“Meet Me In St. Louis” Has a Special Significance for Members of the Foundation Who Plan To Attend the 17th Annual Meeting — August 4 - 7, 1985 —

By Winifred “Winnie” George

The ‘Metro St. Louis’ (St. Louis, St. Charles, and southern Illinois) members of the Foundation are enthusiastic about the plans for the organization’s 17th Annual Meeting to be headquartered at St. Louis’s Holiday Inn Riverfront across the street from the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, the 630 foot high Gateway Arch. From the Holiday Inn you easily step from the present to the past. In the downtown area fully restored historic landmarks are intermingled with soaring new buildings dominated by the Gateway Arch. The Arch and Museum (a National Park facility) is a monument to our nation’s westward expansion which began when Lewis and Clark outfitted and launched their Expedition from Camp DuBois and St. Louis, and St. Charles in 1804 — all in the Metro St. Louis area.

Currently planned activities include:

- A visit to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Gateway Arch) where NPS guides will conduct members through the Museum of Westward Expansion with special emphasis on the David Muench giant photo murals of scenes along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

- A short trip to Cahokia (Illinois) sites where Lewis and Clark visited, recruited men, obtained supplies and acquired information. We will include an interpretive visit to Cahokia Mounds Historic Site.

- A trip to Lewis and Clark State Park at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, near Hartford and Wood River, Illinois — the site of the Expedition’s Camp DuBois (“Camp Wood”), the exploring party’s winter establishment 1803-1804. Visit to the Memorial.

1. Winifred George is an ardent Lewis and Clark enthusiast, has been a regular attendee at Foundation Annual Meetings, and is the 1st Vice President of the St. Louis Visitors’ Center, a volunteer, not-for-profit, organization.


3. See We Proceeded On: Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 1, 3; Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 3; Vol. 8, No. 2, p. 15.

- A visit to the Missouri Botanical Gardens with time to roam through these world famous gardens and to hear a lecture about the Expedition’s botanical activities and about Henry Shaw who founded the gardens.

- A field trip with interpretive speaker to General Daniel Bissell House, which is close to the site of William Clark’s home and very similar to it. Drive through O’Fallon Park, Bellefontaine Cemetery (Clark’s Tomb) and to the Old Cathedral (Clark’s funeral).

- A dinner and special program at the Missouri Botanical Gardens (continued on page 4)
**President Sherman's Message**

As of January 11th, we have no further news regarding the untimely death of past-president and treasurer Clarence Decker. The investigation continues. Rewards for the identification of his assailant have been posted by East Alton and Wood River, Illinois groups. We will keep you informed of any new developments.

Clarence kept very orderly and meticulous records and thanks to the full and intelligent cooperation of Clarence's son, Bob Decker, and the bank in East Alton, we were able to collect the Foundation's financial assets (and records) swiftly and accurately. It was added good fortune to find Foundation member John Walker here in Portland, well qualified and willing to assume the role of Treasurer. Within ten days following Clarence's death we had bridged the death and were back in business.

John Walker is a principal in Assets Management, Inc. He is an investment advisor, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and ideally suited to handling Foundation financial assets. I am particularly pleased that our new treasurer is located in Portland. Almost all of the financial transactions of the Foundation involve and originate with our Membership Secretary, Ruth Lange, and with Bob Lange, editor for our *We Proceeded On* publications. All of the membership dues remittances and all of the invoices involved with the development and publication of each issue of our magazine *We Proceeded On* and other WPO Supplementary Publications are carefully assembled, documented and processed in the Lange household.

Local access to the organization's treasurer simplifies the work load, saving time, much postage expense and mail transit time, and communications. I hope that many members will take the time at next August's St. Louis Annual Meeting to thank John Walker for his interest and willingness to maintain the Foundation's financial continuity.

On another matter: Every non-profit organization that I belong to has asked me, during the past two years, to consider increasing my annual contribution, or to consider upgrading my membership level or classification. Operating costs have been increasing for all non-profit groups and upgrading membership levels is a great help toward avoiding increased dues. Our upgraded
categories are: “Sustaining Membership” — $25.00 annually; “Supporting Membership” — $50.00 annually; and “Contributing Membership” — $100.00 annually. Our present membership stands at about 725 members, and of this total we have 64 “Sustaining Members”, four “Supporting Members”, and ten “Contributing Members”.

Due to increased costs of paper, printing, and postage, our We Proceeded On publication is no longer self-supporting. Rather than having to raise general membership dues (an action that will necessarily increase administration and printing expenses) I’m going to suggest that the membership committee include a request with each membership renewal solicitation that will ask for consideration for upgrading your membership category, if you deem it appropriate. I think that we can do much better than we have been doing to date, and the Foundation will benefit from your added support.

John Logan Allen, Professor of Geography, University of Connecticut, and the author of the fine volume Passage Through the Garden: Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest, has accepted my invitation to be our Annual Banquet Speaker for the Foundation’s 17th Annual Meeting in St. Louis, and I’m tremendously pleased. Winifred George and her people in St. Louis are determined to make our meeting there this year, our best ever. Be sure you plan to be in St. Louis, August 4-7, 1985. See details on page 1, this issue of We Proceeded On.

And, out of the blue, a sad, yet heartfelt message! The Alton Banking & Trust Co. of East Alton, Illinois, advises that Clarence Decker has left the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation a handsome bequest of $25,000, plus a 1/24th share of any estate residual. Legal processes being what they are, the Foundation might not actually receive any monies for eighteen to twenty-four months.

This announcement reopened a wound and generated regrets that the bequest was triggered in an “untimely” fashion. But it is a warm feeling to be reminded of Clarence’s total devotion to our Foundation and to realize that he projected that care and concern beyond his own lifetime span.

Bill Sherman, President


We Proceeded On, February 1985

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If You Are a Collector of Lewis and Clark Literature

You Will Wish to Acquire a Copy of the Foundation’s Supplementary Publication

WPO PUBLICATION NO. 8

“MERIWETHER LEWIS AND WILLIAM CLARK AND THE DISCOVERY OF MONTANA”

By Harry W. Fritz, 33 pages, maps and illustrations

Dr. Fritz, Professor of History, University of Montana, Missoula, presented this paper at the 16th Annual Meeting Banquet, August 8, 1984. In his fine writing style, and backed with extensive knowledge, this is a recapitulation of the exploring party’s discovery, experiences, and documentation in the great state of Montana. It was in present-day Montana where the Expedition traveled the most miles, spent the most “traveling days”, and overcame one of their greatest obstacles to their favorite river travel (the Great Falls of the Missouri), and established their most numerous night encampments. Eminent historian Donald Jackson, commented in a letter to We Proceeded On editor Bob Lange: “I enjoyed the experience of reading a history professor who had done his homework. His banquet address makes for a good, quick reference to the Expedition’s time and itinerary in Montana.”

Order from: WPO Publications, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Enclose $3.00 to cover publication costs and postage.

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Headwaters Chapter
New Montana Entity

Foundation President Bill Sherman and Membership Secretary Ruth Lange have received notice of the formation of a new Foundation chapter in south-central Montana, consisting of members residing in Gallatin, Madison, Park, Beaverhead, Sweetgrass, and Stillwater Counties. Donald F. Nell, Bozeman, Montana, spearheaded the interest and organization of the chapter and will serve as its first president. The charter meeting took place on December 12, 1984, and two meetings have been held since that date. The group has committed itself to holding four quarterly meetings annually with meeting content dealing specifically with the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. As of the date of this announcement the following 16 individuals have joined together for that purpose:

Donald F. Nell, President; John E. Taylor, Vice President; Jean Schmidt, Secretary; Teddy Saem, Treasurer; Merrill G. Burlingame; Richard Ellis; Deanne C. Eppler; John Fellerhoff; Douglas Haberman; Charles Kirkpatrick; Stuart E. Knapp; Everett R. Lensink; Mary Lensink; Rose Pratt, all of Bozeman; John M. Rogers, Livingston; and Volney Steele, Bozeman.

The name of the new organization, “Headwaters Chapter”, connotes to the nomenclature Missouri Headwaters State Park located at the three forks of the Missouri River and adjacent to the community of Three Forks, Montana. Bozeman, Three Forks, and Livingston will serve as the center of an extensive area of Lewis and Clark country stretching from as far south as Lemhi Pass (Beaverhead County) and the communities of Dillon, Twin Bridges, and Whitehall, and as far east as the Expedition’s canoe camp (Stillwater County) and the communities of Big Timber, Columbus, and Park City. These are locations involving Lewis and Clark history and heritage, and areas where individuals reside who are enthusiasts of the great exploring enterprise.

Foundation Past President Bob Saindon attended the charter meeting, and Don Nell has been apprised of the interest and desire to assist the new entity from Foundation Director Bob Bivens and the Foundation’s Portage Route Chapter in Great Falls.

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.
Annual Meeting (con't from page 1)
Historical Society where we will see the new Stupp Memorial Pool and Fountain, which commemorates the Lewis and Clark Expedition. There will be adequate time to view the many fine Expedition related exhibits in the museums.
- A visit to historical St. Charles where the St. Charles Rendezvous members will provide special programs and a typical 1804 meal.
- A visit to the Florissant community (across Coldwater Creek), St. Ferdinand Sacred Heart Convent and several homes where Lewis and Clark visited.

The speakers and interpreters for the meeting will include:
- Dr. James Neal Primm. His subject: “The Immediate Economic Results of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”.
- Norbury Wayman and Raymond Bruen. Their subject: “St. Louis as Lewis and Clark knew it”.
- Dr. Betty Burnett. Her subject: “Lewis and Clark and the Bissells” and “Old Cathedral — William Clark’s Funeral and Burial”.
- Dr. Ann Rogers. Her Subject: “Lewis and Clark in Florissant”.
- Claude Strausser, U.S. Corps of Engineers. His subject: (a unique slide presentation) “The River Then and Now”.
- Dr. Marshall Crosby. A lecture at the Missouri Historical Gardens.

Dr. John Logan Allen, Professor of Geography, University of Connecticut, has accepted Foundation President Bill Sherman’s invitation to be the speaker for the 17th Annual Banquet.

Foundation awards will be presented to recipients at the annual banquet, and there will be Special Awards tendered to “Metro St. Louis” members in connection with the National History Day competition.

Special demonstrations, reenactments, entertainment, picnics and meals have been planned. The St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Club heard that you are coming to St. Louis and they are scheduled for a 1:15 Sunday (con’t on facing page)

St. Louis and Vicinity

The confluence of the Missouri (entering from the west) and the Mississippi Rivers, and the principal locations related to the program for the Foundation’s 17th Annual Meeting.

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KEY:
1 Wood River
2 Cahokia Mounds
3 Cahokia
4 MO Historical Society
5 Gen Bissell Home
6 Florissant
7 St. Charles
8 Gateway Arch (UNEM)

We Proceeded On, February 1985
The "Surprise" Mailed With The Nov. 84 WPO

Time waits for no man, and things have a habit of happening without explanation! Such was the case last November after all of the space in the 36 page We Proceeded On had been formatted. In fact, the editor's final look at page proofs and the dielux (Van Dyke) had taken place and the issue was at the printers.

The telephone brought an inquiry from a member in Portland, Oregon, asking if we were interested in providing each of the eleven trail states, or for forthcoming activities related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, sponsored by Lewis and Clark Community College's Dr. William F. Willingham and Leonoor Ingrahm for their expert editing and formatting of the publication.

Robert Beale, Pomeroy, Washington, a member of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, passed away December 24, 1984. Whenever any writer of the Pomeroy, Garfield County (southwestern), Washington seeking information about the history of the area, he usually ended up talking to Bob Beale. A cattleman and rancher until he retired in 1978, he was well known as a historian, photographer, and owner of a private museum on Main Street in Pomeroy. Beale was appointed to the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee in 1982 and was a significant contributor to the organization. The Lewis and Clark Expedition traveled through present-day Garfield County — on the Snake (the Expedition's "Lewis") River on the 1805 outbound journey, and cross-country through the Pomeroy area on the 1806 return journey. A member of the (national) Foundation, he attended annual meetings in 1983 at Pasco, Washington, and in 1984 at Great Falls, Montana. He published a little historical booklet titled "Lewis and Clark and the Shoshonea Speaking Americans", and a copy was a gratuity presented to each attendee at the Foundation's 1983 Annual Meeting. Beale was personally acquainted with several Nez Perce Indians and was a particularly good friend of Josiah Red Wolf, the last survivor of the 1877 Nez Perce War. His collection of photographs displayed in his museum contained numerous photographs of Indians.

His over 50 years of cattle and wheat farming made him the recipient of top honors, including "Cattleman of the Year" in 1978. Earlier,
in 1972, he was recognized with the “Citizen of the Year” award. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission awarded him special recognition on December 21, 1984 (three days prior to his death) in appreciation for his contributions of more than 50 major pieces of antique farm equipment for the Commission’s Olmstead Pioneer Farm, a living farm museum near Ellensburg.

Bob Beale spearheaded the activity and provided funding for a project supported by the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Commission and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission for the erection of an interpretive signmarker soon to be installed at the Three Forks Indian Trail, four miles east of Pomeroy. It was near this place that Lewis and Clark and their party met Nez Perce Indians on the 1806 return journey (see illustration, WPO, Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 19).

His vitality, interest in many projects, involvement with the youth of his community (4-H; Future Farmers of America; and Camp Fire Girls), and many philanthropic activities have endeared him to his community and many friends.

Charles L. Peterson
1909-1985

A communication from Mrs. Peterson and a letter from Mildred Goosman,1 have informed We Proceeded On of the passing of Charles L. Peterson, the first superintendent for the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial near Astoria, Oregon.2 The Peterson’s were out for a walk on January 27th when he succumbed to a heart attack. It had been seven years since he had an initial attack and successful heart surgery.

Peterson was an ideal choice for the initial superintendency of the Fort Clatsop facility where he served from June 1960 until August 1965. Records and copies of letters3 in the administration offices in the Vis-

1. Not to be confused with the well-known Three Forks, Montana, where the Missouri River is formed at the confluences of the Jefferson, Gallatin, and Madison Rivers.

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1. Omaha, Nebraska, a past director of the administration and a cousin of Charles Peterson.

2. The site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s 1805-1806 winter establishment, about four and one-half miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon.

3. A search of the editor’s files revealed copies of several exchanges of correspondence between Superintendent Peterson and the editor during his tenure at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

4. The Crown Zellerbach Corporation (Northwest Timber Division) in 1983 to donating several parcels of land adjacent to the original site, provided the logs and other materials for the construction of the replica of the Fort.

these meetings were enjoyable experiences. It was obvious that his tenure with the National Park Service and particularly the initial development and administration of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial was a valuable contribution and a rewarding one for him and the many individuals he worked with and befriended over the years.

He is survived by Mrs. (Faith) Peterson; two daughters, Karen J. Arvin of Oregon City, Oregon; and Susan Peterson, Ashland, Oregon; and three sisters, C. Lillian Norman, Somsers, Montana; N. Helen Larson, Kalispell, Montana, and Francis Travis, Butte, Montana. Charles’ many friends in the Foundation extend sincere condolences to the family.

Foundation Gift Memberships

If you have someone on your gift list who is interested in American history and the contribution of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to our nation’s westward expansion, a membership in the Foundation, which includes the quarterly issues of We Proceeded On, would be an appreciated gift.

The Foundation has an attractive gift membership card which will list you as the sponsor of a membership. Send your gift membership fee together with the name of the gift recipient and the occasion (friendship, birthday, graduation, or holiday) you wish to honor to the Membership secretary whose address appears on page two.

Dodge City Park, Omaha
Designated L&CNHT Site

The city of Omaha’s Dodge Memorial Park has been designated a Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Site, by the National Park Service, Midwest Regional Office in Omaha. Foundation member Tom Gilbert, NPS regional staff, recently advised We Proceeded On of the “certification”. Appropriate ceremonies were conducted at the park on September 29, 1984, when Randall R. Pope, Deputy Regional Director of the NPS Midwest Regional Office, presented the official trail logo markers to Robert L. Astleford, Director of Omaha’s Parks, (continued on page 9)
Anecdote — From the Journals and Literature About the Expedition

That William Clark was cognizant of his literary shortcomings is evident in several instances in the correspondence between Clark and Jefferson and Lewis and Jefferson. 1 In addition, there is a mysterious paragraph of prose supplied by Clark and included in journals kept at the exploring party's winter establishment at "Camp Wood" (present-day Illinois) prior to the Expedition's departure in 1804, that would lead us to believe that he was striving for self-improvement in his writing style.

On April 3, 1805, four days prior to the party's departure from their 1804-1805 Fort Mandan winter establishment, near present Washburn, North Dakota, Clark wrote to President Jefferson as follows:

Sir — It being the wish of Capt. Lewis I take the liberty to send you for your own perusal the notes which I have taken in the form of a journal in their original state. You will readily perceive in reading over these notes that many parts are incorrect, owing to the variety of information received at different times. I most sincerely wish that leisure had permitted me to offer them in a more correct form.

Lewis's letter to the president written on April 7, 1805, the day the Expedition departed from Fort Mandan for the western country, included a paragraph as follows:

You will also receive herewith inclosed a part of Capt. Clark's private journal, the other part you will find inclosed in a separate tin box. This journal is in its original state, and of course incorrect, but it will serve to give you the daily details of our progress from the Mandan to our present position. Capt. Clark does not wish this journal exposed in its present state, but has no objection, that one or more copies of it being made by some confidential person under your direction, correct its grammatical errors &c. Indeed it is the wish of both of us, that two of those copies should be made, if convenient and retained until our return ... A copy of this journal will assist me in completing my own for publication after my return. 2

Paul R. Cutright in a monograph written for We Proceeded On (Vol. 10, No. 1, February 1984, page 9), when writing about Lewis' journal keeping, says:

From the workings of these two letters, I feel obligated to conclude that Lewis persuaded Clark to send his journal to the President for the simple reason that he did not have one of his own to send. It is inconceivable that he would not have sensed Clark's discomfort in transmitting his "incorrect" chronicle ... Lewis, by forwarding his own letter — if he had one — could so easily have avoided embarrassing Clark.

Also in this same letter to Jefferson, Lewis informed him that, once he had reached the headwaters of the Missouri he would, as he said, "... send you my journal..." 3 This statement creates uncertainty, for it fails to explain what Lewis meant by "... my journal..." Did he have in mind a day-to-day chronicle beginning on May 14, 1804? Or was he thinking of a journal which had its provenance on April 7, 1805, the day of his letter?

It is quite evident that Clark realized his deficiencies as a writer, and that Lewis despite of the fact that his own composition and spelling often had shortcomings, willingly accepted Clark's self-appraisal.

In the late Ernest S. Osgood's fine editing of The Field Notes of Captain William Clark — 1803-1805, 8

4. Editor's note: In the same WPO article, Dr. Cutright refers to Lewis's informing Jefferson, in the same letter, that he planned to "... dispatch a canoe with three, perhaps four persons from the extremest navigable point of the Missouri ... I shall send you my journal..." This plan was never carried out and there were no dispatches sent to the President until the Expedition returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806.

5. See: Robert B. Betts, "we commenced weighting &c." — A Salute to the Ingenious Spelling and Grammar of William Clark", in We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 10-12

There appears to be no other explanation.

We Proceeded On, February 1985

"Part 1, The Dubois [Camp Wood] Journal", we find a peculiar and mysterious entry in Clark's journal for January 20, 1804. It appears to be copied from a copy-book (a teaching device of the time used for developing penmanship and prose) and has no logical connection with the other factual information or drawings contained in his documentation for that date, and reads as follows:

Defined the Word Sense
It is the faculty of the Soul, whereby it perceived external Objects. By means of impressions they make on certain organs of the body. These organs are Commonly reconned 5, viz.: the Eyes, whereby we see objects; the ear, which enables us to hear sounds; the nose, by which we receive the Ideas of different smells; the Palate, By which we judge tastes; and the skin, which enables us to feel the different, forms, hardness, or Softness of bodies.

This exposition on mankind's sensory faculties ends as suddenly as it begins, and both the caption over and the paragraph under the caption are written upside down on the manuscript page with the texts and drawings of the Expedition's keelboat. 6 Perhaps there was a little extra space on this page and Clark's pen was working well that day, and the copy-book was close at hand to induce him to perform this short exercise in writing. We must note, however, that there is some of Clark's typical erratic capitalization, that we must assume was not contained in the original copy in the copy book. We might also accuse him of inserting additional commas in this text.

Responsive to most individuals' desire for continued self-improvement, editor Osgood in his note related to this writing of Clark's makes this statement:

I have no explanation for this passage, which appears to be a copy-book exercise. Perhaps it indicates an effort on the part of Clark to improve his prose and spelling.

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.
Substantial Donations to Aid the Expansion and Development of Historic Fort Atkinson — A Nebraska State Park Facility

(Based on feature articles appearing in the Omaha World-Tribune by staff writer Fred Thomas)

Historic Fort Atkinson State Park, just north of Omaha, Nebraska, is to be developed thanks to two $150,000 grants to the Nebraska Game and Parks Foundation. The grantors, the Burlington Northern Foundation and the Peter Kiewit Foundation, made the announcement in January 1985. The $300,000 will fund the construction of a Visitor Center at the state park that will house displays and audio-visual programs. Focus will be on the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the mountain men and the fur trade, significant Indian treaties negotiated at the site, and the Fort's military history. The Center will house a theater, sculptured murals, display areas, patio, a scale model of the famous fort, and other facilities to describe events that took place at the fort and the site, a bluff overlooking a stretch of the Missouri River.

It was on this bluff that Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and members of their expedition met with Indians in 1804. Clark's journal provides a name "Camp Council Bluff". It is of interest that Clark, in his journal indicates that the site "...appears to be a very proper place for a Trading establishment and fortification." He further remarked that the soil of the bluff would be suitable for making bricks and that there were several stands of timber, and that the site was central to several Indian nations. He concludes his journal entry for August 3, 1804 by writing: "...perhaps no other Situation is as well Calculated for a Trading establishment. The air is pure and healthy so far as we can judge." Clark's keen observations were a near prediction, for in 1819, the U.S. military established Fort Atkinson, and the installation remained active until 1827. It was one of the nation's largest military posts at the time, and housed more than 1000 soldiers.

Many of the legendary figures in the fur trade period visited the fort during their travels to and from the mountains. A replica of the council house, where the military and Indians negotiated treaties will be constructed near the visitor center. Ray Amack, assistant director of the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, announced that as the interpretation program develops, some of the history of the site and the fort will be recreated in living history demonstrations. Individuals dressed in period garb will march on the parade ground, fire cannons indicative of the period, and otherwise depict life at the fort and the Indian presence.

Harold W. Anderson, president of the World-Herald and chairman of the Nebraska Game and Parks Foundation, noted that there will be an elaborate Lewis and Clark display — the first to tell that epic story in Nebraska. A tentative decision has been made to have an outdoor mural depict Lewis and Clark and their party meeting the Indians. Marvin Kivett, Nebraska State Historical Society Director, is enthusiastic about the development and praised the two grants from the Burlington Northern Foundation and from the Peter Kiewit Foundation. The new center will be the third cooperative effort between the Game and Parks Commission and the Historical Society to more fully interpret the early history of the area. The expansion and development of the Fort Atkinson State Historical Park, together with the recently completed DeSoto Bend National Wildlife Refuge with its fine visitor center-museum (a few miles to the north on Interstate Highway 29 on the way to Sioux City, Iowa) will give Nebraska and Iowa residents and tourists two outstanding places to visit.

1. Past Foundation Director Mildred Goosman, always on the alert for items that will be of interest to WPO readers, provided the newspaper clippings for developing this story. 2. The Fort Atkinson State Park was visited by attendees during the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting, August 1980. The fine picnic supper served at the park, the historical interpretation, and the evening's entertainment were of the highlights of the 1980 meeting (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 7 and 8). 3. Reuben G. Thwaites (Editor), Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904-1905, Reprint edition, Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1969; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969. Volume 1, pp. 98-99.

Recent Meeting

The sixtieth meeting of the STATE OF WASHINGTON LEWIS AND CLARK COMMITTEE was held at Pasco, Washington, October 6, 1984. Committee member Ralph Rudeen acted as chairman in the absence of Chairman Roy Craft. Twelve of the committee's nineteen members were joined by eleven guests including Marcus and Helen Ware of Lewiston, Idaho.

During the business meeting Hazel Bain reported on the committee's activities at the Warm Beach Camp, a children's summer camp in north-west Washington. Several committee members provided the "first day" programs for the several camping sessions. Cherryl Halsey reported for Robert Beale about the progress for the new interpretive marker to be installed four miles east of Pomroy in southeastern Washington. This marker will relate to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and there was discussion regarding the name of the site and the verbiage to be contained on the marker. The marker will be dedicated in May 1985 (see story in this issue of WPO, page 17). Bob Carriker, a member of the Board of Curators of the Washington State Historical Society, reported that the Society has an intensive program to upgrade its museum exhibits with a recommendation that several basic themes should be considered including the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Carriker advised that he should reflect the committee's interest and willingness to provide recommendations for such an exhibit. Barbara Kubik reported that a hearing will be held regarding a Palouse Falls hydroelectric project. Today's Palouse River was the Expedition's "Drewry's River", (con't on facing page)

We Proceeded On, February 1985
named for George Drouillard (usually spelled “Drewyer” by the Captains) a member of the party. There is opposition to the project.

Following luncheon arranged for by committee member Barbara Kubik, the committee adjourned and met in the Walter Oberst Room (named after the local historian, author, and member of the Committee) at the Franklin County Historical Museum. Oberst’s opening remarks were followed by a brief program about the museum, its beginnings and collections by Sarah LeCompte. Vi Forrest, a (national) Foundation director reported and showed slides of many of the participants at the Foundation’s 16th Annual Meeting held in August at Great Falls, Montana. Ralph Rudeen provided details of the National Park Service’s Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council meeting—an all-day event held on the Sunday preceding the Foundation’s August 5-8, 1984 meeting in Great Falls.

Since the October 1984 Committee meeting, the Committee has met on January 5, 1985, at Long Beach, Washington, near the estuary of the Columbia River. As this issue of We Proceeded On goes to press, the minutes of this recent meeting have not been received.

(more “Recent Meetings” p. 18)

Back-Issues of WPO

Back-issues of We Proceeded On are available for purchase. Some early issues are paper plate photo-offset reproductions of the original publications and the quality of the illustrations are slightly deprecated. Present-day printing and mailing costs require that back-issues be supplied at $2.00 each to Foundation members, and at $2.50 each to non-members. You may request a copy of a “WPO Feature Story Prospectus”, which lists the titles, etc., of feature stories that have appeared in We Proceeded On and in WPO Supplementary Publications. A recapitulation of book reviews that have been published in We Proceeded On is also included in this prospectus.

Address requests for specific back-issues, or for the “WPO Feature Story Prospectus” to: 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Remittances should be made payable to the Foundation.

Dodge Park — Omaha (cont’n from page 6)

Recreation, and Public Property Department.

The presentation was made as a special event during the annual “River City Roundup”, a weeklong celebration held at the park which is situated at the northern edge of Omaha. Dodge Memorial Park (445 acres) is located directly across the Missouri River from the actual site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s July 28, 1804, campsite.

Approximately 40 members of various Omaha black powder gun clubs re-created an encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The “Corps of Discovery” reenactors portrayed the exploring party’s “Council Bluff” Indian assembly and council. Several thousand came to the park to watch the reenactment and to join in other festivities. In addition to the Lewis and Clark encampment, there was an Indian encampment, a French voyageur encampment, riverboat rides, and a blue grass folk music festival. A tent was provided for showing motion pictures and slide shows relating to the history of the Omaha area. At the Lewis and Clark recreation, visitors were treated to demonstrations of rifle and cannon firing, various frontier skills, and displays of equipment and trade goods similar to those Lewis and Clark and their party would have had. Foundation member Tom Gilbert showed a 30-minute motion picture about the Expedition every hour throughout the day. Interested visitors were invited to take a copy of the Foundation’s “Membership Prospectus and Application” brochure.

The Lewis and Clark encampment was organized and staged by Gail Holmes and Dick Fletcher, both area residents. Because of the superb job they and their enthusiastic helpers and participants did, the Lewis and Clark encampment has been made a permanent part of the “River City Roundup” annual activity. In addition, the exposure to the Lewis and Clark saga generated new members for the Foundation, and an on going effort has been initiated to form a chapter of the Foundation in the Omaha area. Mr. Jack Schmidt, Omaha recently joined the Foundation, and is spearheading the formation of a local entity and has contacted both Tom Gilbert and Past Foundation Director Mildred Goosman. Foundation Past President Strode Hinds will be available to the new organization in an advisory capacity, and historian Charlie Martin, the Westerners, Sarpy County Historical Society, and the Fontenelle Forest Nature Center have indicated their interest in assisting with the group’s organization.

Relating to the designation of Dodge Memorial Park as a L&CNHT site, the National Park Service has recommended that an improved interpretive sign be installed in the park and has suggested the following verbiage:

The Lewis & Clark Expedition traveled this reach of the Missouri River in 1804 on their journey to the Pacific Ocean and again in 1806 on their return. On July 28, 1804, the Expedition camped on a site across the river from this Park. George Drouillard, the Expedition’s principal hunter and interpreter, returned to camp that day with a Missouri Indian who lived in the nearby Oto Indian camp. The next day Lewis and Clark sent boatman La Liberte with the Indian to the Oto camp to invite the Indians to the river for a council. The Expedition continued upriver, camping on July 30 to August 3, 1804, at a site just east of present-day Fort Atkinson State Historical Park. Lewis and Clark named the site “Council Bluff”. On the morning of August 3, Lewis and Clark held the first of many councils with the Indians they met along their journey. The outstanding characteristic of these councils was the sincere recognition accorded by Lewis and Clark to the dignity of the Indians—a trait that was sorely lacking on the part of many later U.S. officials.

The designation of Dodge Memorial Park as part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail helps to illustrate what the NHT program is all about. The purpose of a NHT is to identify and protect a historic route and to provide for public use and enjoyment through historical interpretation, recreation, and retrace ment opportunities along the route. A NHT is not necessarily a continuous land-based trail on the historic route, but is instead a “management unit” defined and developed to provide the public with opportunities for recreation and interpretation related to and usually along a historic route. It is a linear network of recreation and historic sites that may or may not be connected by publicly accessible retrace ment routes. In the case of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the retrace ment routes are primarily the portions of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers and their tributaries which were followed by the Expedition.
Editor's note: Dr. Paul Russell Cutright has been a frequent contributor to We Proceeded On, and is well known to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts for his many contributions to the literature concerning the Expedition in other historical periodicals and for his two fine volumes: Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists (University of Illinois Press, 1969) and A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals (University of Oklahoma Press, 1975). A great admirer of Meriwether Lewis's attributes as a leader, naturalist, and keen observer, the monograph that he has prepared especially for this publication admirably introduces another illustration of the Captain's many abilities that is worthy of note.

Meriwether Lewis's "Colouring of Events"

By Paul Russell Cutright

..."colouring of events," provides the underlying and ruling theme of this essay, just as the entire passage serves as a delightful example of Lewis's recurrent artistry in stringing apt words together colorfully. Indeed, the journal of Lewis from beginning to end, abounds in similar felicities passages, for Lewis was much more than explorer and military leader; he was also a writer and reporter, and one of uncommon and surprising talent.

On April 7, 1805, the day the Corps of Discovery abandoned Fort Mandan (present-day North Dakota) and began its further ascent of the Missouri, Captain Meriwether Lewis wrote:

...we were now about to penetrate a country at least two thousand miles in width, on which the foot of civilized man had never before trodden; the good or evil it had in store for us was for experiment yet to determine. . .however, as the state of mind in which we are, generally gives the colouring of events, when the imagination is suffered to wander into futurity, the picture which now presented itself was a most pleasing one, entertaining as I do, the most confident hope of succeeding in a voyage which had formed a darling wish and a prospect of mine for the last ten years; I could but esteem this moment of departure as the most happy of my life. (Thw. 1, 285).3

The above italicized words, "colouring of events," provides the underlying and ruling theme of this essay, just as the entire passage serves as a delightful example of Lewis's recurrent artistry in stringing apt words together colorfully. Indeed, the journal of Lewis, from beginning to end, abounds in similar felicities passage, for Lewis was much more than explorer and military leader; he was also a writer and reporter, and one of uncommon and surprising talent.

I use the word "surprising" advisedly, for Lewis's formal education was limited, encompassing just five years in local schools of Albemarle County, Virginia. In those years he learned the rudiments of such subjects as Latin, history, mathematics and grammar, and may perhaps have impressed his teachers with his ability to write, even to form grammatically correct sentences. At least we know that, at the end of the five years, he discontinued his schooling, having been persuaded by one of his elders, that he had "mastered grammar."4

In ensuing years, after leaving school, Lewis joined the army, fought Indians and the British, gained a captaincy, became expert in the byways of wilderness existence, and, in February, 1801, was asked by President Thomas Jefferson to serve as his private secretary.

Meriwether Lewis acted as secretary to Jefferson from April 1, 1801, through July 5, 1803, and it was during that biennium, more so than during any other period of his life, that he acquired an increased and improved familiarity with his mother tongue which he later adeptly displayed when recounting his western experiences and adventures. As a fulltime resident of the White House, he was privileged to mingle with men and women known for their superior intellect and refinement of language, among them certainly such distinguished figures as Vice President Aaron Burr, Secretary of State James A. Madison, Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin, and Secretary of War Henry Dearborn. And Lewis, with ears increasingly well-honed, listened and learned, thus extending his vocabulary and altering his speech to conform more nearly to that of the intellectually elite of his day. More than that, and perhaps of equal or greater importance, Lewis had ready access to Jefferson's library, one of the nation's largest, and doubtless was encouraged by the President, if not urged, to make full use of it. Thus, through reading the works of scholarly writers, Lewis further advanced his growing knowledge and usage of words. Also, under the direction of Jefferson, Lewis unquestionably made progress in broadening his knowledge of natural history and of the scientific terminology essential to the descriptions of those creatures comprising the plant and animal kingdoms.

Only an occasional historian has attempted to appraise the capabilities of Meriwether Lewis as a writer, and even then in a tone of seeming indifference. Reuben Gold Thwaites may have been the first. While comparing Lewis's repertorial skills with those of Clark's, he stated that the former expressed himself "...in more correct diction, [was] inclined to expatiate on details, especially with regard to Indians and natural history, and frequently revealed a poetic temperament and a considerable fund of humor."5

Another scholar, Elijah H. Criswell,7 went somewhat...
further, declaring: "... [Lewis] writes much better style than the other diarists. In the main, it is grammatically correct, flowing, somewhat artificial and sophisticated eighteenth century style, abounding in elegant language, with some evidence of a grave reserved humor, and now and then of sentimentality... and we are prone to contrast Clark's rather illiterate terseness with Lewis's circumlocution and studied phraseology, to the disadvantage of Lewis."

I find myself immediately at variance with these appraisals by Thwaites and Criswell, and mainly because they do not go far enough. Both men had spent months on end with Lewis's journal, Thwaites transcribing and editing and Criswell ferreting out linguistic gems, yet they alluded not at all to conspicuous condemnatory features of Lewis's writing, among them his sizable working vocabulary, his quietly authoritative statements, his active unrestrained interest in all natural phenomena, his consistent adherence to truth and, above all, his wide command of adjectives, verbs and nouns which repeatedly give color to his sentences.

Also, I cannot subscribe wholly to Thwaites' words, "inclined to expatiate," these being critical of Lewis. Admittedly, on occasion, Lewis was wordy, but often with good reason, as in his numerous detailed descriptions of plants and animals, as well as in those of Indian tribes, notably the Shoshoni. I must quarrel, too, with Criswell's words, "abounding in elegant language," these also being critical, at least suggesting that Lewis here and there tended to be overly ornate or flowery with his prose. I incline to the position that, more often than not, Lewis's "elegant language" added charm and color to his lines.

Quite properly neither Thwaites nor Criswell disparaged Lewis's numerous misspellings, his inattention to punctuation, and his failure to capitalize words that should have been, while capitalizing others that should not have been. These faults, like the ups and downs of April weather, are relatively minor and do not — at least should not — deter or disconcert the reader.

In the pages to follow it will be my aim to demonstrate, through the use of exactly chosen diary passages, Meriwether Lewis's marked ability in "colouring" events. Manifestly, the passages in his journal are many and varied, touching upon events entirely too numerous to be considered in the space allowable to me. In the interests of clarity and sequence, I have arranged the excerpts chronologically, have given each a heading — these covering, as will be seen, a wide variety of subjects — and, thereafter, have cited date, locale and source. Herewith the first excerpt:

EXPLANATION/HUMOR
April 7, 1805, — Fort Mandan — "Our vessels consisted of six small canoes, and two large perogues. This little fleet altho' not quite as respectable as those of Columbia or Capt. Cook were still viewed by us with as much pleasure as those deservedly famed adventurers ever beheld theirs; and I dare say with quite as much anxiety for their safety and preservation." (Thw. I, 284).

ATTAINMENT/GAIETY
April 26, 1805 — Missouri, at mouth of Yellowstone — "...much pleased at having arrived at this long wished for spot, and in order to aid in some measure to the general pleasure which seemed to pervade our little community, we ordered a dram to be issued to each person; this soon produced the fiddle, and they spent the evening with much hilarity, singing & dancing, and seemed as perfectly to forget their past toils, as they appeared regardless of those to come." (Thw. I, 338).

DISCLOSURE/CONSERVATION
April 27, 1805 — Missouri, at entrance of Yellowstone — "...game is very abundant...[but] we only kill as necessary for food. I believe that two good hunters could conveniently supply a regiment with provisions." (Thw. I, 345).

SUSTENANCE
May 2, 1805 — Missouri below "2000 mile Creek" — "I think the tale [of the beaver] a most delicious morsel. When boiled it resembles in flavor the fresh tongues and sounds of the codfish." (Thw. I, 360).

OBSERVATION
May 4, 1805 — Missouri, above "2000 mile Creek" — "[The buffalo] are extremely gentle, the bull buffaloe particularly will scarcely give way to you. I passed several in the open plain within fifty paces, they viewed me for a moment as something not thin and very unconcernedly continued to feed." (Thw. I, 367).

ANXIETY
May 19, 1805 — Missouri, below entrance of Musselshell — "...one of the party wounded a beaver, and as usual my dog [Scannon] saw it in the mouth; it then hit him through the hind leg and cut the artery; it was with great difficulty that I could stop the blood; I fear it will yet prove fatal to him." (Thw. II, 48).

OBSERVATION/REVELATION
May 23, 1805 — Missouri, at mouth of Teapot Creek — "[Prairie dogs] generally select a south or a south Easterly exposure for their residence, and never visit the brooks of river for water; I am astonished how this animal exists as it does without water, particularly in a country like this where there is scarcely any rain during 3/4 of the year and more rarely any due [dew]; yet we have sometimes found their villages at the distances of five or six miles from the water." (Thw. II, 63-64).

REFLECTION
May 26, 1805 — Missouri, in sight of Rockies — "...While I viewed these mountains I felt a great pleasure in finding myself so near the head of the heretofore conceived boundless Missouri; but when I reflected on the difficulties which this snowy barrier would most probably throw in my way to the Pacific, and the sufferings and hardships of myself and party in them, it in some measure counterbalanced the joy I had felt in the first moments in which I gazed on them; but as I have always held it a crime to anticipate evils I will believe it a good comfortfoal until I am compelled to believe differently." (Thw. II, 79).

DESCRIPTION
May 31, 1805 — Missouri, at "Missouri Breaks" — "The hills and river Cliffs which we passed today exhibit a most romantic appearance... water in the course of time...[has] worn it [them] into a thousand grotesque figures, which with the help of a little imagination... are made to represent elegant ranges of lofty freestone buildings, having their parapets well stocked with statuary... As we passed on it seemed as if those scenes of visionary enchantment would never have an

9. "Sounds" are swim-bladders. According to The Century Dictionary, "Some fishes' sounds are an esteemed article of food, as that of the cod, which when dried is something like an oyster so cooked."

10. A most remarkable, and original, observation, one for which Lewis deserves greater credit than he has so far received. Only later was it established that prairie dogs, as well as some other midland rodents, obtained their water from dry plant foods in which the water content rarely exceeded 5 to 10 per cent.
end; for here it is too that nature presents to the view of the traveler vast ranges of walls of tolerable workmanship, so perfect indeed are those walls that I should have thought that nature had attempted here to rival the human art of masonry had I not recollected that she had first began her work.” (Thw. II, 100-101).

**DENOMINATION**

June 8, 1805 — Missouri, at mouth of Marias — “I determined to give it a name . . . and called it Maria’s River. It is true that the hue of the waters of this turbulent and troubled stream but little comport with the pure celestial virtues and amiable qualifications of that lovely fair one, but on the other hand it is a noble stream . . . [which passes through] one of the most beautiful picturesque countries that I ever beheld.” (Thw. II, 130-131).

**DISCOVERY/DESCRIPTION**

June 13, 1805 — Missouri, at Great Falls — “I wished for the pencil of Salvator Rosa (a Titian) and the pen of James Thompson, that I might be enabled to give to the enlightened world some just idea of this truly magnificent and sublimey grand object, which has from the commencement of time been concealed from the view of civilized man . . . the assistance of my pen . . . I hope still to give to the world some faint idea of an object which at this moment fills me with such pleasure and astonishment; and which of it’s kind I will venture to assert is second to but one in the known world.” (Thw. II, 149-150).

**DISCOVERY**

June 13, 1805 — Missouri at Great Falls — “Goodrich had caught half a dozen very fine trout . . . these trout . . . precisely resemble our mountain or speckled trout . . . but the specks on these are of a deep black instead of the red or gold colour of those common to the U. States . . . and have generally a small dash of red on each side behind the front ventral fins.” (Thw. II, 150-151).

**DISCOVERY/DESCRIPTION**

June 14, 1805 — Missouri, at Rainbow Falls — “I continued my rout . . . a few hundred yards further and was again presented by one of the most beautiful objects in nature, a cascade of about fifty feet perpendicular stretching at right angles across the river from side to side to the distance of at least a quarter of a mile, here the river plunges over a shelving rock, with an edge as regular and as straight as if formed by art, without a nick or break in it; the water descents in one even and uninterrupted sheet to the bottom where dashing against the rocky bottom [it] rises into foaming billows of great height and rapidly glides away, his[sl]ing flashing and sparkling as it departs.” (Thw. II, 153-154).

**DISCOVERY/DESCRIPTION**

June 14, 1805 — Missouri, at Black Eagle Falls — “I arrived at another cataract of 26 feet . . . below this fall . . . a beautiful little island well timbered is situated . . . in this island on a Cottonwood tree an Eagle has placed her nest; a more inaccessible spot I believe she could not have found; for neither man nor beast dare pass these gulphs which seperate her little domain from the shores.” (Thw. II, 154-155).

**DISCOVERY/DESCRIPTION**

June 22, 1805 — On portage route to White Bear Islands

11. So named in honor of Maria Wood, a cousin of Meriwether Lewis.

12. From this description by Lewis, especially his allusion to the red shadys behind the front ventral fins, ichthyologists agreed that this trout was the celebrated cutthroat. In 1836, the English naturalist John Richardson gave it the binomial *Salmo clarkii*, mistakingly believing Clark, instead of Lewis, had been its discoverer.

— “. . . there is a kind of lark here [Western Meadowlark, *Sturnella neglecta*] that much resembles the bird [of the East] called the oldfield lark” with a yellow breast and a black spot on the croop . . . the beak is somewhat longer and more curved and the note differs considerably.” (Thw. II, 180).

**REFLECTION/DECISION**

July 4, 1805 — Missouri, at White Bear Islands — “. . . not having seen the Snake [Shoshoni] Indians or knowing in fact whether to calculate on their friendship . . . we have conceived our party sufficiently small and therefore have concluded not to dispatch a canoe with a party of our men to St. Louis as we had intended early in the spring, we fear also that such a measure might possibly discourage those who would in such case remain, and might possibly hazzard the fate of the expedition . . . all appear perfectly to have made up their minds to succeed in the expedition or perish in the attempt.” (Thw. II, 209).

**PRECAUTION**

July 15, 1805 — Missouri, at White Bear Islands — “. . . it requires 4 deer, an ox, and a deer, or one buffalo, to supply us plentifully 24 hours. meat now forms our food principally as we reserve our flour, parched meal and corn as much as possible for the rocky mountains . . . where from the Indian accounts game is not Very abundant.” (Thw. II, 227-228).

**OBSERVATION**

July 18, 1805 — Missouri, nearing Gates of the Mountains — “. . . saw a big herd of the Bighorned animals [Ovis canadensis] on the immensely high and nearly perpendicular cliff opposite to us; on the face of this cliff they walked about and bounded from rock to rock with apparent unconcern where it apple[ared] to me that no quadruiped could have stood, and from which had they made one false step they must have been precipitated at least 500 feet.” (Thw. II, 243).

**DESCRIPTION**

July 19, 1805 — Missouri, in Gates of the Mountains — “. . . this evening we entered much the most remarkable cliffs that we have yet seen. these cliffs rise from the waters edge on either side perpendicularly to the height of (about) 1200 feet. every object here wears a dark and gloomy aspect. the tower[jing and projecting rocks in many places seem ready to tumble on us. the river appears to have forced it’s way through this immense body of solid rock for the distance of 5% Miles and where it makes it’s exit below has th[rown] on either side vast columns of rocks mountains high.” (Thw. II, 248).

**TORMENT/HUMOR**

July 24, 1805 — Missouri, nearing Three Forks — “. . . our trio of pests still invade and obstruct us on all occasions. these are the Musquitoes, eye knats and prickley pears, equal to any three cursers that ever poor Egypt laboured under, except the Mahometan yoke.” (Thw. II, 266).

**CONCERN/OPTIMISM**

July 27, 1805 — Three Forks of the Missouri — “. . . we begin to feel considerable anxiety with respect to the Snake Indians. If we do not find them or some other nation who have horses I fear the successful issue of our voyage will be very doubtful or at all events much more difficult in its accomplishment. we are now
several hundred miles within the bosom of this wild and mountainous country, where game may rationally be expected shortly to become scarce and subsistence precarious ... however I still hope for the best, and intend myself in a few days to find those yellow gentlemen ... [also] if any Indians can subsist ... in these mountains with the means they have of acquiring food we can also subsist.” (Thw. II, 279).

**DENOMINATION**

*July 28, 1805 — Junction of Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson* — “Both Capt. C. and myself corresponded in opinion with respect to the propriety of calling either of these streams the Missouri and accordingly to name them after the President of the United States [Jefferson] and the Secretaries of the Treasury and State [Gallatin and Madison].” (Thw. II, 281).

**ACHIEVEMENT/DESTRUCTION**

*August 12, 1805 — Continental Divide/Lemhi Pass* — “… at the distance of 4 miles further the road took us to the most distant fountain of the waters of the Mighty Missouri in surch of which we have spent so many toilsome days and restless nights, thus far I have accomplished one of those great objects on which my mind has been unalterably fixed for many years, judge then of the pleasure I felt in all[a]ying my thirst with this pure and ice-cold water which issues from the base of a low mountain ... after refreshing ourselves we proceeded on to the top of the dividing ridge from which I discovered immense ranges of high mountains still to the West ... I now descended the mountain ... to a handsome bold running Creek of cold Clear water. Here I first tasted the water of the great Columbia river.” (Thw. II, 335).

**HUMOR**

*August 13, 1805 — Valley of Lemhi River* — “… we had marched about 2 miles when we met a party of about 60 [Snake/Shoshoni] warriors ... who now advanced and we were all caressed and besmeared with their grease and paint till I was heartily tired of the national hug. I now had the pipe lit and gave them or smoke the pipe. this is a custom among them ... indicative of a sacred obligation ... as much as to say that they wish they may always go bearfoot if they are not sincere; a pretty heavy penalty if they are to march through the [prickly pear-infested] plains of this country.” (Thw. II, 339-340).

**REFLECTION**

*August 18, 1805 — Valley of Lemhi River* — “This day I completed my thirty first year, and conceived that I had in all human probability now existed about half the period which I am to remain on this sublunary world. I reflected that I had as yet done but little, very little, indeed, to further the happiness of the human race, or to advance the information of the succeeding generation. I viewed with regret the many hours I have spent in indolence, and now sorely feel the want of that information which those hours would have given me had they been judiciously expended, but since they are past and cannot be recalled, I dash from me the gloomy thought, and resolve in future, to redouble my exertions and at least endeavour to promote those two primary objects of human existence, by giving them the aid of that portion of talents which nature and fortune have bestowed on me; or in future, to live for mankind, as I have heretofore lived for myself.” (Thw. II, 368).

**DESCRIPTION**

*August 24, 1805 — Valley of Lemhi River* — “… with them [the Snake Indians] there can be no prefferment without some warlike achievement, and so completely interwoven is this principle with the earliest Elements of thought that it will in my opinion prove a serious obstruction to the restoration of a general peace among the nations of the Missouri.” (Thw. III, 29).

**DISCLOSURE**

*September 18, 1805 — Lolo Trail* — “… we dined & suped on a skant proportion of portable soupe, a few canesters of which, a little bears oil and about 20 lbs of candles ... there is nothing [else] upon earth [here in the way of food] except ... a few small pheasants, small grey Squirrels, and a blue bird of the vulter kind.” (Thw. III, 71-72).

**ELATION**

*September 19, 1805 — Lolo Trail* — “… we to our inexpressive joy discovered [ahead] a large tract of Prairie country lying to the S.W. ... through that plain the Indian informed us that the Columbia river, (in which we were in surch) run ... the appearance of this country, our only hope for subsistence greatly revived the spirits of the party already reduced and much weakened for the want of food.” (Thw. III, 73).

**DECISION**

*November 29, 1805 — Tongue Point, Columbia estuary* — “the wind being so high the party were unable to proceed with the peregues. I determined therefore to proceed down the river on it's E. side in surch of an eligible place for our winters residence and accordingly set out early this morning in the small canoe accompanied by 5 men, Drewyer, R. Fields, Shannon, Colter & labiesh.” (Thw. III, 255).

**CELEBRATION**

*January 1, 1806 — Fort Clatsop* — “This morning I was awake at an early hour by the discharge of a volley of small arms, which was fired by our party in front of our quarters to usher in the new year; this was the only mark of respect which we had it in our power to pay this celebrated day. our repast of this day tho' better than that of Christmas, consisted principally in the anticipa­tion of the 1st day of January 1807, when in the bosom of our friends we hope to participate in the mirth and hilarity of the day ... [and] enjoy the repast which the hand of civilization has prepared for us.” (Thw. III, 301-302).

**CONFESSION**

*January 5, 1806 — Fort Clatsop* — “… they commenced the making of salt and found that they could obtain from 3 quarts to a gallon a day ... my friend Capt. Clark declares it to be a dear matter of indifference with him whether he uses it or not; for myself I must confess I felt a considerable inconvenience from the want of it ... as to the species of meat I am not very particular, the flesh of the dog the horse and the wolf, having from habit become equally familiar with any other, and I have learned to think that if the chord be sufficiently strong, which binds the soul and body together, it does not so much matter about the materials which compose it.” (Thw. III, 313).

**GRATITUDE/HUMOR**

*January 10, 1806 — Fort Clatsop* — “… Capt. C. and the whole party ... were not able to procure more [whale] blubber than about 500 lbs. ... this they have brought with them, and small as the store is, we prize it highly, and thank providence for directing the whale to 14. Lewis’s account of the Shoshoni (Snake) Indians, in the words of Elliott Coues, “will be forevery the best.” (See Biddle-Coues, II, 479n). It is lengthy and, in Thwaites, intermixed with recitals of other observations. Thus, to read it all, one must begin on August 13, 1805 (Thw. II, 339-340) and continue through August 26, 1805 (Thw. III, 40-43).
us, and think him much more kind to us than he was to Jonah, having sent this monster to be swallowed by us in stead of swallowing us as Jonah's did." (Thw. III, 333).

COMMENDATION
January 12, 1806 — Fort Clatsop — "This morning sent out Drewyer and one [other] man to hunt. They returned in the evening, Drewyer having killed seven Elk; I scarcely know how we should subsist were it not for the exertions of this excellent hunter." (Thw. III, 339).

PREVISION
January 13, 1806 — Fort Clatsop — "... this evening we excepted the last of our candles, but fortunately had taken the precaution to bring with us mauls and wick, by means of which and some Elk's tallow in our possession we do not yet consider ourselves destitute of this necessary article." (Thw. III, 340).

DISCLOSURE/HUMOR
February 7, 1806 — Fort Clatsup — "This evening we had what I call an excellent supper, it consisted of a marrowbone ... and a brisket of boiled Elk that had the appearance of a little fat on it. this for Fort Clatsop living in high style." (Thw. IV, 49).

DISCOVERY/DESCRIPTION
March 9, 1806 — Fort Clatsup — "The large Swan [Trumpeter, Cygnus buccinator] is precisely the same common to ... the Atlantic States. The small swan [Whistling/Tundra, Cygnus columbianus] differs only from the large one in size and it's note. It is about 4th less, and it's note entirely different, the latter cannot be justly imitated by the sound of letters nor do I know any sound with which a comparison would be pertinent. It begins with a kind of whistling sound and terminates in a round full note which is rather louder than the whistling, or former part; ... from the peculiar whistling of the note of this bird I have called it the Whistling Swan." (Thw. IV, 147-148).

LEAVETAKING
March 22, 1806 — Fort Clatsup — "... the air is perfectly temperate, but it continues to rain in such a manner that there is no possibility of getting our canoes completed ... we determined to set out tomorrow at all events ... the leafing of the huckleberry reminds of spring." (Thw. IV, 195-196). March 23, 1806 — Fort Clatsup — "... the wind is pretty high but it seems to be the common opinion that we can pass point William [present-day Tongue Point]. We accordingly distributed the baggage and directed the canoes to be launched and loaded for our departure. at 1 P.M. we bid a final adieu to Fort Clatsop." (Thw. IV, 197).

DISQUETUDE/DECISION
April 1, 1806 — Columbia estuary — "... they [the Indians] informed us that they did not expect the Salmon to arrive until the full of the next moon which happens to be on the 2d of May ... this information gave us much uneasiness with respect to our future means of subsistence ... it was at once deemed inexpedient to wait the arrival of the salmon as that would detain us so large a portion of the season that it is probable we should not reach the United States before the ice would close the Missouri." (Thw. IV, 228-229).

DESCRIPTION
April 6, 1806 — Columbia, at Beacon Rock — "... it is only in the fall of the year when the river is low that the tides are perceptible as high as the beacon rock. this remarkable rock which stands on the North shore of the river is unconnected with the hills and rises to the height of seven hundred feet ... it rises to a very sharp point and is visible for 20 miles below on the river." (Thw. IV, 248-249).

DESCRIPTION
April 9, 1806 — Columbia, in Cascade Mountains — "... we passed several beautiful cascades which fell from a great height over the stupendous rocks which close the river on both sides ... the most remarkable of these cascades falls about 300 feet perpendicularly ..." (Thw. IV, 259).

THIEVERY
April 11, 1806 — Columbia, in Cascade Mountains — "... three of the same tribe of villains the Wah-cle-l-ja's, stole my dog this evening ... [I] sent three men in pursuit ... with orders if they made the least resistance or difficulty in surrendering the dog to fire on them ... the Indians discovering the party in pursuit of them left the dog and fled." (Thw. IV, 267).

DANGER/CONCESSION
April 11, 1806 — Columbia, in Cascade Mountains — "I am convinced that no other consideration but our number at this moment protects us [from the Indians]... our men seem well disposed to kill a few of them. we keep ourselves perfectly on our guard." (Thw. IV, 268-269).

DESCRIPTION
April 14, 1806 — Columbia, in Cascade Mountains — "... the mountains through which the river passes ... are high, broken, rocky, partially covered with fir, white cedar, and in many places exhibit very romantic scenes, some handsome cascades are seen on either hand ... tumbling to the river." (Thw. IV, 279).

INTELLIGENCE/DECISIONS
April 27, 1806 — Columbia, near mouth of Snake River — "... the Indians informed us that there was a good road which passed [overland] from the Columbia ... to the entrance of the Kooskooske [Clearwater] on the S. side of Lewis's [Snake] river; they also informed us that there were a plenty of deer and antelope on the road ... under these circumstances we did not hesitate in pursuing the road recommended." (Thw. IV, 329).

OBSERVATION
May 1, 1806 — On road between Snake and Clearwater — "I see very little difference between the apparent face of the country here and that of the plains of the Missouri only that these are not enlivened by the vast herds of buffalo, Elk, & c. which ornament the other." (Thw. IV, 345).

EXPEEDIENCY/CAUTION
May 5, 1806 — Clearwater River — "... my friend Capt. C. is their [the Nez Perce] favorite physician and has already received many applications. In our present
situation I think it pardonable to continue this deception for they will not give us any provision without compensation in merchandise and our stock is now reduced to a mere handful. We take care to give them no article which can possibly injure them." (Thw. IV, 358).

CONCERN
May 7, 1806 — Clearwater River — "... the Indians inform us that the snow is yet so deep in the [Bitterroot] mountains that we shall not be able to pass them until the next full moon or about the first of June ... this [is] an unwelcome intelligence to men confined to a diet of horsebeef and roots, and who are as anxious as we are to return to the fat plains of the Missouri and thence to our native homes." (Thw. IV, 369).

OBSERVATION/CONVICTION
May 15, 1806 — Camp Chopunnish, on Clearwater — "These bear [Grizzlies, Ursus horriblis] gave us a stronger evidence of the various coloured bear of this country being one species only ... if we were to attempt to distinguish them by their colours and to denominate each colour a distinct species we would soon find at least twenty." (Thw. V, 37-38).

REFLECTION
May 17, 1806 — Camp Chopunnish, on Clearwater — "I am pleased at finding the river rise so rapidly, it no doubt is attributable to the melting of the snows of the mountains; that icy barrier which separates us from my friends and country, from all which makes life esteemable." (Thw. V, 45).

DISCOVERY/DESCRIPTION
June 1, 1806 — Camp Chopunnish, on Clearwater — "I met with a singular plant today in blume [viz., Ragged Robin, Clarkia pulchella] of which I preserved a specimen; it grows on the steep sides of the fertile hills near this place, the radice is fibrous, not much branched ... the stem is simple branching ascending [2½ feet high] candelic, villose and of a pale red colour ... the leaf is sessile, scattered thinly, nearly linear tho' somewhat widest in the middle, two inches in length, absolutely entire, villose, obtusely pointed and of an ordinary green ... the calyx is a one flowered spathe. the corolla superior consists of four pale perple petals which are tripartite, the central lobe largest ... there are two distinct sets of stamens the 1st or principal consists of four, the filaments of which are capillary, erect ... the anthers are also four each being elivated with it's fillament ... the second set of stamens are erect ... there is no pistillum ... the single style and stigma form a perfict monapetallous corolla ... I regret very much that the seed of this plant are not preserved a discovery."

18. Once again Lewis's observational competence asserted itself. Even though the coats of the grizzlies examined by him varied tremendously from bay to light reddish-brown and "black with white hairs intermixed," he was right in contending that all were of the same species.

19. Exigencies of space disallow Lewis's full description of this plant, thereby denying the reader the opportunity to grasp Lewis's extended command of botanical terms. It was Frederick Pursh who, in 1814, provided the binomial Clarkia pulchella, though Lewis was the actual discoverer.

DEJECTION/RESOLVE
June 17, 1806 — Beyond Hungry Creek on Lolo Trail — "... with great difficulty prosed the direction of the road ... to the top of the mountain where I found the snow 12 to 15 feet deep ... here was Winter with all it's rigors; the air was cold my hands and feet were numbed ... under these circumstances we conceived it madness to proceed ... we therefore came to the resolution to return ... the party was a good deal dejected ... this is the first time we have ever been compelled to retreat or make a retrograde march." (Thw. V, 142-144).

DESCRIPTION
June 27, 1806 — On the Lolo Trail — "... on this eminence the natives have raised a conic mound of stones [Indian Post Office] ... from this place we had an extensive view of these stupendious mountains ... from which to one unacquainted with them it would have seemed impossible ever to have escaped." (Thw. V, 164).

SEPARATION/MISGIVING
July 3, 1806 — Traveller's Rest — "I took leave of my worthy friend and companion Capt. Clark and the party that accompanied him. I could not avoid feeling much concern on this occasion, although I hoped this separation was only momentary." (Thw. V, 183).

EUPHORIA
July 11, 1806 — Sun (Medicine) River — "The morning was fair and the plains looked beautifull ... the air was pleasant and a vast assemblage of little birds which croud[ed] to the groves on the river sung most enchantingly." (Thw. V, 199).

OBSERVATION
July 11, 1806 — Missouri, at White Bear Islands — "... proceeded through a level beautifull and extensive high plain covered with immense birds of buffaloe. it is now the season at which the buffaloe begin to cop..."
peolate and the bulls keep up a tremendous roaring. We could hear them for many miles and there are such numbers of them that there is one continual roar... when I arrived in sight of the white-bear Islands the Missouri bottoms on both sides of the river were crowded with buffalo. I sincerely believe that there were not less than 10 thousand buffalo within a circle of 2 miles round that place.” (Thw. V, 195).

**MISFORTUNE**

*July 12, 1806 — Missouri, at White Bear Islands — "... formed our camp and ... had the cash [cache] opened, I found my bear skins entirely destroyed by the water, the river having been so high that the water had penetrated, all my specimens of plants also lost."* (Thw. V, 201).

**TORMENT**

*July 12, 1806 — Missouri, at White Bear Islands — "Musquitoes excessively troublesome inasmuch that without the protection of my musquito bier [bar] I should have found it impossible to write a moment." (Thw. V, 201). July 15, 1806 — "the musquitoes continue to infest us in such manner that we can scarcely exist; for my own part I am confined by them to my bier at least 3/4ths of my time. my dog even howls with the torture he experiences from them, they are almost insupportable." (Thw. V, 204).

**COMMENTARY**

*July 15, 1806 — Missouri, at White Bear Islands — "... a little before dark McNeal returned [after having been treed by a Grizzly]. these bear are a most tremendous animal; it seems that the hand of providence has been most wonderfully in favor with respect to them, or some of us would long since have fallen a sacrifice to their farocity." (Thw. V, 203-204).

**OBSERVATION**

*July 16, 1806 — Missouri, at White Bear Islands — "we see a number of goats or antelopes always in passing through the plains... at this season they are thinly scattered... but seem universally distributed in every part; they appear very inquisitive usually to learn what we are as we pass, and frequently accompany us at no great distance for miles, frequently halting and giving a loud whistle through their nostrils."* (Thw. V, 205).

**CONCERN**

*July 17, 1806 — On Teton (Tourney) River — "... the blackfoot indians rove through this quarter of the country and as they are a vicious lawless and reather abandoned set of wretches I wish to avoid an interview with them if possible." (Thw. V, 206).

**APPREHENSION/RESOLVE**

*July 26, 1806 — Bluff above Two Medicine river — "I had scarcely ascended the hills before I discovered... several Indians on the top of an eminence... this was a very unpleasant sight... I told the two men with me [Reuben and Joseph Field] that I apprehended that these were the Minnetarees of Fort de Prairie [Blackfoot] and from their known character I expected that we were to have some difficulty with them; that if they thought themselves sufficiently strong I was convinced they would attempt to rob us in which case... I should resist to the last extremity preferring death to that of being deprived of my papers instruments and gun and desired that they would form the same resolution." (Thw. V, 219-222).

**DESCRIPTION**

*July 26, 1806 — Valley of Two Medicine river — "... in this bottom there stand t[he] free solitary [Cottonwood] trees near one of which the indians formed a large semicircular camp of dressed buffalo skins and invited us to partake of their shelter." (Thw. V, 221).

**ENCOUNTER/RESPONSE**

*July 27, 1806 — Valley, Two Medicine River — "... R. Fields... stab[bed] the indian to the heart with his knife the fellow ran about 15 steps and fell dead. I called... that I would shoot them if they did not give me my horse, and raised my gun, one of them... stop[ped] at the distance of 30 steps from me and I shot him through the belly." (Thw. V, 223-224).

**ESCAPE/SUCCESS**

*July 27, 1806 — Overland to Missouri — "My design was to hasten to the entrance of the Maria's river as quick as possible... having no doubt but that they [the Blackfeet] would pursue us with a large party... no time was therefore to be lost and we pushed our horses... [and] at 3 P.M. we arrived at rose [Teton] river... having traveled... about 63 miles... by dark we had traveled about 17 miles further... [after having two hours] we again set out by moonlight [and] traveled until 2 OCK in the morning having come by my estimate after dark about 20m." (Thw. V, 226).

**OBSERVATION**

*August 1, 1806 — Missouri, below Musselshell — "... a white [Grizzly] bear came within 50 paces of our camp before we perceived it; it stood erect on it's hinder feet and looked at us with much apparent unconcern... the Elk are now in fine order particularly the males. their horns have obtained their full growth but have not yet shed the velvet or skin which covers them. the does are found in large herds with their young and a few young bucks with them. the old bucks yet herd together in parties of two to 7 or 8." (Thw. V, 232).

**ATTAINMENT/FINDINGS**

*August 7, 1806 — Missouri, at mouth of Yellowstone — "... at 4 P.M. we arrived at the entrance of the Yellowstone river. I landed at the point and found that Capt. Clark had been encamped at this place and from appearances had left it about 7 or 8 days. I found a paper on a pole... which nearly contained my name in the hand weighting of Capt. C." (Thw. V, 237).

**NEAR TRAGEDY**

*August 11, 1806 — Missouri, below "beaver bends"... I was in the act of firing on the Elk a second time when a ball struck my left thigh about an inch below my hip joint, missing the bone it passed through the left thigh and out the thickness of the bullet across the hinder part of the right thigh; the stroke was very severe; I instantly supposed [and correctly] that [Peter] Cruzatte had shot me in mistake for an Elk... with the assistance of Serg. Gass I took off my clothes and dressed my wound myself as well as I could, introduc­ ing tent of patent lint* into the ball holes." (Thw. V, 240-241).

21. This botanical loss must be regarded as most grievous. Apparently each and every plant collected and preserved by Lewis between Fort Mandan and the White Bear Islands had been irretrievably lost.

22. Yet still another instance of Lewis's extraordinary observational ability, his noting the surprising curiosity of the pronghorn antelope. Audubon later corroborated Lewis's observation. In 1843, while on the plains at Fort Union, he found himself within two to three hundred yards of a herd of pronghorn. Having been told of the animal's curiosity, he lay down on his back and began kicking his well-travelled heels in the air. Much to his delight, one of the herd detached itself from the others and trotted to within 60 yards of him.

23. A near incredible ride. Leaving the site of the three cottonwoods in the Two Medicine valley at 3:00 P.M., Lewis and his men rode, with frequent interruptions, until 2:00 A.M. In that time, according to Lewis's figures, they travelled approximately 100 miles.

DESCRIPTION/DENOUEMENT

August 12, 1806 — Missouri, below “beaver bends” — “...my wounds felt very stiff and sore this morning but gave me no considerable pain...as writing in my present situation is extremely painful to me, I shall desist until I recover and leave to my friend Capt. C. the continuation of our journal. However, I must notice a singular Cherry which is found on the Missouri in the bottoms land about the beaver bends and some little distance below the white earth river...the stem is compound erect and subdivided or branching without any regular order it rises to the height of eight or ten feet...only putting up more than one stem from the same root not growing in cops as the Choke Cherry dose. The bark is smooth and of a dark brown colour. The leaf is petiolate, oval acutely pointed at its apex, from one and 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches in length and from 1/2 to 2/3 of an inch in width, finely or minutely serrate, pale green and free from pubescence. The fruit is a globular berry about the size of a buck-shot of a fine scarlet red; like the cherries cultivated in the U' States each is supported by a separate cindric flexible branch peduncle which issue[s] from the extremities of the boughs. The peduncle of this cherry swells as it approaches the fruit being largest at the point of insertion, the pulp of this fruit is of an agreeable ascid flavour and it is now ripe. The style and stigma are permanent. I have never seen it in blume.”

25. The identification of this cherry as Prunus demissa may be incorrect. At least, O.A. Stevens, botanist, North Dakota State University, Fargo, advised me, in a letter of January 13, 1967, that Lewis's description indicated Prunus pennsylvaniae (L.), the Pin or Wild Cherry.


Three N.W. Committees Plan Joint Meeting In Washington — Idaho

May 4, 1985, is the date set for a joint meeting and seminar of the Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committees. Activities will be at two locations in southeastern Washington and in Lewiston, Idaho. The day's activities will begin at 10:30 A.M. for the dedication of the interpretive marker which has been installed on Highway 12, four miles east of Pomeroy, Washington (see WPO, Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3, p. 19). At 11:00 A.M. participants will proceed eastward to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Alpowa Interpretive Center, near Clarkston, Washington (see WPO, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 1, 3). This will provide the opportunity for committee members and guests to visit this facility which relates to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in this vicinity.

Luncheon in Lewiston, Idaho (location to be announced) will follow the Alpowa Center visit.

Cherry Halsey who worked with the late Robert Beale, who was a member of the Washington Committee (see page 5, this issue of WPO) will address the gathering concerning the research and history involved with the “Three Forks Indian Trail” interpretive marker dedicated earlier in the day. The construction and installation of the new marker was made possible by a substantial donation from Robert Beale.

The balance of the afternoon and evening program will allow time for each of the three state committees to hold business meetings, and for a Lewis and Clark Seminar arranged and conducted by Dr. Robert Carriker, of the Washington Committee; Dr. James Fazio, chairman of the Idaho Committee, and Dr. “Frenchy” Chuinard, chairman of the Oregon Committee. Past (national) Foundation Director Marcus Ware, a Lewiston attorney, and Steve Evans, Department of History, Lewis-Clark College, Lewiston, will work closely with the above.

The joint meeting will present the opportunity for Washington and Oregon committee members to get acquainted with the members of the recently organized Idaho Lewis and Clark Trail Committee created by Idaho Governor John V. Evans’ “Executive Order No. 83-21” (see WPO, Vol. 10, No. 1, p. 7; Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3, p. 1; and Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 12). The new Idaho Committee will provide an important link between the several (national) Foundation entities in Montana and the Washington State Committee, the Oregon (Governor's) Committee, and the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation.
Recent Meetings

The Foundation's PORTAGE ROUTE CHAPTER, Great Falls, Montana, held a regular meeting on November 26, 1984. Thirty members attended the business session which was followed by the introduction of Dr. Harry W. Fritz, History Department, University of Montana, Missoula. Fritz was in Great Falls promoting his recently released book Montana: A Land of Contrast. During his presentation, he discussed the contents of his book and his observations on how the events of the ten year period between 1965 and 1975 were such that they will set the future character, growth, and development patterns of the state of Montana for the next 75 years. He equated these events to be as fundamental to the growth and development of the state as were the coming of the railroad, statehood and the development of resource industries in the state.

Announcement was made that the January 28th meeting would be a Pot Luck Dinner event, and that the entertainment following the dinner and business meeting would be a “Lewis and Clark Trivial Pursuit”. Officers and Board Members for the 1985 year have been submitted by the nomination committee for approval at the January Meeting. Nominations are as follows: Ella Mae Howard, President; Marshall Johnson, Vice President; Jeff Mahon, Secretary; Marge Webb, Treasurer; Ben Rangel, Membership Secretary. Bob Burns, Marcia Staiglmiller, and Ray Steele are nominated for Board Member.

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The OREGON (Governor's) LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE met for its Christmas Party and (continued on page 19)

NEH Announces Summer Seminars for Secondary School Teachers — Lewis and Clark Expedition To Be Topic of Foundation Director Carriker's Seminar at Gonzaga University Campus

(From a News Release from the History Department, Gonzaga University, Spokane, WA)

The Division of Fellowships and Seminars of the National Endowment for the Humanities has announced that it will offer a 1985 Summer Seminar for Secondary School Teachers on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The NEH, a federal agency created by Congress in 1965 to support projects of research, education, and public activities in the humanities, is in the third year of its program to provide teachers of grades 7 through 12 with a unique opportunity for advanced study.

Fifty-nine seminars will be offered for four to six weeks during the summer of 1985 on topics in Classical, Medieval, and Renaissance Studies, Comparative Literature, Philosophy, Religion, and History. Each seminar will accept fifteen participants who will receive a stipend depending on the length of the seminar.

The Lewis and Clark History seminar will be four weeks in length, July 2-26, and each participant will receive $1700 to cover expenses of travel, books, research, and living at the Gonzaga University campus in Spokane, Washington. Seminar Director is Dr. Robert C. Carriker, History Department, Gonzaga University and a director of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, has chosen Elliott Coues' History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark as the central reading assignment for classroom discussion. In addition, both popular and scholarly books and articles pertaining to the Corps of Discovery will be available to the participants from an extensive bibliography of Lewis and Clark literature. The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation has provided a full set of We Proceeded On publications (1974 to date) for use in the seminar.

A major theme of the seminar will be to examine the Corps of Discovery's contribution to Enlightenment Science as encouraged by President Thomas Jefferson. An important feature will be to emphasize properly the discoveries in botany, zoology, and other natural sciences achieved by the expedition and the environmental changes the explorers experienced and observed as they traveled from the Mississippi River, following the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean. An added assignment will involve tracing the expedition's route and each participant will annotate both a modern map and a copy of William Clark's map.

A unique feature of the seminar will be a four day field trip on selected segments of north-central Idaho's historic Lolo Trail extending from the Expedition's "Travelers Rest" campsite to "quawmmash flats" (or "camas flats"), present-day Weippe, Idaho. The Expedition traversed the Trail and crossed 5253 foot high Lolo Pass on the outbound and return journeys, and the visit to this region will afford opportunity for participants to identify not only original portions of the Trail, but also the locations of several of the exploring party's campsites. At least one night will be spent camping on the Lolo Trail.

Secondary teachers in 38,000 junior and senior high schools across the nation received information about the seminar in December 1984 and by the end of January 1985, more than 325 teachers from every state in the union had requested application forms.

Curiously, interest from those states in which the Lewis and Clark Expedition actually traveled lags far behind the states of New York, Illinois, Texas, Ohio and Florida. Washington State and Montana have only four persons each who are interested, for example, and Oregon has but two teachers considering application. But more than 40 individuals from New York City and the Chicago metro area have not only requested information, but have completed applications. Applications, which are provided by Dr. Carriker at Gonzaga University, Spokane, WA, 99258, must be completed and returned by March 1, 1985, for consideration.

3. This campsite, used on both the outbound and return journey, was situated near the confluence of Lolo Creek and the Bitterroot River, near the present-day community of Lolo, Montana, about eleven miles south of Missoula, Montana.

4. The Lolo Trail, long before the time of Lewis and Clark, was the route traveled by the Nez Percé Indians as they passed back and forth from their homeland along the Clearwater River in north-central Idaho to their buffalo hunting grounds in Montana. It traverses parts of the U.S. Forest Service Clearwater National Forest, Clearwater and Idaho Counties, Idaho, and Missoula County, Montana. The 155-165 mile trail extends in a northeast-southwest direction through the Lolo Wilderness country across and along the backbone of the rugged Bitterroot Mountains, and sections of the Trail are little changed since the Expedition's crossings in 1805-1806.

We Proceeded On, February 1985
quarterly business meeting on December 15, 1984, at the National Park Service, Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, Oregon. Ten of the committee’s twenty-two members were joined by eight guests including Hazel Bain, Longview, Washington, a past president of the (national) Foundation. Astoria committee member Ed Harvey brought the elk roast, which he had prepared with his usual super-chief technique. Other members provided various dishes of vegetables and desserts. Rosemary Johnson, wife of the Memorial’s Chief Ranger Curtis Johnson, read the Expedition’s journal entries for Christmas Day 1805.

During the business meeting Dr. Dennis Hagen, who was responsible for the organization and quality of the Champoeg Pageant held at Oregon’s Champoeg State Park spoke to the committee about the necessities and prospects for a Lewis and Clark Pageant. The location for staging such a pageant is yet to be selected, and it is the plan, if the event becomes a reality, that it will be an attraction presented at the (national) Foundation’s 18th Annual Meeting planned for August 1986.

Special thanks was extended to the staff of the NFS Memorial for their hospitality and arrangement of the tables with Christmas tablecloths and greens native to the area and documented in the party’s journals.

The OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK HERITAGE FOUNDATION, an affiliate of the Oregon Historical Society and the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, held its quarterly meeting on December 19, 1984, at Beaver Hall, Oregon Historical Center. The event was the organization’s annual Christmas Pot-Luck Dinner. President Kelly Janes and his wife Nancy prepared the roast turkey and beef in the kitchen facility adjoining Beaver Hall. Accompanying these entrees were salads, vegetable dishes, and delicious desserts supplied by other members. Table decor arranged by Evelyn Plamondon reflected the holiday season.

By unanimous acclaim the slate of officers and directors suggested by the nominating committee, the following were elected for 1985: Martin Plamondon, president; Malcolm Buffum, vice president, John Stoffel, secretary; and Kelly Janes (immediate past president), Howard Hopkins, Harold Smith, Dwight Garrison, James Pierson, and Virginia Moore, directors.

Following the business meeting, Robert Lange addressed the gathering. His paper was titled: “Indian Peace Medals — The Expedition’s Peace Medals and Indian Gifts”, and provided not only information concerning the Expedition’s use of peace medals and other gifts in their relations with the Indians encountered on their journey, but the history of the medals which revealed that similar medals were struck during presidencies following Washington and Jefferson, and as late as 1889 when Benjamin Harrison was president. Slides illustrating the obverse and reverse of many of these medals added to Bob’s presentation.

A Board of Directors meeting, scheduled for February 21, 1985, will afford the opportunity for planning the Oregon Foundation’s four quarterly meetings for the coming year.

Outfitter Offers Lolo Trail Trips

Triple “O” Outfitters, Pierce, Idaho, operated by Duane and Harlan Opdahl have advised We Proceeded On that plans and a format have been developed for five-day trips by horse or vehicle (depending on the method of travel desired by participants) along Idaho’s historic Lolo Trail. Itinerary for the trips will include visits to locations related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s traverse of this region in 1805 and 1806.

Four five-day trips are scheduled for the summer of 1985: Mondays through Fridays, August 5-9, August 12-16, August 19-23, and August 26-30. For complete information, contact Triples Outfitters, Pierce, Idaho, 83546.

**COLLECTOR’S ITEMS!**

MAP OF THE EXPEDITION’S PORTAGE AT THE GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI PROVIDES CARTOGRAPHIC DETAILS AND A CHRONICLE OF THE ORDEAL AND TRIUMPH OVER THIS BARRIER TO THEIR WESTWARD PROGRESS

Foundation member, cartographer Robert N. Bergantino, Butte, Montana, with a thorough understanding of the Expedition’s travel route and activities in the Great Falls area, has produced an outstanding cartographic gem. Measuring 23 x 30 inches (image size) and reproduced on fine paper, in addition to the cartography, Bob has lettered-in some fifty journal entry excerpts in his expert calligraphy. These pin-point exact locations and provide a chronicle of the experiences and accomplishments of the Captains and their party while effecting the arduous 18 mile portage around the series of falls in this area.

If you have struggled through the journal texts and endeavored to fix in your mind the intricate details and geography of this segment of the journey, you will find it attractively and accurately portrayed in this medium by Bob Bergantino.

A second cartographic study by Bergantino is a 20 x 28 inch (image size) reproduction of William Clark’s June 17-19, 1805, survey of the Great Falls (the several falls), and his June 23, 1805 survey of the portage route. Additional details and a part of this study have been derived from maps in the Captain’s field notebooks and from Clark’s journal entries for July 8, 1805, and his “Courses and Distances” (Thwaites: VI: 5-8).

The two maps described here were produced in time to be available for purchase by attendees at last August’s 16th Annual Meeting. Additional copies of the two maps are available. Send your order with remittance of $17.00 (for both maps including postage and handling) to: Portage Route Chapter, P.O. Box 2424, Great Falls, MT 59403.

We Proceeded On, February 1985 -19-
These publications bring to members of the Foundation and others, special items of interest, and on occasion, reprints of out-of-print publications that are not otherwise available.

WPO Publication No. 1, October 1976 $2.00
"Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting, August 15-18, 1976, Great Falls, Montana"


WPO Publication No. 2, July 1977 $.75c
"Our Dog Scannon — Partner in Discovery"


WPO Publication No. 3, July 1978 $1.50

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 $2.50
"Three Papers Presented at the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting, Omaha, Nebraska, and Sioux City, Iowa, August 20-22, 1980"

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

WPO Publication No. 5, August 1981 $.75c

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

WPO Publication No. 6, July 1982 $4.00

Dr. 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 $4.00
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 Nonnast 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.

WPO Publications No. 8, November 1984 $3.00

This is an unabridged transcript of a paper presented at the 16th Annual Banquet of the Foundation, Great Falls, Montana, August 8, 1984. Dr. Fritz in his fine speaking and writing style, and backed by his extensive knowledge, has produced this review of the purpose, organization and personnel of the exploring enterprise. In addition it presents a fine recapitulation of the Expedition's documentation of their experiences and discovery of what is today the great state of Montana. It was in Montana where the exploring party spent the most "traveling" days while traveling the most miles, overcame one of their greatest obstacles to their favorite river travel (the Great Falls of the Missouri), and established their most numerous night encampments.

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.

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.