WPO, Vol. 3, No. 2, pages 4-6. Foundation members Stewart and Chatters have written extensively in several periodicals about airguns and especially about the Lewis and Clark airgun. Copies of the August 1984 issue of American Rifleman may still be available from the publisher at 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Remit $2.25 to cover cost and postage.
Montana Power Co. Provides $70,000 Funding for Construction of Great Falls Overlooks

Visitors to the Great Falls area will enjoy the fine new overlook facility when they visit Rainbow Falls, one of the many cataracts along the 18 mile stretch of the Missouri River observed and portaged around, in 1805 and 1806, by members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Montana Power Company, who own five dams and hydroelectric generating plants in this region, has committed $75,000 for the construction of this and other similar projects to create scenic parks and overlooks along the river. Several civic organizations, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and various crafts have joined with Montana Power to form the Riverfront Task Force for these cooperative undertakings. This facility is located six miles north on River Drive and is just two miles downriver from Giant Springs State Park. When completed there will be both an upper and lower observation deck, 40 feet above Rainbow Dam and 120 feet above the river. In the left hand illustration, Mr. Joe McElwain, Chairman of the Board of Montana Power, aided by a giant pair of scissors, assisted with the August 8, 1984, ribbon-cutting ceremonies.

We Proceeded On, November 1984
Rainbow Falls, Captain William Clark’s “Beautifull Cascade” is described on this attractive interpretive sign which is located on the deck of the new overlook facility — one of several structures funded by the Montana Power Company and to be constructed on the Missouri riverfront in the Great Falls, Montana area.

(Left to Right) Doug Eiken, North Dakota State Parks and Recreation Director; North Dakota Governor Allen Olson; and Sheila Robinson, past-president of the McLean County Historical Society. Governor Olson and Foundation member Sheila Robinson are holding the National Park Service logo that will be used to designate NPS Certified Sites along the Lewis and Clark Trail. The replica of the Expedition’s 1804-1805 Fort Mandan winter establishment near Washburn, McLean County, North Dakota is the first site to receive such certification. Charles Odegard, Regional Director, Midwest Region, NPS, presented the certification paperwork and the National Historic Trail logo to Sheila at the 16th Annual Meeting of the Foundation, August 1984, Great Falls, Montana. Commenting on the designation for the Fort Mandan site, Governor Olson said: “Thousands of travelers re-trace portions of the historic Lewis and Clark Trail each year. The designation as a Certified Site, the first of its kind in the eleven Lewis and Clark Trail states, will help us attract visitors to local sites increasing local tourism revenues. We welcome this development.”

Book Review
(con’t from page 19)

General Hamar in the disastrous battles against the Indians on the Maumee River (incited by the British who still held Fort Miami at Detroit). He fortunately missed the slaughter on the Wabash River, but was at the Battle of Fallen Timbers under Major General Mad Anthony Wayne and with Brigadier General James Wilkinson. This successful campaign resulted in the eventual withdrawal of the British from Detroit and their removal to Canada.

The remainder of the book mostly concerns William Clark and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It was after the Battle of Fallen Timbers that William Clark, now a Captain, met Meriwether Lewis, an Ensign, at Fort Greenville. Thom’s introduction of Lewis is not complimentary, and he presents him as hard, proud, and moody. Thom is also careless with facts, having Lewis, rather than another, accidentally wound the woman with the air-rifle. Throughout the book he displays a lack of knowledge about muzzle-loading firearms’ nomenclature and usage.

The author holds that Charbonneau was hired only to secure the services of his common-law wife, “Sacajawea” (always spelled with the “j”) and that he was of no merit. He furthers the fiction of romance between Clark and Sacagawea, to the point of Charbonneau twice being ready to murderously attack Clark. Sacagawea is depicted as an important guide from the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers — an area that she had never frequented — and there are imaginary details embellishing short quotations from the journals.

As fiction, the book is well done, powerful, and believable, but since the book is about real people and real events, it must be judged as history. In this reviewer’s opinion, it is flawed enough not to be a worthwhile addition to Lewis and Clark libraries.
Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and the Discovery of Montana

By Harry W. Fritz

Montana shares Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their troupe with the nine other western states they traversed. But if the Captains had a vote on the most significant territory they explored, they would surely choose Montana. Here, at the Marias River, Lewis and Clark solved the greatest geographical puzzle of the entire trek here, at the White Cliffs and the Great Falls, they encountered spectacular beauty. Here, on the Jefferson and Beaverhead Rivers, and in the Rockies they learned the harsh facts about the great continental midriff of America. Here they found wildlife beyond imagination, Indians helpful and hostile, and constant danger to life and limb. They entered a land unknown in any particular to the rest of the civilized world; they explored it and they explained it. They put Montana on the map.

On April 28, 1805, the U.S. Army Corps of Discovery, under the joint command of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, crossed the 104th degree of longitude and entered the territory we now call Montana. One hundred thirty-nine days later, on September 13, 1805, the Lewis and Clark Expedition left the state at Lolo Pass, returning via the same route on June 29, 1806. Clark departed Montana by the Yellowstone River on August 2, 1806, and Lewis followed on the Missouri five days later. All told, the Expedition spent more traveling time and camped more often in Montana than in any other modern state, made its most significant discoveries here, and encountered its greatest dangers. Montana was the geographic and scientific center of the Expedition of Discovery, and the written history of the state begins with the Journals of Lewis and Clark.

The spirit behind the discovery of Montana was the President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson. For twenty years Jefferson had searched for ways to explore the American West. An expedition up the Missouri River seemed the surest and quickest way to find a water route to the Pacific Ocean, and to establish an American presence beyond the Mississippi. That the West was foreign country did not bother Jefferson; his initial efforts — with the Virginia hero of the American Revolution, George Rogers Clark,3 with the idealistic John Ledyard,4 and with the French botanist Andre Michaux — occurred while Louisiana belonged to Spain. Indeed, Jefferson named Meriwether Lewis commander, and set about preparing for his duties, long before he purchased Louisiana from France.

3. William Clark's older brother by 18 years, (1752-1818).
4. World traveler and explorer, born 1751, Groton, Connecticut. In the early 1770's, he joined the British navy and in 1778-1779 accompanied Captain James Cook on his last voyage to the Pacific. In 1778, he first realized the possibilities of the Northwest for trade. His reports, published in 1793, as A Journal of Captain Cook's Last Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, was an influencing factor in Jefferson's interest in the far west. Twenty years prior to Lewis and the transfer of the territory to the United States in May 1803 meant only that the Lewis and Clark Expedition would not leave American soil until it crossed the Rocky Mountains in Montana.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was conceived in the spirit of the 18th-century Enlightenment. The Enlightenment, or Age of Reason, was an Atlantic intellectual movement which stressed order, rationality, scientific exactitude, and the regularity and harmony of nature. Its American exemplars were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and the Philadelphia scientific circle of Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Smith, Jr., Charles Willson Peale, who helped Meriwether Clark's travels to the Pacific coast. Ledyard attempted to reach the Pacific Northwest by transiting Europe and Siberia and crossing the Bering Straits to North America. He was thwarted in the attempt. He died in 1780 while arranging a trip into the interior of Africa.

5. French botanist and traveler. Monies were solicited in 1793 by the American Philosophical Society for westward exploration by Michaux (see, Twattes, L. & C. Journals, VII:202-203). Suspected to be a spy, his travels and intention to reach the Pacific ended in the State of Kentucky.
Lewis prepare for the Expedition. Scientifically, the Enlightenment emphasized the collection and classification of the earth’s plants and animals, and an explanation of its natural and physical wonders. Evidence and proof were its cardinal tenets; discovery and documentation its highest priorities.

Lewis and Clark were the Enlightenment’s advance agents in Montana. Their duties, as assigned by Jefferson, were preeminently scientific — to explore, to discover, to “take care of observations,” “to form yourself, by inquiry, of the character & extent of the country,” to acquire knowledge. Specifically, they were instructed in geography, astronomy, ethnology, climatology, mineralogy, meteorology, botany, ornithology, and zoology. Neither Lewis nor Clark was a trained scientist. But most scientists in Jeffersonian America were not “trained” in the modern sense. Rather, they absorbed and exemplified the spirit of the age — the spirit of inquiry, of observation, of disciplined curiosity. Two incidents on the Expedition illustrate the Enlightenment’s mania for information. When Lewis killed a rattlesnake on the Missouri, he dutifully reported that “It had 176 scutae on the abdomen and 25 on the tail.” And when the men landed a mess of steelhead trout with a bush drag, Lewis counted all 528 of them.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was therefore a natural science expedition. The explorers discovered and described some 155 new plants, flowers, shrubs and trees between St. Louis and the Pacific. Most of these new additions to scientific knowledge were found west of the Divide, during the Expedition’s lengthy sojourns at Fort Clatsop and Camp Chopunnish. But thirty-one indigenous Montana Flora were described in the journals, from the brittle opuntia, a prickly pear, found on May 20, 1805, near the mouth of the Musselshell to the white-margined spurge, unearthed on July 26, 1806, on the Marias River. Meriwether Lewis, the Expedition’s premier naturalist, collected plants throughout the length and breadth of Montana, but especially during the party’s rest stops at the Marias, at the Great Falls, and at Traveler’s Rest. Twenty-one of the thirty-one Montana specimens grew near these locations. Montana’s most distinctive flora were first spotted by these pioneering botanizers. Four specimens new to science still bear the name of their discoverer, including Lewis’s wild flax (Linum lewisii), Lewis’s monkey flower (Mimulus lewisii), and Lewis’s syringa (Philadelphus lewisii). Others, like the western paper birch, the leafy thistle, and the narrowleaf cottonwood, still decorate the state. And on the morning of July 1, 1806, at the mouth of Lolo Creek, Meriwether Lewis first uncovered what is now the Montana state flower, a brand-new species, Lewisia rediviva, the rock rose, or bitterroot.

The Corps of Discovery lived off the land in Montana, but also off the water. Private Silas Goodrich was the Expedition’s fisherman, and on June 13, 1805, the day Lewis discovered the Great Falls, he hooked the Expedition’s first cutthroat trout, with its deep black speckles, “long sharp teeth,” and “a small dash of red on each side behind the front ventral fins.” Once called Salmo clarkii, the cutthroat is now known as Salar lewisii. Three other fishes — the goldeye, the mountain sucker, and the sauger — were identified by Montana’s first ichthyologists. Two kinds of turtles and three different snakes, including the prairie rattler, the western hog-nosed snake, and the ubiquitous western garter snake were also properly labeled.

Ornithology was the great avocation of early American science. Prominent bird-collectors like Charles Willson Peale, Alexander Wilson, and Thomas Jefferson himself were associated with the Expedition of Lewis and Clark and anxiously awaited its feathered finds. The explorers did not disappoint their friends. They counted fifty-one birds (including some subspecies) new to science, including thirty-one in Montana. The sage grouse, the Pacific nighthawk, the pinyon jay, and the long-billed curlew, among others, still dot Montana’s fields and skies. Most distinctive was Lewis’s woodpecker, Asyndesmus lewisii, first encountered on July 20, 1805 north of Helena. (Unfortunately Clark’s nutcracker, or Clark’s crow, was first seen in Idaho, and the Montana horned owl appeared initially in North Dakota!) But on June 22, 1805, near Great Falls, the explorers spotted what is now the state bird of Montana, the western meadowlark.

Larger mammals also greeted Lewis and Clark. Skunks, packrats, ground squirrels and porcupines were amusing varieties new to science, as were the swift fox, the mountain lion, the bighorn or mountain sheep, and the moose. One large animal, however, quickly captured the explorers’ attention. The grizzly bear, ursus horribilis, introduced itself to Meriwether Lewis on his first full day in Montana, and came to occupy more space in his journals than any other creature. Far down the Missouri he had listened incredulously to reports of the great white bear. Increasingly he had spotted tracks and other signs along the river. Now he was “anxious to meet with some of these bear,” since “the Indians give a very formidable account of the ferocity of this animal.” But the first grizzlies spotted by the Expedition quickly scurried off.

North Dakota grizzly bears ran away, but Montana grizzlies charged. On April 29, 1805, Lewis shot one which “pursued me seventy or eighty yards.” Though he was astonished by “the wounds they will bear before they can be put to death,” he was not yet impressed: “in the hands of skilful riflemen they are by no

(continued on page 28)
means as formidable or dangerous as they have been represented." Six days later, however, he marvelled at a grizzly bear which took ten shots, five through the lungs, to kill, and he found "that the curiosity of our party is pretty well satisfied with respect to this animal." And when a single bear scattered six hunters, driving two of them off a twenty-foot cliff into the river and driving in after them, Lewis was convinced. Thereafter he wrote admiringly of "the farocity of those tremendous animals"; he sent hunters out only in pairs; and when a grizzly chased him into the Missouri near Great Falls he could only wonder why fate had spared him.

Medical prowess in Jefferson's America is epitomized by Benjamin Franklin's gibe that whenever he saw two physicians together, he looked up to watch the buzzards congregate. Doctors were a last resort; a patient at death's door called upon one to pull through. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the Lewis and Clark Expedition did not burden itself with the services of a physician. The "heroic" remedies of the day — purges, bleedings, emetics, cathartics — could be administered by anyone, and if one cure failed any other might suffice. Lewis's knowledge of medicine, acquired from his mother, a reputable phlebotomist, and from the phlebotomist Benjamin Rush, together with his materia medica purchased in Philadelphia, constituted the Expedition's only defense against illness and injury. Systematically administered throughout Montana, Dr. Lewis's patients survived despite his prescriptions.

Routine ailments plagued the Corps. Icy rivers, diet deficiencies, sharp stones and prickly pear, and the steady strain of daily work caused accidents, rheumatism, dysentery, boils, "tumors" and fevers. Glauber salts, a laxative; laudanum, a solution of opium in alcohol; and frequent bleedings somehow brought relief. Benjamin Rush recommended that up to three-quarters of a patient's blood supply be removed; relaxation, he noted surprisingly, was immediate. Lewis once bled Joseph Whitehouse "plentifully" with his penknife; "it answered very well." But three major medical problems marked the passage through Montana. Sacagawea became deathly ill at the Marias. Clark "bleed" her at least twice, and gave her a "dose of salts"; she worsened. She complained all night and became "excessively bad"; her case was "somewhat dangerous." Lewis believed "her disorder originated principally from an obstruction of the mensis in consequence of taking could"; Clark applied a poultice "externally to her region." She might have had gonorrhea. Finally Lewis resorted to the sulphuric waters of a local spring, supplemented by oil of vitriol, saltpeter and laudanum. Amazingly, Sacagawea recovered.

Lewis himself, hiking to the Great Falls, was seized with "violent pain in the intestines" and high fever. He boiled chokecherry twigs in water "until a strong black decoction of an astrangent bitter taste was produced." Two pints at hour intervals brought a miraculous recovery; the next day he hiked twenty-seven miles. At Three Forks Clark, fatigued, feverish and bilious, revealed to Lewis that he "had not had a passage for several days," Lewis prescribed five of Dr. Rush's "Bilious Pills," a particularly powerful diaphoretic known as "Rush's Thunderbolts," and Clark was up and about the next day. In all cases, recovery was a tribute not to the medicine but to the patient's constitution.

Thomas Jefferson's instructions to Meriwether Lewis were explicitly geographical. Lewis was to "explore the Missouri river," especially the "interesting points of portage between the heads of the Missouri & the water offering the best communication with the Pacific Ocean." Herein lies the heart and soul of the voyage of discovery — the search for a waterway across the North American continent. From the time of Christopher Columbus the quest for a "Northwest Passage" had inspired generations of explorers. Lewis and Clark laid the issue, once and for all, to rest. There was no north-west passage. The Expedition was "negatively successful" — it reached the Pacific Ocean, but only after an arduous, overland crossing of the Rocky Mountains put the best light on it. "We have discovered the most practicable route which dose exist across the continent by means of the navigable branches of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers," he told Jefferson. He then described a "passage by land of 340 miles from the Missouri to the Kooskooske."13 As "the most formidable part of the tract... of this distance 200 miles is along a good road, and 140 over tremendous mountains which for 60 miles are covered with eternal snows." Not the most sanguine navigator could long deny to the dream of a "direct & practicable water communication across this continent."

These immense if disheartening geographical discoveries took place in western Montana. Here the explorers confronted not the rolling ranges of Virginia's Blue Ridge mountains but the awesome spires of the Rockies. Here navigable rivers like the Potomac and the Ohio did not head within fifty miles and flow to opposite watersheds. No single "height-of-land" defined the river systems of the West. Instead, range after range of stony mountains — fifty-three of them in Montana alone — posed an insuperable barrier to water transport. By reaching the Pacific, the Expedition was a smashing success. By the lights of its patron and the dreams of its perpetrators, it was a failure. Lewis and Clark ran aground in Montana.

Nor did they discover the shortest and fastest route to the Pacific. A succeeding generation headed up the Platte River and across South Pass on the wagon trail to Oregon. Only a succession of trappers and traders came up the Missouri in the wake of Lewis and Clark, and contrary to their expectations the mountain men rarely crossed the Rockies. Instead they were back down the river to St. Louis and the east. Not until fifty years later did Isaac Stevens and John Mullan seek to popularize the route of the Expedition, and not until the arrival of the railroads did Montana become a crossroads of trade. "Those tremendous mountains" still define the character of the state.

Lewis and Clark were probably not even the first white men in Montana. Though hard evidence is lacking, individual Spanish, British and French traders had doubtless set foot on the land. Stones and carvings discovered in Montana bear dates as early as 1713. Duncan McGillivray14 may have arrived in November 1844.

13. This is the present-day Clearwater River in northern Idaho.
14. A nephew of Simon McTavish, a fur trader and entrepreneur and partner in the (old) Northwest Co., and a founder of the New Northwest Company, McTavish placed McGillivray in charge of an (1800-1801) attempt to establish a suitable fur trading route across the Rocky Mountains. With David Thompson accompanying him, they failed to find a pass through the mountains.
the state of Montana should insist on restoring the honors originally accorded to the lesser members of the Expedition, and should bestow the names of Lewis and Clark on the mountain passes they separately crossed.

Strangely, it appears that the Captains named no mountains in Montana, but Mounts Fields, Drewyer, Patrick Gass, and Frazier, named after five members of the party (there were two Field brothers), stand today just south of Glacier Park and east of the Continental Divide. About 13 miles due north of Bozeman, Sacagawea Peak rises to an elevation of 9665 feet. Modern Montanans have also honored the Expeditions Captains with a railroad service point named Meriwether, just west of Cut Bank, and the Clark Fork River, flowing west from Missoula, bears the co-captain’s name. There is a Lewis and Clark County and a Lewis and Clark National Forest, and a literary miscellanea of streets, shopping centers, caverns, monuments, and interpretive signs along the highways. Montana owes much of its modern identity to the Expedition of Lewis and Clark.

Montana shares Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and their troupe with the nine other western states they traversed. But if the Captains had a vote on the most significant territory they explored, they would surely choose Montana. Here the pivotal experiences of the Expedition occurred. Here, at the Marias River, Lewis and Clark solved the greatest geographical puzzle of the entire trek. Here, at the White Cliffs and the Great Falls, they encountered spectacular beauty. Here, on the Jefferson and Beaverhead rivers, and in the Rockies, they learned the harsh facts about the great continental midriff of America. Here they found wildlife beyond imagination, Indians helpful and hostile, and constant danger to life and limb. They entered a land unknown in any particular to the rest of the civilized world; they explored it and they explained it. They put Montana on the map.

**Book Reviews**

Dover Publications, Inc., New York, have added a new coloring book to their “Dover Coloring Books” series. This “The Lewis and Clark Expedition Coloring Book” featuring line drawings by artist Peter F. Copeland. The book consists of 45 picture subjects with related captions on fine paper stock that portray incidents relevant to the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition. Although the descriptive text does not state so, it is assumed that coloring may be accomplished with crayons or watercolors. Page size is 8½ X 11 inch and color illustrations appear on all outside and inside covers. Readers familiar with the drawings contained in the National Geographic Society volume In the Footsteps of Lewis and Clark, by Gerald S. Snyder, will note that Dover’s artist Copeland has borrowed heavily from much of the drawings done for the earlier Geographic Society’s book by artist Richard Schlect. Connoisseurs of the art work of Charles M. Russell, Karl Bodmer, and George Catlin will readily agree that several of artist Copeland’s line drawings are near tracings of those artists’ work. Copies of the Dover publication may be obtained or ordered through your local bookseller. Publisher’s recommended sales price is $2.50.

Fire Arms of the American West, 1803-1865, by Louis A. Garavaglia and Charles G. Worman, Univer- sity of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque 1984. 402 pages plus xii, illustrations, bibliography, and index. $35.00.

This volume has received favorable reviews. Charles Hanson in the The Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly states: “Something on the order of 40 percent of the book is devoted to military guns. However, the text does far more than to recount descriptions of the various models used by cavalrymen, infantrymen, rangers and dragoons. There is a wealth of information on the guns actually on hand at various frontier forts and those actually used in frontier service by various military units.

“Of special interest are the authors’ comments concerning the Harper’s Ferry rifles used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The exact nature of these rifles is becoming a subject of discussion by collectors and students generally.”


“Book News” a publication of the Iowa State University Press provides the following information concerning this volume: Written by John C. Greene, professor of history (continued on page 30)
at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, the book traces the development of science in the United States from 1780 to the 1820s, and presents the first comprehensive systematic account of the development of American Science in the early national period. He traces the contributions of Thomas Jefferson in his enthusiastic support of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the study of Indian mounds and Indian languages, the exhuming of the first mastodon skeleton, and many other facets of the gathering impetus in American scientific development. . . . Green examines the long term benefits resulting from the Lewis and Clark Expedition in describing the flora, fauna, climate, geography, and paleontology of the new world west of the Mississippi River. . . . Author Greene comments: "There was Thomas Jefferson, no great scientist himself, but a tower of strength and encouragement to those who were. Author of the Notes on the State of Virginia, president of the American Philosophical Society, discoverer of the megalonyx, instigator of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, friend of Humboldt, Volney, Peale, Wilson, Ellicott, Mansfield, and many others, he became a symbol of American respect for science and faith in its power to promote human progress. It was indeed the Age of Jefferson."

The Editor and the Foundation’s Publications Committee welcome manuscripts dealing with the many aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition for publication in We Proceeded On.

Manuscripts (typewritten double spaced) may be forwarded to the Editor or to any member of the Publications Committee (addresses are listed in the Publisher’s Plate on page 2). As a non-profit entity, neither the Foundation nor We Proceeded On, is in a position to offer honorariums for published manuscripts. Contributors will receive ten copies of the issue in which their article is published.

Many of the individuals who took part in the nine day reenactment of the Expedition’s portage gathered to help host the reception for annual meeting attendees at the Charles M. Russell Museum. Museum Director Ray Steele assembled an outstanding exhibit of Lewis and Clark art work and memorabilia from collections and museums throughout the nation. The opening of the exhibition and the reception was a special event for the 16th Annual Meeting. The display remained in place at the museum through September 1984.

Pictured above in front of the museum and the Bob Scriber statue of Charles M. Russell, in their reenactment costumes, are members of The Lewis and Clark Portage Reenactment group. Their names and the Expedition member they portrayed are listed on this page.

Captain Lewis — Dick Martin
Captain Clark — Ron Paulick
Sacagawea — Lynne Dullum
Toussaint Charbonneau — Brad Cobb
George Drouillard — Pat Dains
York — Ozell Johnson
Sargeant Ordway — Dr. Ron Peterson
Sargeant Gass — Bob Burns
Sargeant Pryor — James Beaualier

Privates
William Bratton — Kristi DuBois
John Collins — Scott Fadness
John Colter — Dr. David Johnson
Peter Cruzatte — Mary Eusterman
Joseph Field — Eddie Inman
Reuben Field — Bob Bartman
Robert Frazier — Bert Lindler
George Gibson — Del Henry
Silas Goodrich — Doug Smith
Jordan Benson
Hugh Hall — Rebecca Rogers
Thomas Howard — Bob Erickson
Carl Clark
Hugh McNeal — George Moore
John Potts — Mike Taylor
George Shannon — Kathleen Mahoney
John Shields — Jack Nottingham
John Thompson — Len Kopec
William Werner — Steve Taylor
Joseph Whitehouse — Joanne Bender
Alexander Willard — Dwight Smith
Ben Rangel
Richard Windsor — Doug Harazymenik
Peter Wiser — Dale Yonkin

Engages/Boatmen
Francis Labich — John Kung
Baptiste Lepage — Roger Maddox

Young engagé — Phillip Paulick
Newfoundland Dog
Scannon — Capt. Benjamin’s Portage
Supporting individuals for making the Portage Reenactment the great success it was are the following: Equipment, Transportation, Misc. Support — Dr. George Eusterman; Canoe Builder — Gary Olds; Historian, Ella Mae Howard; Logistics, Bob Doerk.

Members of the reenactment group specifically acknowledge the inspiration, encouragement and funding received from the Great Falls Centennial Committee.

Ozellik Johnson portrayed York for the Portage Reenactment.

We Proceeded On, November 1984
Reenactment of the Expedition’s 18 Mile Portage — Great Falls Centennial Event

By William P. Sherman

It was a bold concept to recreate the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri River as it happened in June and July 1805, and on the exact same dates in June and July 1984. The reenactment was a special activity and event related to the 1884-1984 Centennial Celebration of the city of Great Falls, Montana.

To duplicate the Corps of Discovery, person by person (even to including the big Newfoundland dog Scannon); to duplicate the dress, including leather clothing and moccasins; to have the same food, including buffalo meat and other native foods as well as rations of grog (“Tafia” or “Taffee”); to use the same primitive tools in the construction of dug-out canoes and serviceable wagons; and to follow, as nearly as possible, the same 17½ mile portage route used by the exploring party, was a tremendous undertaking. Believe it or not, it got done!

It would take a full issue of We Proceeded On to do justice to the total effort. The illustrations on this and the two pages that follow provide some glimpses of this outstanding event, and here are some additional highlights.

The first day out of their “lower portage camp”, they killed a rattlesnake, skinned it out, cooked it, and ate it. On the second day they sent out their black-powder hunters who killed a deer (with the special blessing of the Montana Fish and Game Department) which they also prepared, cooked and ate.

I was present for part of the reenactment, and first encountered the portage travelers as they were proceeding up the lower end of their “Willow Run” (today’s Box Elder Creek). I watched them pass by and then disappear into the distance up that great green swale. Viewing the reenactment was an electrifying experience that almost buckled my knees. What I was viewing so nearly duplicated the original 1805 experience (179 years ago) that I had to convince myself that I was not looking at the original portage undertaking, traversing the identical route! What a tiny, tiny group it was in that vast, vast land! How terribly vulnerable they were to accident, weather, difficult terrain, disease, and perhaps hostile Indians (though they encountered none). The feeling swept over me that God, Himself, must have wanted the Expedition to succeed — see illustrations on pages 32 and 33.

Along the portage route the reenactment group held a special ceremony and provided entertainment at a convalescent center which was near one of their night camps. With proper rites they bestowed replicas of the Jefferson Peace Medals upon the several landowners along their route of travel, who had graciously permitted them to pass. At the final portage encampment at the White Bear Island site — above the confluence of the Sun (the Expedition’s “Medicine”) River with the Missouri — the public was invited to share the last of their roast buffalo and the grog. It was delicious!

During the time that the reenactment activity was being organized there was a community search to select the Sacagawea for the event. The girl chosen was a perfect choice for the role, even to the papoose and cradle board on her back.

The Great Falls Tribune reported the daily progress of the nine day event, including full color illustrations on the newspaper’s front page. It took nine months of hard and dedicated work by an enthusiastic and devoted group under the able leadership and direction of Captains Meriwether Lewis (Dick Martin) and William Clark (Ron Paulick) to make The Lewis and Clark Portage Reenactment happen. And when it happened it was an outstanding event!

1. Bill Sherman journeyed to Great Falls in late June 1984 to represent the Foundation at the reenactment.
2. Webster’s Dictionary says: “... a West Indian rum made especially from distilled sugarcane juice.”
4. Lynne Dullum, Great Falls, Montana, Native American of ¼ Chipewa-Cree descent.

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Reenactment of the Expedition’s 18 Mile Portage — Great Falls Centennial Event

(Standing, left to right) Charbonneau (Brad Cobb), Captain Clark (Ron Paulick), York (Ozell Johnson), Sacagawea (Lynn Dullum), and Captain Lewis (Dick Martin).

Ruth and Bob Burns’ Newfoundland dog, Captain Benjamin’s Portage, portrayed the Expedition’s “Scannon”. See also, WPO, Vol. 7, No. 2, page 16.

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We Proceeded On, November 1984

Illustrations were taken during the Portage Reenactment by Bill Sherman.
Foundation Funded and Supported Essay Contests Worthwhile Educational Activity.

Laura Sprague, Rowan County High School, Kentucky, was this year's grand prize winner of the Lewis and Clark Essay Contest, a cooperative activity of the Kentucky Junior Historical Society and the Foundation. At the organization's annual convention held at Owensboro, Kentucky, April 28, 1984, Foundation Director James P. Ronda, journeyed from his busy teaching schedule at Youngstown State University, Ohio, to make the award presentation. Prior to making the presentation to Miss Sprague Dr. Ronda addressed the assembled gathering of some 750 Junior Society Members. His subject related to the "nine young men" from Kentucky and their contributions to the successful exploring enterprise. This is the second year that the Foundation has joined with the Kentucky Junior Historical Society for the sponsorship of a Lewis and Clark essay contest. The Foundation has provided both funding for the $100 Grand Prize and an attractive framed award certificate.

One of the Foundation's activities has been the funding and support of Lewis and Clark essay contests. The Foundation's Young Adults Activity Committee strongly feels that an interest in the history and heritage of the famous exploring enterprise should be encouraged. The study of the Expedition proper and the individuals who made it a successful accomplishment provides ample subject material for essay composition. In 1979, Bob Saindon, Glasgow, Montana, broke ground with a successful essay and art contest for children in the Valley County (Montana) schools. The contests sponsored by the Kentucky Junior Historical Society in 1983 and 1984, and the 1984 contests in the schools in the Great Falls, Montana area, also accomplished the purpose of the activity.

The Foundation will work in two ways with organizations and school systems who wish to develop contests. The Foundation will provide modest funding for contest prizes, and the winners will be awarded the Foundation's "Youth Achievement Award" framed certificate. The handsome certificate names the winner, the Foundation, and the cooperating sponsor of the contest.

Organizations or school systems wishing to sponsor a Lewis and Clark essay or art contest should develop their own contest rules and guidelines along with a request for the funding of prize monies. This information and request should be submitted for approval to the Foundation's Secretary (address on page two of We Proceeded On). The Secretary will forward this to the Chairman of the Young Adults Activity Committee and the Monetary Grants Committee. The committees' consideration and response will be forthcoming promptly.

1. Saindon now resides in Helena, Montana. In 1978-1979 he was President of the Foundation.


President Bob Doerk, Portage Route Chapter of the Foundation, made the presentations of the prize money and framed certificates to the winners of the Lewis and Clark Essay Contests. The contests were jointly sponsored by the local Montana schools, the Portage Route Chapter, and the Foundation. (Left) Brian Kaufman, C.M. Russell High School, Great Falls was the recipient of the award for senior high school students, and (right) Kevin Kenter, Conrad, Montana, received the junior high school award.

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


WPO Publication No. 2, July 1977
"Our Dog Scannon - Partner in Discovery"

WPO Publication No. 3, July 1978
A reprint of Biddle's 1925 monograph concerning the acquisition and preservation of the 800 foot high landmark on the Columbia River. Lewis and Clark described the geologic formation in 1805-1806. Annotations by Robert E. Lange.

WPO Publication No. 4, December 1980
"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 Ruich; "Some Thoughts on the Death of Sergeant Charles Floyd", by E.G. Chuinard, M.D.; "Expansion of the Fur Trade Following Lewis and Clark", by Charles E. Hanson, Jr.

WPO Publication No. 5, August 1981
"Thirteenth Annual Meeting - Visit to the Missoula County Courthouse - The Edgar Samuel Paxson Murals", compiled by Robert E. Lange

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

Dr. Cutright 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. Cutright's fine monograph.

WPO Publication No. 7, May 1984
Lewis's Woodpecker - Clark's Nutcracker

Color portraits of birds whose names memorialize the surnames of Captains Lewis and Clark. Reproduced from color paintings by Marie Nonnastr Bohlen through the courtesy of Fawcett Publications and publisher Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Two 8 X 10 inch portraits with descriptive captions on fine paper stock in authentic color, and suitable for framing.

For more information concerning the ornithology of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, see We Proceeded On, Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3, May 1984.

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.
News Notes:
As a personal service to Foundation members who may be interested, Sheila Robinson, Coleharbor, North Dakota, has 13/16 x 1 inch metal Lewis and Clark logo pins finished in gold, rich burgundy and white. This is a reproduction of the familiar Lewis and Clark logo developed by the Congressional Lewis and Clark Trail Commission (1964-1969).
Pins may be ordered from Sheila Robinson, Rural Route, Coleharbor, ND 58531. Please specify: tack back, or pin with safety catch. Enclose your check, made payable to Sheila, for $2.50 (which includes postage). Contact Sheila for quantity (10 or more) price.

At the Foundation's Board of Directors meeting, August 4, 1984, a By-law change was adopted and later approved by the membership. Wilbur Werner, chairman of the By-laws Committee presented the revision to the members at a general meeting. The change discontinued Article III, Section 3.3, sub (h). (See Member’s Handbook, page 10). In place of this discontinued verbiage, an additional paragraph has been added to Article II, Section 2.3, which reads:

Entities, following organization, may apply for a "New Entity Financial Grant" for the purpose of assisting with organizational expenses (stationery, postage, etc.). The Foundation will fund such a request provided the new entity meets certain requirements with regard to establishing its geographical area, and its continuing activity and vitality. Information about, and an application for, this grant may be secured from the Foundation's Membership Secretary.

The By-law revision greatly simplifies the Foundation’s participation and desire to offer financial assistance to a newly organized entity.

Good News! When Ruth and Bob Lange, and Irving Anderson, homeward bound from the Great Falls annual meeting, stopped at the Expedition’s site of their September-October 1805 Canoe Camp near Orofino, Idaho, they were pleased to see that a new historical marker had been installed. For several years the original marker had been depreciating, and had finally been taken down. Idaho’s marking of the trail of the explorers is numerous and are excellently done in the attractive format shown here.

THE FOUNDATION NEEDS THE CONTINUED INTEREST AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEWIS AND CLARK ENTHUSIASTS ON A NATION-WIDE BASIS. WE HOPE, IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A MEMBER, THAT YOU WILL CONSIDER LENDING YOUR SUPPORT TO THE FOUNDATION. IF YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, A PROSPECTUS DESCRIBING THE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH A MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, WILL BE FORWARDED PROMPTLY. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THE SECRETARY.