



THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
VOL. 12, NO. 4

NOVEMBER 1986

"Capt. Wm. Clark — 'Map Maker' "

Sculptor Scriver Creates a Companion Bronze to "Capt. Lewis and 'Our Dog' Scannon"



The illustration on this page is of the final working clay model for a new Foundation bronze titled: "Capt. Wm. Clark — 'Map Maker' ". Following discussion and approval at last August's annual meeting of the Foundation, nationally famous sculptor Robert M. "Bob" Scriver, Browning, Montana, was commissioned by the Foundation's Bronze Committee to create this unique companion bronze to his earlier (1976) work "Capt. Lewis and 'Our Dog' Scannon".¹

Earlier in the year the theme for depicting Clark as the exploring party's map maker was chosen by the Committee and aggressive research for historical accuracy was begun by committee members and sculptor Scriver for the new bronze. The work portrays Captain Clark making ready his surveying instruments so as to engage in one of his important contributions to the success of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition.²

In September, Scriver submitted a working clay model for the bronze which, with minor changes, was accepted as pictured here. Wilbur Werner, Cut Bank, Montana, Bronze Committee chairman, anticipates that the first castings will be available prior to Christmas. The finished bronze will be of the same scale as the "Lewis/Scannon" sculpture, and will be approximately 13 inches high (the figure of Clark is approximately 11-1/2 high — one-sixth life-size). The base measures 8 x 10 inches. When the new bronze is displayed together with the "Lewis/Scannon" sculpture, Lewis and Clark enthusiasts will have a complete and accurate portrayal of

(continued on page 2)

THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

Incorporated 1969 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption
Certificate No. 501(C)(3) — Identification No. 51-0187715

OFFICERS — EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President	1st Vice President	2nd Vice President
John E. Foote 1205 Rimhaven Way Billings, MT 59102	H. John Montague 2864 Sudbury Ct. Marietta, GA 30062	Donald F. Nell P.O. Box 577 Bozeman, MT 59715
Edrie Lee Vinson, Secretary P.O. Box 1651 Red Lodge, MT 59068	John E. Walker, Treasurer 200 Market St., Suite 1177 Portland, OR 97201	
Ruth E. Lange, Membership Secretary, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201		

DIRECTORS

Ruth Backer Cranford, NJ	Winifred C. George St. Louis, MO	James P. Ronda Youngstown, OH
Harold Billian Villanova, PA	Bob Doerk Great Falls, MT	Ralph H. Rudeen Olympia, WA
Malcolm S. Buffum Portland, OR	James R. Fazio Moscow, ID	Bob Saindon Helena, MT
Roy D. Craft Stevenson, WA	Charles C. Patton Springfield, IL	Arthur F. Shipley Bismarck, ND

L. Edwin Wang immediate Past President is a Foundation Director

PAST PRESIDENTS — DIRECTORS EX OFFICIO

Edwynne P. Murphy, 1970 St. Louis, Missouri	Gary Leppart, 1974-75 Butte, Montana	Bob Saindon, 1979-80 Helena, Montana
E.G. Chuinard, M.D., 1971 Tigard, Oregon	Wilbur P. Werner, 1975-76 Cut Bank, Montana	Irving W. Anderson, 1980-81 Portland, Oregon
John Greenslit, 1972 Lansing, Michigan	Clarence H. Decker, 1976-77 East Alton, Illinois	V. Strode Hinds, 1981-82 Sioux City, Iowa
Lynn Burris, 1972-1973 Topeka, Kansas	Gail M. Stensland, 1977-78 Fort Benton, Montana	Hazel Bain, 1982-83 Longview, Washington
Robert E. Lange, 1973-74 Portland, Oregon	Mitchell Doumit, 1978-79 Cathlamet, Washington	Arlen J. Large, 1983-84 Washington, D.C.

William P. Sherman, 1984-85
Portland, Oregon

L. Edwin Wang, 1985-1986
Minneapolis, MN

ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The purpose of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is to stimulate nationally: public interest in matters relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition; the contributions to American history made by the expedition members; and events of time and place concerning and following the expedition which are of historical import to our nation. The Foundation recognizes the value of tourist-oriented programs, and supports activities which enhance the enjoyment and understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. The scope of the activities of the Foundation are broad and diverse, and include involvement in pursuits which, in the judgment of the Directors are, of historical worth or contemporary social values, and commensurate with the heritage of Lewis and Clark. The activities of the National Foundation are intended to complement and supplement those of state and local Lewis and Clark interest groups. The Foundation may appropriately recognize and honor individuals or groups for: art works of distinction; achievement in the broad field of Lewis and Clark historical research; writing; or deeds which promote the general purpose and scope of activities of the Foundation. Membership in the organization comprises a broad spectrum of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts including Federal, State, and local government officials, historians, scholars, and others of wide ranging Lewis and Clark interests. Officers of the Foundation are elected from the membership. The Annual Meeting of the Foundation is traditionally held during August, the birth month of both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The meeting place is rotated among the States, and tours generally are made to visit sites in the area of the Annual Meeting which have historic association with the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

WE PROCEEDED ON

ISSN 0275-6706

E.G. CHUINARD, M.D., FOUNDER

We Proceeded On is the official publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. The publication's name is derived from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the famous Expedition.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Robert E. Lange, Editor and Committee Chairman, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201

Irving W. Anderson
Box LC-196 Lewis & Clark College
Portland, OR 97219

E.G. Chuinard
15537 S.W. Summerfield Lane
Tigard, OR 97223

Paul R. Cutright
312 Summit Avenue
Jenkintown, PA 19046

Donald Jackson
3920 Old Stage Road
Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Gary E. Moulton
Love Library — Univ. Nebraska
Lincoln, NE 68588

Bob Saindon
172 Briarwood
Helena, MT 59601

Wilbur P. Werner
P.O. Box 428
Cut Bank, MT 59427

the Captains working together — Clark readying his surveying instruments and Lewis seated nearby working on his own notes or preparing to record Clark's observations.

Proceeds from the sale of the "Capt. Lewis and 'Our Dog' Scannon" bronze, and the new companion bronze "Capt. Wm. Clark — 'Map Maker'" are restricted to the support of *We Proceeded On* and other Foundation publications.

The "Capt. Wm. Clark — 'Map Maker'" bronze will be limited to an edition of only 100 copies, and enthusiastic response to the announcement about the new bronze at the August annual meeting at Portland, Oregon, resulted in orders for 28 bronzes. Firm price for the new bronze will be \$1200.00 until October 1, 1987. A "Certificate of Authenticity" and a receipt for \$500.00 from the Foundation indicating a "Charitable Donation" will accompany the delivery of the bronze. If the change in tax laws is a factor, some buyers may want to prepay the purchase prior to December 31, 1986. Orders should be sent directly to Bronze Committee Chairman Wilbur P. Werner, P.O. Box 428, Cut Bank, MT 59427, or you may call Wilbur at his office, 406-873-2277.

Special note: As of this date, there are still nine copies of the limited edition of the "Capt. Lewis and 'Our Dog' Scannon" bronze available. This bronze is currently selling for \$1750.00. Until the supply is exhausted, the "Capt. Lewis and 'Our Dog' Scannon" bronze and the new "Capt. Wm. Clark — 'Map Maker'" bronze may be purchased as a combination for \$2400.00

1. The bronze was copyrighted in 1976, and the copyright indicates the dog's name to be "Scannon". Recent 1985 research by historian Donald Jackson revealed that since 1916 we have been in error concerning the name of the Expedition's Newfoundland dog. From Dr. Jackson's findings it is quite obvious that the dog's name was "Seaman". See *We Proceeded On*. Vol. 11, No. 3

2. When writing about Clark's cartographic talents, historian Reuben Gold Thwaites observed: "When we consider the conditions under which these charts were drawn, — in the field with crude astronomical instruments, and information derivable chiefly from daily observations and Indian reports, — their relative accuracy and topographical comprehension are worthy of our highest praise; they are eloquent witnesses of Clark's undoubted engineering skill." (Reuben Gold Thwaites, Editor, *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806*, Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904-1905, seven volumes and an Atlas volume. Reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969. Volume 8, (Atlas Volume), page v.)

Our New President John E. Foote



John E. Foote, Billings, Montana, will serve the Foundation as its 18th president, August 1986 to August 1987.

A recent magazine article referred to John Foote as a "truly multi-dimensional man", and the writer interviewing John concluded that: "That when John begins to speak you realize at once that you're not talking to a typical real estate developer, but to someone that "develops" every aspect of his life whether its his new and growing *Billings Commerce Center* or his dreams for a Montana History Center."

Reviewing his background, John's grandfather was a barker in a medicine show, who purchased an outdoor advertising company in 1917, and later in life assisted his son in the construction of an amusement park. Foote's father, in addition to building the park, collected Western Americana, and in 1955 purchased the geologic landmark, Pompeys Pillar, thirty miles east of Billings. Lewis and Clark enthusiasts are familiar with the landmark, since carved in its sandstone surface is the verbiage: "Wm Clark, July 25, 1806." Pompeys Pillar was designated a *National Historic Landmark* in 1965. This last physical evidence of the famous Expedition accounts, in part, for John Foote's interest in western history, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and more recently the *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.*

His business interests and energy are presently focused on the Bil-

lings Commerce Center, a 25-acre project consisting of an office/warehouse facility consisting of buildings with a modern, brand-new look. After twelve years of development, the remaining seven acres are now under construction. The attractively designed buildings sport blue mansards with lots of glass and fluted wall panels. John indicates that the blue mansards came from Montana's "Big Sky" country. He says: "When you come to Montana the first thing that impresses you is that we have the biggest, bluest skies that are found anywhere in the world." The 12,500-square foot buildings are double insulated against Montana's cold winters, and the skylights, garage doors, and glass windows are insulated to keep in the heat supplied by the energy-efficient heating units.

John attended Billings schools, studied engineering at Montana State University (1963-1965), and received B.S. in Business Administration from the University of Montana (1965-1967). Moving to Southern California, he was employed by the *Security Pacific National Bank*, in Los Angeles. While with this firm, from 1967 to 1973, he served as: Operations Supervisor, Rancho Park Branch; Installment Loan Administrator, International Airport Branch; Installment and Commercial Loan Officer, Beverly Hills Branch; Commercial Loan Officer, Century City Branch; and Corporate Account Officer in the bank's Head Office.

John and his wife Pat and children Andrene and Jason returned from southern California to Billings in 1973, where he began the development of the *Billings Commerce Center*. He is also manager for the *Foote Enterprises* which involves family real estate interests in the Billings area. As owner of *Pompeys Pillar National Landmark*, he oversees the operation of the site as a summer (three month) tourist attraction. He also operates a 400 acre irrigated farm that is adjacent to the historical site.

Active in local, state and national organizations, he is a member of: Billings Chamber of Commerce; Custer Battlefield Historical and Museum Association; Northern Pacific Railroad Historical Association; Railroadiana Collectors Association; Montana Historical Society; University of Montana Alumni Association; Yellowstone Corral of the Westerners; and the Billings Petroleum Club. He is a Director

for the (western artist) J.K. Ralston Studio, Inc.

The Foundation is privileged to have this active and dedicated individual serving as our president for the 1986-1987 term, and looks forward to a great 19th Annual Meeting in Billings and vicinity, August 2-5, 1987.

President Foote's Message

Congratulations to Malcolm Buffum, his wife Dee and his committee members for an outstanding job of hosting the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. in Portland, Oregon. For those of you who were unfortunate to miss this gathering, I will share our experiences with you. Pictures related to the meeting appear on pages 5-12, 14, 20.

We left Portland on Sunday morning for a trip to the Pacific Ocean. Our first stop was Ecola State Park where the Seaside Lions Club provided donuts and coffee and the State of Oregon provided a fantastic panorama of the rugged Oregon Coast. Our next stop was Les Shirley State Park where we helped dedicate a sign for the historic Whale Site and heard an address from Cannon Beach's mayor, Miss Lucille Houston. From there we traveled to Seaside, Oregon, home of the Salt Works. At this historic location, members of the Expedition boiled sea water to provide salt for the group's return trip. The National Park Service gave us a fine interpretation of the Salt Works.

After a tasty Salmon luncheon and some free time in Seaside, we departed for Fort Clatsop National Memorial where the Corps of Discovery spent the winter of 1805-1806. The National Park Service has constructed a full-scale replica of the original fort on this site and offers "living history" exhibits.

We were treated to some very special events after the Memorial's normal closing time. Michael Foster and the Fort Clatsop Historical Association hosted us to a delicious buffet featuring Oregon foods and wines. After dinner Frank Walker, Superintendent of Fort Clatsop National Memorial, and his staff presented a historical reenactment of life at Fort Clatsop. Darkness then enveloped the area and we were invited to enter the Fort which was only lighted by candles and fires. I'll never forget the flickering light,

the smell of smoke and the dark forest outside. This was a true Lewis and Clark experience.

The next morning found us back on the bus, viewing the Astoria Column and crossing the Columbia River to reach Cape Disappointment. This is where the Lewis and Clark Expedition first reached the Pacific Coast and then turned back looking for a more suitable winter camp.

After lunch by the ocean, we entered Fort Canby State Park and hiked up a short trail to Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center. A walk through this Center takes you on a visual trip from the beginning of the Expedition to reaching the Pacific Coast. Foundation director Ralph Rudeen was a driving force in creating this exhibit and for this we thank you, Ralph. The bus ride back to Portland first followed the Oregon shore of the Columbia River and then the Washington shore. It has changed significantly since Lewis and Clark explored this area.

After freshening up at the Red Lion Inn in Portland, we assembled in a banquet room for the occasion of the 212th anniversary of the birth of Meriwether Lewis, August 18, 1774. An outstanding address, which is transcribed in this issue of WPO, was given by Dr. James A. Gardner, President of the Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon. Lewis and Clark were also inducted posthumously into the Oregon Medical Association in recognition for their medical treatment of the Expedition members.

The third day's activities were centered in the Columbia River Gorge, probably one of the most scenic areas in Oregon. Lewis and Clark traveled through this area in 1805 and again in 1806 and noted many of the natural features. We spent the day viewing Multnomah Falls, Beacon Rock, Mayer State Park, The Dalles Dam and the Cascade Locks.

After a nice lunch in a park by The Dalles Dam, we were taken to the Portage Inn in The Dalles. Mrs. Francis Seufert gave her slide presentation on what the area looked like before the dams flooded the fishing sites at Celilo Falls and inundated the Narrows and the Great Shute. It is sad that future generations will never see the great river as it once was. The highlight of the day was boarding the Sternwheeler "Columbia Gorge" for a three hour cruise with dinner on board. The food was excellent and the friendship shared between mem-

bers is what keeps many individuals active in our organization.

The final day of our Annual Meeting was spent in Portland, a city noted for its beauty and Rose Festivals. I have always liked the Union Pacific's slogan regarding Portland — "For you a Rose in Portland grows." After viewing the Sacagawea Statue in Washington Park, we traveled to the Oregon Historical Society where we viewed authentic Lewis and Clark Expedition items and one of the four original copies of the Magna Carta which was on a special exhibition. This 5000 word Latin document belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral, Lincolnshire, England and was exhibited to celebrate the bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States. Our next stop was Lewis and Clark College where we viewed Dr. "Frenchy" Chuinard's fine collection of rare books, Randall Kidd's collection of Lewis and Clark paper items and Oregon Governor Victor Atiyeh's unique collection of memorabilia relating to the "1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair in Portland, Oregon." These Foundation members took the time to share their interests with us and that is what makes annual meetings so special.

We were served lunch at Lewis and Clark College and heard an address

from our own Irving "Andy" Anderson. The conclusion of the bus tour was the University of Portland where Dr. Jim Covert, Chairman of History, interpreted the view from Waud's Bluff over the Willamette River where Clark came on his side trip up this river.

The final event of our 18th Annual Meeting was the Annual Banquet. President L. Edwin Wang presided at this event attended by 215 individuals including the Honorable Victor Atiyeh, Governor of the State of Oregon. We were addressed by Charles H. Odegaard, Regional Director Mid-West Region of the National Park Service. The theme of his talk was the continued cooperation between the National Park Service and the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. in the development of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

If it sounds like we had a lot of fun — we did! Now won't you make plans to attend the 19th Annual Meeting in Billings, Montana, on August 2, 3, 4, & 5, 1987. Details of this meeting will be outlined in the next issue of WPO. I want to thank all the members for your support and encouragement in having me be your President for the coming year. Let me know how I can be of help to you.

John E. Foote, President

Past President L. Edwin Wang has sent *We Proceeded On* a copy of Reverend William Arbaugh's Prayer of Invocation presented at the Foundation's 18th Annual Banquet. Reverend Arbaugh is pastor at the Peace Lutheran Church, Astoria, Oregon, and in responding to Past President Wang's request remarked: "Enclosed is a copy of the prayer used as the invocation at the banquet. Thank you for inviting me. I thoroughly enjoyed it." Reverend Arbaugh's prayer is transcribed below:

18th Annual Banquet Prayer of Invocation

O God, our God, you have been gracious in all creation, for which we are thankful. We praise you at this time for the gift of vision.

Grateful for the vision of President Jefferson to peacefully explore and open for hospitable use an unimaginably rich new land, grant we pray, that a measure of his visionary enchantment may be continued in this our generation, that we may properly recognize a new vision and that we may safeguard the gifts of your abundant creation for posterity.

As the explorers imagined great dangers, even prehistoric creatures, keep us from imagining or developing demons. Remove from us the dangers of pride and self-righteousness. Give us a steady, deliberate and courageous determination to follow a worthy vision.

Living now in conditions far from ideal, grant that we may nevertheless have satisfaction in our progress, as did the explorers in having "triumphed over the rocky mountains."

Moreover, recalling the problems which spelled urgency for the Expedition, grant that we in our perilous times may not lash out in bluster but move calmly and deliberately to a righteous cause and, in the words of William Clark, find "... the flattering prospect of the final success of the expedition ... pleasing."

Thankful for the bounty, may we proceed on in a manner worthy of your name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Cameras Record Events at the Foundation's 18th Annual Meeting

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The editor, 18th Annual Meeting participants, and readers of *We Proceeded On* are indebted to the following individuals for the photographs which are reproduced on this and the pages that follow:

Roy Craft; William Sherman; Bev. Hinds; Charles Gass; Bob Saindon; Emmie Betts; and Ruth Lange.

We are also appreciative of the expertise of our press, Times Litho, Inc., Forest Grove, Oregon, for the fine photographic reproductions — especially of the many photographs that were originally in color.

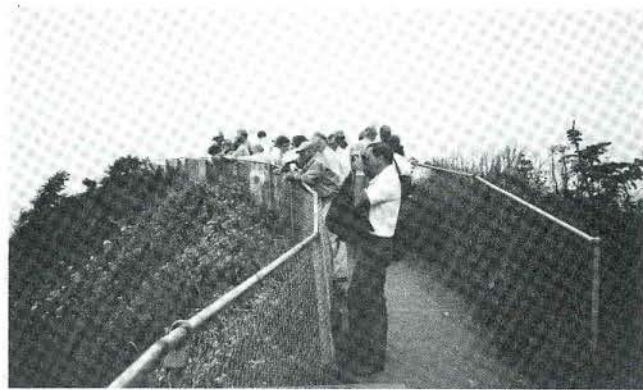
Oregon's Ecola State Park



Upon arrival at Ecola State Park and Oregon's Pacific Ocean shore, coffee, tea, and doughnuts were a welcome repast following the one and three quarter hour bus journey from Portland. The Seaside, Oregon Lions Club hosted the refreshments.



On the Trail to the viewpoint at Oregon's Ecola State Park. Foundation members pause for visit. (Left to Right) Charles Gass (San Francisco, California), Foundation Past President Jim Large (Washington, D.C.) and Bob Betts (New York City).



From Ecola State Park, Oregon, Foundation members enjoyed the view of the Pacific Ocean, Tillamook Head (the Expedition's "Clark's Mountain and Point of View"), and Tillamook Rock and the now abandoned Tillamook Rock Lighthouse. Clark and his party crossed over the 1196 foot high headland (Tillamook Head) in January 1806 to barter with the local Indians for blubber and oil from the whale that had stranded on the beach.

Les Shirley Park, Cannon Beach, Oregon



Foundation members gathered in Les Shirley Park, Cannon Beach, Oregon, near the place where Captain Clark and his party found the Indians dismembering blubber and rendering oil from the whale that had stranded on the beach. The occasion was the dedication of a new historical marker and the certification of the site by the National Park Service as a Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Site. (Left to Right) Thomas Gilbert (Omaha, Nebraska), Midwest Region National Park Service, Coordinator for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail; Lucille Houston, Mayor of Cannon Beach, Oregon; Foundation President Ed Wang (Minneapolis, Minnesota); Foundation Past President "Frenchy" Chui-nard (Tigard, Oregon) Chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee; Malcolm Buffum (Portland, Oregon) General Chairman for the Foundation's 18th Annual Meeting; and Linda Newberry (Cannon Beach, Oregon) designer of the new historical marker. Tom Gilbert is displaying the Lewis and Clark Trail site certification marker, and this marker will be permanently displayed in the park.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

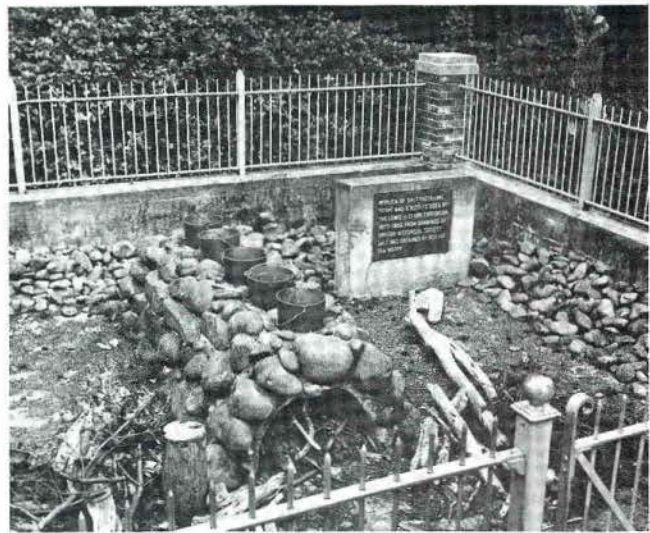
19th Annual Meeting of the Foundation

August 2 - 5, 1987 — Billings, Montana

Seaside, Oregon, and the Visit to the "Salt Works"



Seaside, Oregon's Convention Center welcomed Foundation members with their entrance sign. Attendees enjoyed a delicious salmon barbecue at the Center on Sunday afternoon August 17th. Harry Fritz (Missoula, Montana) is the member in the picture.



NPS Ranger Stephen Henrikson, Fort Clatsop National Memorial, addressed attendees gathered at the Expedition's "Salt Works" in present-day Seaside, Oregon. The "Salt-makers" distilled about four bushels of salt from ocean water at this location in January and February 1806.

At Fort Clatsop — Outdoor Buffet — "Living History" Demonstrations



On Sunday Evening, August 17th, the Fort Clatsop Historical Association, a local citizens' support group for the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial, hosted a fine buffet on the Memorial grounds. A large replica of a dugout canoe served as the serving table.

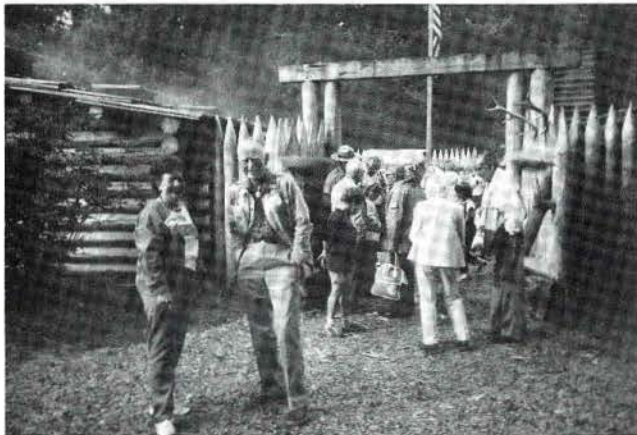


A "Living History" demonstration: Chief Ranger Curtis Johnson, Fort Clatsop National Memorial, demonstrates wood working craftsmanship, using tools similar to those carried by the 1803-1806 explorers.

At Fort Clatsop — The Expedition's Winter Establishment — 1805-1806



NPS Ranger Barbara Minard, Fort Clatsop National Memorial demonstrates shredding cedar bark, a process practiced by the Indians for making clothing. This is described in the Expedition's journals.



Margaret Warden, Chairman of the Montana Governor's Montana Lewis and Clark Trail Advisory Council (Great Falls, Montana) joins Foundation Past President Bill Sherman (Portland, Oregon) at the main gate of the replica of the Expedition's Fort Clatsop (Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, Oregon).

Washington State's "Waikiki Beach"



To avoid congestion, travelers were divided into two groups for the visit to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center high atop Cape Disappointment. Participants gathered, just below the headland, either before or after their visit to the center to enjoy a box lunch and a visit to the beach (Fort Canby State Park).



Robert Zimmerling, Gearheart, Oregon, is an occasional volunteer at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial as is his Newfoundland dog Godfrey. Godfrey portrays the Expedition's dog Seaman who is regularly documented in the explorer's journals.

18th Annual Meeting Facts:

- 183 individuals were registered for the full four day meeting.
- 200 individuals attended the Sunday afternoon salmon barbecue at Seaside, Oregon.
- 248 individuals attended the Sunday evening buffet at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial.
- 192 individuals enjoyed the Monday noon box lunch on the beach below the Cape Disappointment, Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center, Fort Canby State Park, Washington.
- 210 individuals attended the Monday evening Meriwether Lewis birthday party dinner, Red Lion Inn, Lloyd Center, Portland, Oregon.
- 194 individuals enjoyed the Tuesday noon box lunch at the park at The Dalles Dam, The Dalles, Oregon.
- 208 individuals took the Tuesday evening cruise and enjoyed the dinner served aboard the Columbia Gorge Sternwheeler, Cascade Locks, Oregon.
- 200 individuals attended the Wednesday luncheon served at Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon.
- 215 individuals attended the Wednesday evening Eighteenth Annual Banquet, Red Lion Inn, Lloyd Center, Portland, Oregon.

Information courtesy of Malcolm Buffum, 18th Annual Meeting General Chairman.

The Expedition Camped Here in October 1805 and in April 1806



Annual Meeting attendees leave the four charter buses for the short walk to the rock escarpment above the Columbia River where the Expedition established a camp on both the outbound (1805) and return (1806) journeys. Members of the Expedition called this place "Rock Fort", and it is located in the west end of the present city of The Dalles, Oregon. Just upstream from this place, and now inundated by the waters behind The Dalles Dam, the explorers traversed the treacherous "Great Falls", the "Short Narrows" and the "Long Narrows" of the Columbia River.



At the rocky site of the Expedition's October 1805 and April 1806 "Rock Fort" campsite with the Columbia River in the background: (Left to right) Pat and 1986-1987 Foundation President John Foote (Billings, Montana) visit with WPO Editor Bob Lange (Portland, Oregon). In the rear Foundation Past President Strode Hinds (Sioux City, Iowa) discusses the scenery with Dee Buffum (Portland, Oregon).



The Rowena Loops Highway View Point



Loops is the correct terminology for the Rowena Loops (Old Columbia River Scenic Highway) east of The Dalles, Oregon. From the view point at the summit, charter bus travelers were able to view the Columbia River and the I-84 Columbia River Freeway several hundred feet below.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

19th Annual Meeting of the Foundation

August 2 - 5, 1987 — Billings, Montana

At the Rowena Loops Viewpoint



Charter buses stop for the spectacular view on the Rowena Loops (the old Columbia River Highway just east of The Dalles, Oregon). Tour participants were able to observe the sudden change in vegetation and soil on both sides of the Columbia River (not as much moisture from the Pacific Ocean reaches this far up the Columbia). Captain Clark observed and documented this in his journal.



At the Rowena Loops viewpoint. (Left to right) Astrid Wang (Minneapolis, Minnesota); Marge Brown (Wilmette, Illinois); Mildred Goosman (Omaha, Nebraska); and Foundation President Ed Wang (Minneapolis, Minnesota).

Columbia River Gorge Cruise



Foundation members and their guests board the Sternwheeler, Columbia Gorge, at Cascade Locks, Oregon, for the Tuesday evening three hour cruise on the Columbia River and in the Columbia Gorge. Dinner was served during the cruise.

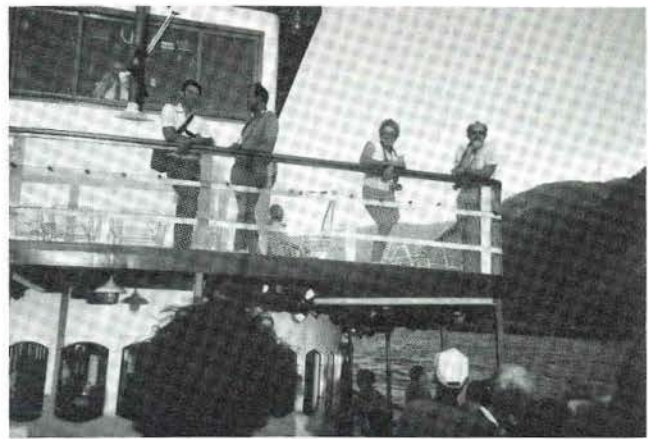


On board the Sternwheeler Columbia Gorge with the north shore of the Columbia and the base of Wind Mountain, Washington, as a scenic backdrop. (Left to right) Ludd Trozpek (Claremont, California); Foundation Membership Secretary Ruth Lange (Portland, Oregon); unidentified; and Brad Smith (Peekskill, New York).



On board the Columbia Gorge Sternwheeler: (left to right) Bob Singer, Fort Benton, Montana; Gracie Craft, Stevenson, Washington; and Emmie Betts, New York City.

On Board the Sternwheeler "Columbia Gorge"



On the Sternwheeler Columbia Gorge: Foundation travelers gather on the upper deck to view the scenery.

Sacagawea in Portland's Washington Park



During the Wednesday August 20th bus tour of historical sites in Portland, Oregon. The tour visited the Alice Cooper statue of the Expedition's Indian Woman Sacagawea. The statue is located in Portland's Washington Park and was moved to the present location from the grounds of Portland's 1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition (World's Fair).

At the Foundation's 18th Annual Banquet



(Left) The Honorable Victor Atiyeh, Governor of Oregon attended and spoke to members and guests at the Wednesday evening 18th Annual Banquet. He was introduced by "Frenchy" Chuinard, Chairman of the (Governor's) Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

"People Pictures"



(Center) Bev Hinds (Sioux City, Iowa) visits with Tom Gilbert (left, NPS, Omaha, Nebraska), and Annual Banquet Speaker Charles Odegaard, (Regional Director, Midwest Region, NPS, Omaha, Nebraska).



(Left to right) 1986-1987 Foundation President John E. Foote, and Pat Foote (Billings, Montana); Diana Montague and 1st Vice President John Montague (Marietta Georgia). President Foote holds the president's gavel and the president's flag (replica of the Expedition's 15 star, 15 bar flag) which he has just accepted from 1985-1986 President Ed Wang.

"People Pictures" at the Foundation's 18th Annual Meeting



Foundation Director Don and Barbara Nell (Bozeman, Montana) visit with Foundation Secretary Edrie Vinson (Red Lodge, Montana)



Fay Moulton (Lincoln, Nebraska) has a word with Foundation Director Ralph Rudeen (Olympia, Washington).



Girl Talk! (From left) Astrid Wang, (Minneapolis, Minnesota), Elizabeth Thompson (Colebrook, Connecticut), and Foundation Director Winifred George (St. Louis, Missouri).



Boy Talk! (From left) Past President Bill Sherman (Portland, Oregon), Past President Wilbur Werner (Cut Bank, Montana), and Foundation Director Roy Craft (Stevenson, Washington).



Past President Strode Hinds (Sioux City, Iowa) and Charles Gass (San Francisco, California) examine the preliminary model for the "Captain William Clark, the Mapmaker" bronze being created expressly for the Foundation by Montana sculptor Bob Scriver.



The three Johns, members of the Foundation's Executive Committee. (From left) 1986-1987 President John Foote (Billings, Montana); 1st Vice President John Montague (Marietta, Georgia); and Treasurer John Walker (Portland, Oregon).

Eighteenth Annual Meeting Attendees



Roy D. Craft

The listings shown below are based on information supplied by the 18th Annual Meeting Registration Committee.

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

CALIFORNIA (18) (*5)

Donald S. Alderman, Pasadena
Katherine Alderman, Pasadena
Richard Baynes, Irvine
Margaret Baynes, Irvine
*Todd Berens, Santa Ana
*Betty Berens, Santa Ana
*Lou Boek, Cameron Park
*Molly Boek, Cameron Park
Charles Gass, San Francisco
Georgette Goslovich, Santa Rosa
Pauline Goslovich, Santa Rosa
Virginia Hamerness, San Jose
Wilbur Hoffman, Yuba City
Ruth Hoffman, Yuba City
Jim Kelsey, Redondo Beach
Jo Kelsey, Redondo Beach
Donna Masterson, Bloomington
*Rosalie Soons, Cameron Park
Jan Schwartz May, Beverly Hills
Ludd A. Trozpek, Claremont
Eleanor Ward, Cupertino
Marion D. Williams, San Diego
Nell Williams, San Diego

COLORADO (5)

Ann Johnson, Evergreen
Ted Johnson, Evergreen
May Lake, Aurora
Marjorie Robinson, Colorado Springs
Ellen Steele, Aurora

CONNECTICUT (2)

Esther H. Smith, Greenwich
Elizabeth Thompson, Colebrook

GEORGIA (4)

Glenda Maxwell, Peachtree
Jay Maxwell, Peachtree
Diana Montague, Marietta
John Montague, Marietta

IDAHO (8) (*2)

Ben Aitken, Weippe
Donita Aitken, Weippe
Duane Annis, Orofino
Patricia Barrett, Boise
Richard Barrett, Boise
James R. Fazio, Moscow
Barbara Opdahl, Pierce
Harlan Opdahl, Pierce
*Judy Space, Orofino
*Ralph Space, Orofino

IOWA (4)

Beverly Hinds, Sioux City
H. Strode Hinds, Sioux City
Doris Gaumer, Indianola
R. Keith Gaumer, Indianola

ILLINOIS (6)

Joseph Barkley, Paris
David E. Brown, Wilmette
Marge Brown, Wilmette
Michael Dotson, Crest Hill
Peggy Sue Dotson, Crest Hill
Charles C. Patton, Springfield

MARYLAND (2) (*2)

*David R. Boyd, Columbia
*Boyd's son, Columbia
Gina Jeffrey, Chevy Chase
Joseph D. Jeffrey, Chevy Chase

MINNESOTA (4)

Gerald R. Holcomb, Rochester
Susan Holcomb, Rochester
Astrid Wang, Minneapolis
L. Edwin Wang, Minneapolis

MISSOURI (13)

Mary Anzalone, St. Louis
Rosa Fischer, Reeds Spring
Winnifred C. George, St. Louis

MISSOURI — continued

Jeane Hamilton, Marshall
Leone Hamilton, Marshall
L. Max Lippman, Florissant
Zoe Lippman, Florissant
Jane V. McLean, St. Louis
Anita Meyer, St. Louis
Ann Rogers, St. Louis
Joseph Rogers, St. Louis
Irene Seener, St. Louis
Ella Tappmeyer, St. Louis

MONTANA (21) (*1)

Marilyn J. Clark, Helena
Celia Eusterman, Great Falls
George Eusterman, Great Falls
Sharon Francisco, Bozeman
John E. Foote, Billings
Patricia Foote, Billings
Rose May Forder, Great Falls
Harry W. Fritz, Missoula
Stacey Fritz, Missoula
Helen Hetrick, Glasgow
Charles A. Kirkpatrick, Bozeman
*George D. Morgan, Glasgow
Barbara Nell, Bozeman
Donald F. Nell, Bozeman
Bob Saindon, Helena
Bob Singer, Fort Benton
Idella Singer, Fort Benton
Irene Smith, Glasgow
John E. Taylor, Bozeman
Edrie Vinson, Red Lodge
Margaret S. Warden, Great Falls
Marty Werner, Cut Bank
Wilbur Werner, Cut Bank

NEBRASKA (9) (*1)

Gilbert L. Adrian, Hastings
Jeanette Adrian, Hastings
Debbie Adrian, Hastings

NEBRASKA — continued

*Janis Gilbert, Papillion
Thomas Gilbert, Papillion
Mildred R. Goosman, Omaha
Faye W. Moulton, Lincoln
Gary E. Moulton, Lincoln
Dwight D. Smith, Omaha
Stormy Smith, Omaha

NEVADA (5)

Hwa-di Brodhead, Reno
John Brodhead, Reno
Michael J. Brodhead, Reno
K.C. DenDooven, Las Vegas
Linda DenDooven, Las Vegas

NEW JERSEY (1)

Ruth Backer, Cranford

NEW YORK (8)

Robert B. Betts, New York
Emilie Betts, New York
Margaret Norris, Fayetteville
William B. Norris, Fayetteville
George J. Richards, Jr., Chadwicks
Brad Smith, Peekskill
Eugene Swanzey, Warwick
Mary Ann Swanzey, Warwick

NORTH DAKOTA (2)

Sheila Robinson, Coleharbor
Arthur F. Shipley, Bismarck

OHIO (4)

J. Park Biehl, Cincinnati
Anna R. Brown, Toledo
Jean Cambridge, Strongsville
Adele Ford, Maumee

OREGON (29) (*19)

*Carol Aimonetto, West Linn
*Lauren Aimonetto, West Linn
Irving W. Anderson, Portland
*Susan Barthel, Portland
Roy J. Beadle, Gresham
Thelma M. Beadle, Gresham
Florence Bookhultz, Cannon Beach
Dee Buffum, Portland
Malcolm S. Buffum, Portland
Mary B. Burtis, Portland
*Bruce Chesse, Portland
E.G. Chuinard, Tigard
Fritzi Chuinard, Tigard
*Sharon Francisco, Gresham
Michael Foster, Astoria
Dwight Garrison, Portland
Myrth Garrison, Portland
*Elizabeth Gueldenzopf, Gladstone
*John Gueldenzopf, Gladstone
*Charlotte Hallaux, Astoria
*Jean Hallaux, Astoria
Billie Holcomb, Corvallis
Robert Holcomb, Corvallis
Howard G. Hopkins, Milwaukie
Margaret Hopkins, Milwaukie
Kelly B. Janes, Portland
*Nancy Janes, Portland
*Curt Johnson, Astoria
*Harpel Keller, Portland
*Susan Keller, Portland
Robert E. Lange, Portland
Ruth E. Lange, Portland
Richard M. Lillig, Portland
*Gary Lord, Lake Oswego
*Ruth Lord, Lake Oswego
Virginia McKee, (not known)
*Don McKee, (not known)
*Kelly McKee, (not known)
Virginia E. Moore, Hillsboro
Marguerite R. Oliver, Portland
William P. Sherman, Portland

OREGON — continued

*Hershal Tanzer, Portland
*Shirley Tanzer, Portland
Helen Townes, Milwaukie
Will W. Townes, Milwaukie
Franklin C. Walker, Astoria
*John E. Walker, Estacada
*Judith E. Walker, Estacada

PENNSYLVANIA (4)

Jane Billian, Villanova
Harold B. Billian, Villanova
G. Pownall Jones, Toughkenamon
Margaret F. Walker, Glen Mills

TEXAS (2)

Charles E. Gibbs, San Antonio
Fred W. Shelton, Sherman

WASHINGTON (30) (*7)

Hazel Bain, Longview
*Fred Becker, Olympia
*Pat Becker, Olympia
Louise Bowen, Tacoma
Gracie Craft, Stevenson
Roy D. Craft, Stevenson
Viola C. Forrest, Walla Walla
Claudia Hofdahl, Bremerton
Victor C. Hofdahl, Bremerton
Donald R. Holm, Port Townsend
Myrtle Holm, Port Townsend
Clifford D. Imsland, Seattle
Martha Imsland, Seattle
Hope V. Jones, Tacoma
Randall G. Kidd, Seattle
Wendi Kidd, Seattle
Betty Korff, Vancouver
Ralph Korff, Vancouver
*Laura Krieg, Skamania
*Richard A. Krieg, Skamania
Barbara Kubik, Kennewick
Frances Marckx, Federal Way
Ilene Marckx, Federal Way
Kyle McHugh, Battle Ground
Mildred McHugh, Battle Ground
James L. Meredith, Roche Harbor
Elpha Nelson, Vancouver
Howard Nelson, Vancouver
Ralph H. Rudeen, Olympia
Donna Stevens, Coupeville
Ray Stevens, Coupeville
David J. Taylor, Seattle
George H. Tweney, Seattle
Maxine Tweney, Seattle
*Steve Wang, Olympia
George Warner, Roche Harbor
Irene Warner, Roche Harbor

WISCONSIN (1)

Patti A. Thomsen, Waukesha

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (1) (*2)

*Jeffery S. Clark, Washington
*Marion Jackson, Washington
Arlen J. Large, Washington



Christmas presents? How about an annual membership in the Foundation which includes a subscription to the four quarterly issues of *We Proceeded On*. Membership applications should be directed to the Membership Secretary.

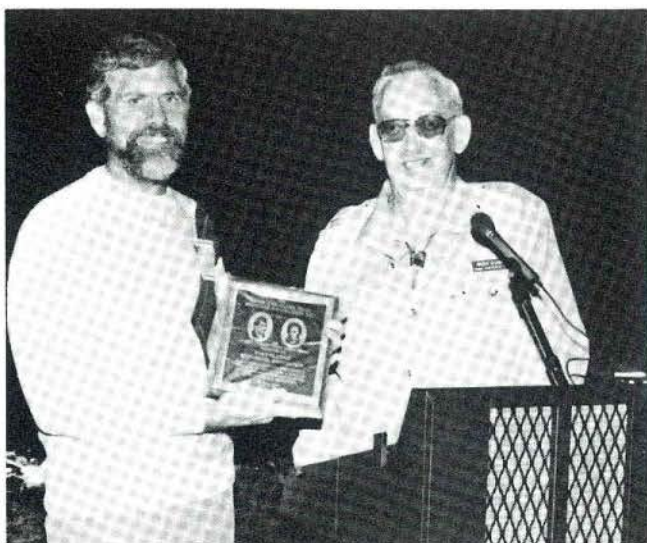
Change of Address

A costly part of the distribution and mailing of our quarterly publication, *WE PROCEEDED ON* is the administration and handling of mailed-out copies of the publication that are returned because the addressee has moved. Whether or not members have left a forwarding address with their post office when they moved, WPO is returned to the Foundation. We mail our magazine on a *Non-Profit-Organization* bulk mail permit (a reduced rate type of Third-Class Mail, at about .052 to .08 per issue depending on the number of pages, inserts, and total weight). This type of mail is not eligible for forwarding and is returned to the sender (the Foundation). When it is returned we are assessed "Postage Due" at the regular single-piece Third-Class Rate (anywhere from .56 to .98 depending on weight). If and when we have your new address (sometimes provided by the post office), we mail out the returned issue to you and this postage costs us the same as the "Postage Due" fee when it was returned. The total cost of such transactions, therefore, costs the Foundation anywhere from \$1.12 to \$1.96.

If you are about to move, it would be much appreciated if you would provide us with your new address (the USPS has a card for this purpose, their Form 3576) — it will save the Foundation money as well as administration time.



Foundation Awards and Oregon Medical Association Award



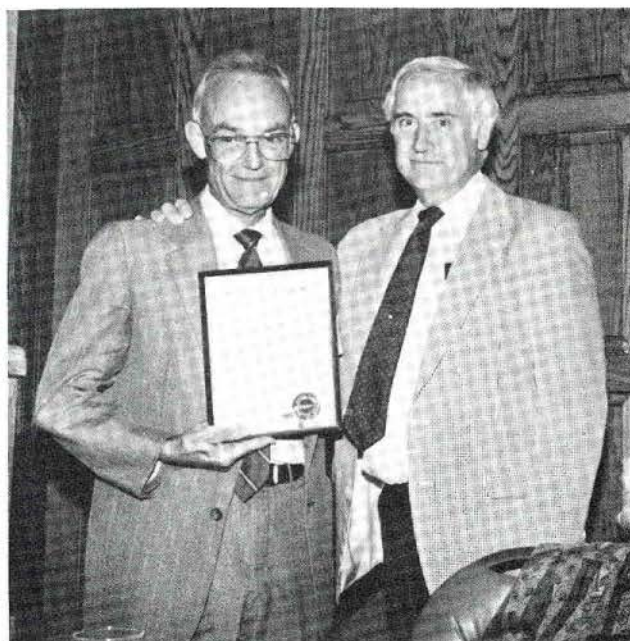
Bob Lange, a Foundation Past President, Editor of the Foundation's quarterly magazine, *We Proceed On*, and a member of the 1985-1986 Foundation Awards Committee, made the presentation of the Foundation's highest award, the Award of Meritorious Achievement to the Fort Clatsop Historical Association. Association Chairman Bob Ellsberg accepted the award. The event was an activity during the Sunday evening visit, buffet, and program on the grounds of the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial.



As has been the practice in the past, the Foundation recognizes the contribution of each year's annual banquet speaker. (Above) Charles Odegaard accepts the Foundation's "Appreciation Award" from Awards Committee member Irving Anderson. Astrid Wang applauds the presentation.



William "Bill" Sherman Portland, Oregon, was the deserving recipient of the Foundation's Distinguished Service Award. Bob Saindon, Helena, Montana, Chairman of the Foundation's (1985-1986) Awards Committee, made the presentation at the 18th Annual Banquet. Bob cited the many contributions Bill has made toward furthering the purposes of the Foundation. For example, his busy term as our 16th president, his active part in forming five new Foundation entities/chapters, his interest in the development of our young adults program, and many other accomplishments. Because of an unfortunate camera malfunction, we do not have photographs of three of the Foundation Award presentations. We do, however, have the above photograph of Bill installing the award plaque on the wall of his Portland office. In addition to Bill Sherman's award, two Foundation "Appreciation Awards" were presented to Foundation member/author Gerald Olmsted, Berkeley, California, for his Fielding's Lewis and Clark Trail [travel guide book], and to Malcolm Buffum, Portland, Oregon, for his chairmanship of the Annual Meeting Committee, and for the 18th Annual Meeting.



It is now "Doctors" Lewis and Clark! The Oregon Medical Association conferred honorary membership in its organization to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. This 18th Annual Meeting event and the presentation of a framed resolution took place at one of the evening dinner-assemblies of Foundation members and guests.

The conferring Resolution was passed by the Board of Trustees of the Association and was read and presented to Foundation President L. Edwin Wang by George Casper, M.D., president of the Oregon Medical Association. Dr. Casper remarked that "This is the first time this honor has been conferred by our Association post-mortem. It is done with sincere high regard for the high caliber of health care rendered by the Captains to their corpsmen and to the native population."

Charles H. Odegaard's Address at the Foundation's 18th Annual Banquet Portland, Oregon, August 20, 1986

Charles Odegaard (see, WPO, Vol. 12, No. 2, p. 5) is Regional Director, Mid-West Region, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service.



It is a pleasure to be with you here tonight as your 18th annual meeting banquet speaker. For me, a trip to the Pacific Northwest is "coming home." Some of you know that I spent 25 years in this area, 16 of them as Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

It is also a pleasure to be among friends — good friends; friends I have been involved with through Lewis and Clark activities and projects. From 1964 to 1969, it was my good fortune to serve on the original Congressional Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, representing the State of Washington, and, in 1972, I served as Secretary of this Foundation. That was the year John Greenslit was President and Lynn Burris was Vice-President. Remember? I know "Frenchy" Chuinard does, he was President the prior year.

During my tenure as Washington State Parks Director, many projects to improve Lewis and Clark interpretation were undertaken in the parks. The one of which I am most proud is the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center at Fort Canby State Park. The project was fun — tough — but fun. In the end we prevailed. I hope you enjoyed the results when you visited the center on Monday. I must, and want to, give due credit to Ralph Rudeen, former Chief of Interpretation, who directed the planning and design of the Center.

My current position as National Park Service Mid-west Regional Director has again placed me in a position to have a real positive influence on public awareness of the legacy of Lewis and Clark. Our Office administers the 4,500-mile *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail*, a component of the *National Trails System*. It is as administrator of that trail that I wish to address you tonight.

I am honored to be your banquet speaker, honored because I know that eminent Lewis and Clark scho-

lars usually occupy this place on your program, scholars including Dr. James Ronda, Youngstown State University; Mr. Peter Parker, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Dr. Harry W. Fritz, University of Montana; and Dr. John Logan Allen, University of Connecticut. I won't try to match their scholarship: Instead, I want to talk about how the Foundation, and the National Park Service can expand our cooperation to preserve the legacy of Lewis and Clark and elevate that legacy to its rightful place in our great history.

For 17 years you have carried the banner promoting nationwide interest in the Expedition. You should be congratulated — and I salute you.

I also want to take a moment to salute those who had the vision, perhaps best exemplified by J.M. "Ding" Darling; salute those who, in the early 60's, acted — and pushed the Lewis and Clark bill through Congress, perhaps best exemplified by the Honorable John Kyl; and salute those who served on that first Lewis and Clark Commission. Then, on October 6, 1969, the commission terminated — and the Foundation cometh.

In 1978 the Federal Government re-entered the picture and joined with you as a partner in that effort when Congress created the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail*. The purpose of the Trail, as set forth by Congress, is to identify and protect the historic route, including any remnants and artifacts, and to provide for public use and enjoyment of the route through retracement opportunities and interpretation.

Your National Park Service, on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, is responsible for overall administration of the Trail. We completed a comprehensive management plan for the Trail in January 1982. Since there are few historic remnants of the trail to be protected, other than Montana's Pompeys Pillar, which the Foote family is so ably protecting, the management plan focuses on providing opportunities for public retracement of the route and public understanding and appreciation of the Expedition through interpretation. The plan classifies the retracement route into 3,250 miles of water trail, 350 miles of land trails, and 900 miles of marked highways. Along this 4,500-mile route are over 500 existing and proposed sites which provide, or have potential to provide, public access to the route and its interpretation.

In harmony with both the spirit and the letter of the National Trails System Act, these sites and segments are or will be managed through cooperation — cooperation among Federal, State, and local agencies as well as private organizations and landowners. In other words, the development of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is a partnership effort. The NPS's job is to stimulate and coordinate the establishment of the facilities envisioned in the management plan and to recognize non-Federal sites as official parts of the trail through a process called certification. More on "certification" later.

We are assisted in carrying out our administrative responsibility by an Advisory Council appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. I'd like to introduce those

members of the council who are here with us tonight and ask them to stand so we might express our appreciation.¹

Administration of a national historic trail presents a relatively new role for the National Park Service. Unlike our traditional role of managing Government-owned lands and resources within a park boundary, administering a national historic trail requires orchestrating the efforts of many public agencies and private interests. We are still adjusting to this new role and trying to determine how to best carry out our national trail responsibilities. Our responsibilities were a major subject at our most recent NPS Regional Directors' meeting.

At that July meeting the Regional Directors and Director Mott approved criteria leading to the development of National Park Service policy for administration of all national trails under its control. I would be remiss if I did not give due credit to Tom Gilbert² for doing excellent preparations.

I believe that once the policy is fully developed, and implementation has begun, you will see much steadier progress toward the goal of completing the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail*, as well as other trails in the system.

There are certain issues which remain to be resolved. Uniform sign criteria and NPS laws and regulations regarding hunting and motorized vehicles are among them.

The most encouraging aspect of the Regional Directors' meeting was the willingness of Regional and Washington Directorate to recognize the importance of the national trails system as an integral part of the National Park System.

The *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail*, while it presents some administrative challenges to us and others, is an exciting project. In the short time since completing the trail plan, many activities have helped bring about the development of the new interpretive signs and opportunities to retrace the route. The Federal designation of the Expedition route has served as an added stimulus for new recreation and historic interpretation activities on the part of public agencies and private interests. For example, the State of Missouri is considering acquisition of a soon-to-be abandoned railroad right-of-way which follows the north bank of the Missouri River all the way from St. Louis to Boonville. National Park Service designation of this as a hikeable section of the trail is part of the justification being advanced by the State for acquiring the right-of-way. Imagine being able to hike for 150 miles along the Missouri River in the "Show-Me" State! I'm sure that prospect is exciting to you. Presently, the Lolo Trail in the Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, is the only long hikeable segment. I am pleased that this past Friday your Foundation Directors voted to send a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission expressing the Foundation's support for preserving the railroad right-of-way as a recreational trail — as part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

As previously noted, I'd now like to discuss expanded

1. The following Foundation members serve on the National Park Service *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council*, and were present at the banquet: Irving W. Anderson, David Brown, E.G. Chuinard, Sheila Robinson, Ralph H. Rudeen, Shirley Tanzer, and Wilbur P. Werner. Anderson is presently serving as chairman of the Council.

2. Tom Gilbert, National Park Service Mid-West Regional Office, Omaha, NE, is Coordinator, Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail.

cooperation. First, our purposes are nearly identical. We, the National Park Service, look to you, the Foundation, as our primary private sector partner in the effort to establish the trail. We hope the feeling is mutual. I'd like to share with you four ways in which we can accomplish even more than we already have.

1. Publicity

Publicity — "getting the word out." When we establish a national park, buy land, and construct buildings, the evidence of its existence becomes obvious. The "on-the-ground" evidence of the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail* must include the uniform trail markers at officially recognized sites, along land trails, and at marked highway segments.

Might I quickly add that you, you the Foundation, you have already done a lot! Irving Anderson, would you stand please. It is our pleasure to distribute to you tonight, the first official National Park Service brochure about the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail*. The Foundation, primarily through the efforts of Irv Anderson, has been working with us on this brochure for nearly 2 years. We provided the funds for preparing the brochure for printing. You provided the funds for this initial printing of 10,000 copies and you will be raising private funds to print one-half million more. We are proud of this brochure. You should be proud of this brochure. The brochure promotes the trail and encourages people to join the Foundation. (See page 35, this issue of WPO.)

I want to especially commend Irv for his work on this project. He has given much of his own time and been very diligent in working with Tom Gilbert, our Trail Coordinator. Irv's Lewis and Clark expertise has been very helpful in striving for accuracy in the textual accounts. Thank you Irv. Now I would also ask Frenchy Chuinard, Bob Lange, Ralph Rudeen, John Foote, and Strode Hinds to stand and be recognized for contributing illustrations for the brochure. Thank you. We are also deeply appreciative to John Clymer for permitting us to use his excellent painting, "Lewis and Clark in the Bitterroots."

As a compliment to the printed brochure, we, the Foundation and NPS, have made a commitment to cooperate in producing a slide/tape program about the trail. It will be designed to serve a variety of purposes and audiences. As envisioned, the program will promote the national historic trail and will present the Foundation as the major private sector voice for preserving Lewis and Clark's legacy. Topics to be covered in the show will be the history of the Expedition, how to enjoy traveling the trail today, and suggestions for preserving and interpreting Lewis and Clark sites. Multiple copies of the show will be available from various sources. We are excited about this project and are glad to be a partner with the Foundation.

The Foundation has been publicizing the national historic trail program through your magazine *We Proceeded On*. We appreciate and applaud the contents and coverage.

2. Site Establishment and Certification

There is no substitute for on-the-ground development of the trail. Individually and collectively you have brought about the preservation of many Lewis and Clark sites and the construction of interpretive markers and facilities. You should be proud of what you have accomplished. However, we must now make the trail more visible by marking the sites with the official trail emblem.



The National Trails System Act states that Federally-owned lands and waters are automatically part of the national historic trail. We are now working with Federal Agencies to have them mark their sites as part of the trail. Did you notice the trail marker on your way into Fort Clatsop? Markers are also in place at Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site in North Dakota, at access sites along the Bureau of Land Management's Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River in Montana, along the Lolo Trail in the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho, and at the Corps of Engineers' Lewis and Clark Lake Visitor Center in Nebraska. Marking Federal sites should accelerate in the near future.

As you are aware, non-Federal sites may become part of the trail through certification. And, of course, certification means that the owner/manager of the site or segment voluntarily agrees to manage the site as part of the national historic trail, and to erect and maintain the official trail emblems which the National Park Service provides. It is important to state again and again that certification of a site or segment does not give the Federal Government any control over the land or the landowner.

The process of obtaining certification is relatively easy. Any site, along the route of Lewis and Clark, which is accessible to the public and provides some opportunity for understanding or appreciation of the Expedition can be certified as part of the national historic trail. (See page 18, this issue of WPO.)

You can be of great assistance by encouraging those who manage Lewis and Clark sites to have them certified and marked as part of the national historic trail. Encourage the appropriate public officials or landowners to contact our Office for application information, or write for the information yourself and take it to the appropriate persons. In either case, offer to help them prepare the application, especially in detailing the significance of the site to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

You might also know of public sites along Lewis and Clark's route that are in need of interpretive facilities. Our management plan identifies many such sites. Offer to help the appropriate officials document the Lewis and Clark events that occurred in the vicinity. Assist them in designing a device to present this information. If needed, help them solicit private donations to develop the interpretive sign or other facilities.

Collectively as the Foundation, and individually as members, you can be an even greater effective voice in stirring public agencies and private interests to action. I encourage you to continue your past efforts and dedicate yourselves to even greater heights. A total of 18 non-Federal sites have been certified as part of the trail. Five of these are in Oregon, including the

Lewis and Clark State Park, Rock Fort Camp near The Dalles, Les Shirley Park in Cannon Beach, Irrigon Park in Irrigon, and a city park in Umatilla. The concluding portion of my presentation tonight will be a series of slides showing some of these national historic trail sites.

3. Site Monitoring

For those sites which have already been established and for those which will be, you can play another important role. You can act as monitors to assure that the facilities that have been established continue in good condition. And, you can also ensure that the official trail emblems continue to be displayed at certified sites. If you notice trail emblems missing, or interpretive facilities in disrepair, show your interest by bringing this to the attention of the Site Manager. If there are significant problems at certified sites, please let us know.

There is another way in which you can be "watch-dogs." Lewis and Clark left few marks upon the land. What they left behind was a record of the undeveloped lands through which they traveled. Some portions of their route retain this undeveloped character and these should be highly prized and protected. Raise your voice when proposed developments threaten to diminish this legacy of Lewis and Clark. Let private or public developers know the importance of the area they might be impacting. Often, knowledge of the importance of an area is enough to bring about modifications in a project.

4. Living History/Interpretation Volunteers, Centennial Celebrations.

There are still other ways in which you can help bring the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail* to life. You can volunteer your time to present "living history" demonstrations at Trail sites just like most of you saw at Fort Clatsop. You can volunteer to present special interpretive programs at Trail sites. If you are in one of the Trail States with upcoming centennials, you can become involved to assure that Lewis and Clark is an important part of the celebrations. South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington will celebrate the centennial of statehood in 1989 and Idaho in 1990.

The NPS, and I personally, compliment you for what you have done — and applaud you for what you will do. We want to expand our cooperation with you. Accordingly, we presented to your directors, and they approved on Saturday, a Memorandum of Understanding which describes roles for the Foundation and NPS in establishing the Trail. It is similar in purpose to an agreement between the NPS and the State of Oregon which Governor Atiyeh and the Director of the National Park Service signed two years ago. The provisions of the proposed agreement describe the activities which I have suggested and discussed this evening. We are pleased to have this written agreement which will strengthen the cooperation between our organizations in pursuing our common objectives.

Fellow members of the Foundation, it has been a pleasure to be with you. I appreciate the opportunity to speak with you and eagerly anticipate the results and benefits of our cooperation.

Now, let's enjoy some slides of the certified sites along the trail we love so much.³

3. Tom Gilbert provided the commentary for the series of colored slides.

National Park Service Certified Site Update



Information received from Thomas Gilbert, Coordinator, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (NPS, Midwest Region, Omaha, Nebraska) has advised WPO of additions to the listing of *Certified Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Sites*.

In a letter to Mr. Douglas Hofer, Acting Director, Division of Parks and Recreation, South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, Pierre, South Dakota, Gilbert informed Mr. Hofer and included a listing of five historic sites in South Dakota that have been certified. These are: *Lewis & Clark Recreation Area; Snake Creek Recreation Area; West Bend Recreation Area; Farm Island Recreation Area; and West Witlocks Recreation Area.*

A similar letter directed to Mr. Burrell Cooley, Chairman, Irrigon Park & Recreation District, Irrigon, Oregon, indicates that the *Irrigon Marina Park* (on the Columbia River in northeastern Oregon — a site passed by the Expedition on both the outbound and return journeys) has been certified as a *Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Site*.

A letter to Mr. Phillip F. Schulze, Coordinator for the Heritage Programs and Museums, Jackson County Parks & Recreation, Blue Springs, Missouri, advised Mr. Schulze that Missouri's *Fort Osage* and the *Mouth of the Little Blue River* has received *Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail* certification.

Likewise Certification has been extended to a *Lewis & Clark Expedition Rest Stop* in Umatilla, Oregon. Ms. Eva L. Foote, City Administrator, Umatilla, Oregon, has a letter from Mr. Gilbert expressing appreciation for the community's interest.

In a letter to Mr. Eugene T. Mahoney, Director, Nebraska Game &

Parks Commission, Lincoln, Nebraska, Gilbert advised that *Ponca State Park* and *Fort Atkinson State Historical Park* has received *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Site* recognition.

Appropriate Trail Markers (see illustration) for installation at the several historic sites noted above accompanied Gilbert's letters.

Communities, civic bodies, organizations or agencies desiring information about the National Trail Systems Act (Public Law 90-543) should make inquiry to: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, NPS — Midwest Region, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68102.

News Notes

L. & C. Lake Excursion, N. Dakota

North Dakota boaters set sail for a nine day and approximate 150 mile excursion on North Dakota's Lake Sakakawea. The event began on Saturday, July 26 at the Anchorage Marina in Fort Stevenson State Park, near the Garrison Dam, and terminated on the following Sunday August 3, 1986, at Lewis and Clark State Park, about 25 miles east of Williston. Resort owners along or near the lake shore provided overnight accommodations at Parshall, New Town, Dickinson, and Williston, for those travelers who did not make use of state park or marina facilities.

The event was conceived by the Missouri River Corridor Association last winter and the Dam Yacht Club of Minot joined in the effort of promoting the excursion/expedition. They then chose the theme that the event would connote to the Lewis and Clark Expedition's travel through the same area and on the river in 1805 and 1806. "We felt that it would be an ideal and exciting way to learn about Lake Sakakawea and the Missouri River system," said Tolly Holtan of the Indian Hills Resort and a member of the Missouri River Corridor Association. "And with a planned excursion such as this one, there is 'safety in numbers', as a rescue boat will be traveling with the excursionists. We're hoping for not only sailboats and power boats, but fishing boats also", Holtan added. The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department provided first aid and emergency services along the lake and lakeshore, and assisted in the historical interpretation that was an important part of the project.

Publication Available

Foundation members of record in February 1985 received, with the mailing of the February issue of *We Proceeded On*, a copy of a 74 page, soft cover publication. The publication *Enlightenment Science in the Pacific Northwest — The Lewis and Clark Expedition*, was a gratuity from Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon (see WPO, Vol. 11, No. 1, p. 5), and contained reprints of the lectern manuscripts of five lectures presented at the February 1984 segment of Lewis and Clark College's series of symposiums (presented over a 15 month period) titled "Perspectives on Our Past." Four of the five lectures were by Lewis and Clark Scholars and Foundation members. James P. Ronda spoke about "Lewis and Clark Enlightenment Ethnography". Gary E. Moulton's paper was titled "Cartographers on the Columbia River". "Of this Enterprize: The American Images of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" was the subject of John L. Allen's paper. E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard spoke about the literature relating to the Expedition and symposium attendees gathered in the College Library's rare book room to view Dr. Chuinard's Collection. The fifth speaker was Warren L. Cook and his subject was "Spain and the Northwest Coast" (See WPO, Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3, p. 6.)

Foundation members who have joined the Foundation since the 1984 date will be interested in knowing that the publication is still available. Send \$7.00 to cover cost of publication, postage and handling. Address requests to Gail Powell, Library Secretary, Aubrey Watzek Library, Lewis and Clark College, 0615 S.W. Palatine Hill Road, Portland, Oregon 97219.



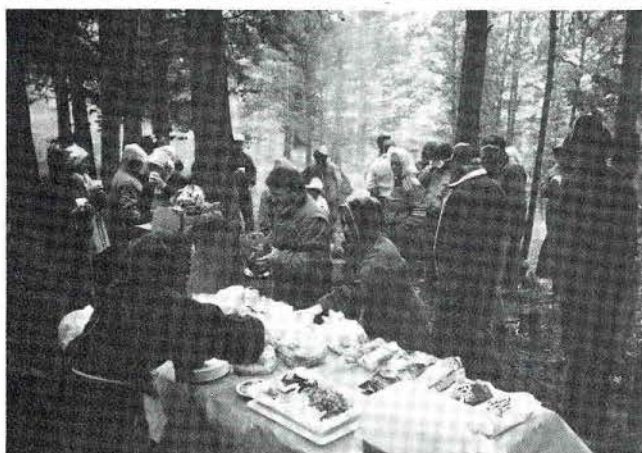
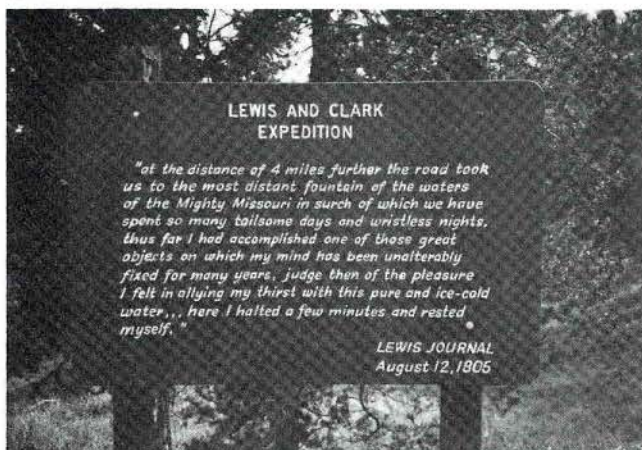
Editor's Note:

We would like to include in each issue of WPO, news items detailing current or forthcoming activities related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in each of the eleven trail states, or for that matter, any activity anywhere that would be of interest to members and readers. To accomplish this, we must rely on our Directors, their designated reporters, and other Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, to provide us with this information. We would be pleased to hear from you.

Idaho Organizations Journey to Salmon, ID for Eventful One Day Meet Foundation President and Mrs. (Pat) Foote Travel from Billings, MT to Attend



By President John E. Foote



On Saturday, September 27, 1986, in Salmon, Idaho, Pat and I were honored to attend the Fall 1986 Meetings of the Idaho [Governor's] Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and the Idaho Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. The meetings provided a full day of activities, and began at 8:00 A.M., and James Fazio, Chairman of the Idaho Governor's committee, conducted an excellent two hour meeting. Reports were given regarding the Committee's recommendation for wilderness status for the Hungry/Fish Creek Drainages in the Clearwater National Forest; and in regard to the present status of the Clearwater National Forest Plan and the inclusion of a reserved power line corridor paralleling the Lolo Trail (traversed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805-1806). Due to the Idaho Committee's intervention, travelers probably have been saved from viewing an unsightly power line along the historic Lolo Trail.¹ Other discussions related to: the funding of the Idaho Chapter of the (national) Foundation; plans for hosting the 1990 (national) Foundation's 22nd Annual Meeting; and the development of a "Living History" demonstration area at the Expedition's "Long Camp", (historian Elliott Coues' "Camp Chopunnish")² near Kamiah, Idaho. After the formal Governor's Committee Meeting adjourned, Ottis Peterson, President of the Idaho Chapter of the (national) Foundation, welcomed all the members in attendance. Ottis is the gentleman who has had the recent misfortune of losing his eyesight,³ but he has certainly not lost his enthusiasm for Lewis and Clark matters. Everyone should have the opportunity to meet a man like Ottis. Following his remarks, there were two presentations: by Ken Stauffer, Landscape Architect, Salmon National Forest; and by Dave Wolf, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Salmon District, Bureau of Land Management. Both speakers reviewed what their respective agencies are doing to preserve the Lewis and Clark Trail in the Salmon and Lemhi Valleys and adjacent areas. Now that the travel route of the explorers has

(continued on page 20)

1. See WPO, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 18-19; Vol. 12, No. 2, p. 16; and Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 24-25.

2. See: Elliott Coues (Editor), *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark*. . . , Francis P. Harper, N.Y., 1893 (re-printed, Dover Publishing, Inc., N.Y., 1965, same pagination). Volume 3, p. 1010. This camp, though nameless to Lewis and Clark, has come to be called "Long Camp" because of the explorers' long duration of stay (May 14 to June 10, 1806) at this location.

3. See WPO, Vol. 12, No. 3, p. 24.

a National Historic Trail status, there appears to be a greater degree of cooperation among the various Federal agencies.

Following a tour of the Lemhi County Historical Society Museum, and an inspection of the late David Ainsworth's Lewis and Clark Collection, a car caravan was formed for the approximate 30 mile drive to the Continental Divide and 7339' high Lemhi Pass. This is the pass traversed by the Expedition on their outbound journey in August 1805. If you've never traveled this route be careful of inclement weather since the road is a ten mile gravel road from Tendoy, Idaho to the summit of the pass with an elevation gain of 2500 feet. The road follows the course of Agency Creek and had recently been graded. The last two miles were breathtaking, and Pat refrained from looking out of her side window until we reached the summit and the Idaho-Montana stateline. Light snow was falling when we arrived at *Sacajawea Historical Area*⁴ just below the summit on the Montana (east) side of the Continental Divide. We were welcomed here by the Salmon River Mountain Men dressed in their buckskins and they kept a big fire burning and were our hosts for a delicious luncheon. During and after lunch I was the cameraman for the activities and a group photograph.

We returned to Salmon, and in the evening we were joined by members of the Lemhi Valley Historical Society and the Salmon Chamber of Commerce for an enjoyable "attitude adjustment" hour and a marvelous dinner at the Shady Nook Restaurant. After dinner, James Fazio was elected President of the Foundation's Idaho Lewis and Clark Chapter, Ben Aitken read his Lewis and Clark poem dedicated to Ottis Peterson, and I followed with a short talk about Foundation activities and the plans for next August's 19th Annual Meeting in Billings, Montana. Membership applications were given to non-members in the hope that they would join the Foundation.

Hats off to Salmon, Idaho's Jim Herndon, who with his local people, arranged for and hosted a very successful meeting.

4. A Recreational/Picnic Area promoted and developed by the Daughters of the American Revolution and maintained by the U.S. Forest Service (Beaverhead National Forest).

Montana Historical Society Plans E.E. "Boo" MacGivra Memorial Room

Since the recent expansion and building program, a third floor room at the Montana Historical Society has become available for another function. Used for thirty years as a meeting place for the Montana Historical Society Board of Trustees and for many other groups, the room will be refurbished and refurnished. The room will memorialize E.E. "Boo" MacGivra, a man known by many Foundation members, who served the Montana Society for a quarter of a century as a member of the Society's Board of Trustees. He is responsible for much of the Society's growth in terms of building expansion and acquisitions.

"Boo" often spoke to groups about "One Man's [his] Love Affair with the Lewis and Clark Expedition", and this interest involved his joining in St. Louis with twelve others on June 27, 1970, for the purpose of organizing the *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.* Until his death at age 86, in 1980, he was an inspiration for, and a supporter of, our Foundation. Along with Wilbur Werner, he underwrote the beginnings of our bronze program that has

so substantially made the continuation and further development of *We Proceeded On* possible. In 1976 he was the recipient of the Foundation's highest award — the *Award of Meritorious Achievement*.

The Society's "Boo" MacGivra Memorial Room will be a continuing tribute to this colorful man who personified Montana, the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and western history in the minds of hundreds of people throughout the nation.

In 1980, Foundation Director, and later Foundation President, Arlen "Jim" Large wrote: "What can we say about "Boo" MacGivra? Rather narrowly, we can say that he was the granite base of our Foundation, and if we are strong now, it is great part the result of his effort. The odd thing is, he never seemed to be making any effort, or to be forcing anything. He was just enjoying life, and his enjoyment infected us all."

He was a great friend to many Foundation members who had the privilege of knowing and loving him. Those who did not have that pleasure will find the tribute to him that appeared in the May 1980 (Vol. 6, No. 2) issue of *We Proceeded On*.

Foundation members wishing to remember "Boo" with a contribution toward funding the completion and furnishing of the Memorial Room may send their checks made out to the Montana Historical Society Foundation, P.O. Box 4592, Helena, MT 59604.

Annual Meeting Autograph Party



Roy D. Craft

Foundation member Bob Betts (New York City) autographs his book *In Search of York: the Slave who Went to the Pacific with Lewis and Clark* for Foundation member Jerry Holcomb, (Rochester, Minnesota).

Editor's Note: There have been numerous communications from Foundation members who attended the August 1986, 18th Annual Meeting requesting that the address presented by Dr. James A. Gardner be published in *We Proceeded On*. Following the evening dinner and presentation, the editor spoke to Dr. Gardner and indicated a desire to include his address in a forthcoming issue of our publication. Dr. Gardner graciously agreed to prepare his remarks for publication. For the over 800 Foundation members who were not present, as well as those who attended the August 18, 1986 event, his address provides an interesting investigation of the international aspects of the famous exploration.

Dr. Gardner is the 21st President of Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon. He attended Harvard College and Yale Law School, and after completing his law degree he returned to Harvard to teach law and social sciences. Thereafter, Dr. Gardner joined the Ford Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropic organization, where he served that entity for twelve years in this country and later as the Ford Foundation's chief executive officer in Brazil. On the date of his inauguration, November 15, 1981, as President of Lewis and Clark College, Dr. Gardner's inaugural address was titled "Voyage of Discovery: Lewis and Clark Expedition, Lewis and Clark College". That address was transcribed in *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 8, No. 2, May 1982.

International Interpretation & "Internationalists" Interpretation of the Lewis & Clark Expedition (Subtitle: Where Was the Spanish Passport?)

By James A. Gardner, President, Lewis and Clark College

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation:

It is both an honor and a humbling experience to address this 18th Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation — an honor because of the national character of your organization, drawing people from all walks of life, to preserve and enrich an important part of our cultural heritage; a humbling experience because I know a number of the authors and experts in this audience. I suspect never has one with so little knowledge of the expedition addressed a crowd with so much knowledge.

Still, your invitation provides an auspicious opportunity to advance the constant theme of "exploration," so important to the voyage of discovery, and to Lewis and Clark College. And on this date — Meriwether Lewis' birthday — it is particularly important to honor him, a point I will return to in conclusion.

The world knows a great deal about the Lewis and Clark expedition — one of the great explorations in the history of humankind. We know of the preparation and charge by President Thomas Jefferson, of the joint efforts and leadership of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, the wintering in St. Louis, and the subsequent two winters in the wild — with the Mandan Indians and subsequently at Fort Clatsop in Oregon. We know of the interaction with and study of the Indian Nations, and of the fight with the Blackfeet. We know of transportation difficulties, by boat, canoe, horse and foot, and of hunger and hardship; we know much of the food of the expedition, including the staple of dog, and of their health.



We know a great deal from the journals, and the remarkable record of publication of the entire expedition. In this sense, the expedition was not only an exercise in courage and exploration, but a significant thrust of enlightened thinking, observation, and scholarship into the frontier.

In the process, we admire the Lewis and Clark expedition for sheer physical effort and tenacity, for courage, for keen observation (if not always for spelling!). And we are enriched by the philosophical and intellectual underpinnings of the mission, so strongly colored by Jeffersonian vision and by Lewis' work with the American Philosophical Society, and the expedition's general predisposition toward careful and scientific observation. Thus, we know Lewis and Clark as remarkable naturalists — explorers who discovered, identified, and carefully described 178 types of plants, 102 species of birds and animals, and 24 Indian tribes. In working with the latter, they proved themselves to be advanced ethnogra-

phers, responding to Jefferson's charge to understand the relations of the Indian tribes, their trade, and their weapons of war.

And, of course, we know the expedition intensively through its cartography, its mapping of navigable rivers — and the strikingly accurate geographical record this produced.

We also know Lewis and Clark as doctors, albeit untrained, who actively cared for the health of their own crew, and attended to the health problems of the Indians they encountered across the land.

We know them as diplomats and traders, interacting with the various Indian nations, and seeking to establish and define the American presence in this vast area.

In my inaugural address as president of Lewis and Clark College, now more than five years ago,¹ I spoke of two particular days in the life of Lewis and Clark, July 31 and August 5, 1805. On those days they had recently passed the Three Forks of the Missouri River (the Jefferson, the Madison, and the Gallatin) and they designated names for a series of tributary streams flowing into the Jefferson River. The names selected reflect the philosophical, and valued underpinnings of the expedition. The names of these waterways were: *Philosophy*, *Wisdom*, and *Philanthropy* which, as the journals state were "... in commemoration of those ... cardinal virtues, which have so eminently marked that deservedly celebrated character [Jefferson] throughout [his] life." Out of this great philosophical as well as exploration

1. Editor's note: Dr. Gardner's inaugural address was published in *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 6-11.

heritage, then, and out of the massive body of scholarship it produced, there emerged a world understanding of the theretofore uncharted interior areas of the North American continent. The expedition ended once and for all illusions of the long sought-after Northwest Passage. The exploration secured America's title and claim to the Northwest territory, in this sense, being a forerunner of "manifest destiny." Little wonder, then, that the "Voyage of Discovery" of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark is considered one of the greatest chapters in the history of exploration.

And yet . . . and yet, the more I read of the literature on the Lewis and Clark expedition, the more I am persuaded that it is inadequate, and in several aspects seriously flawed. The literature is enriched by studies of Sacagawea, a popular and romanticized figure, and by studies on Clark and Lewis, York (the only Black), Sergeant Gass, and on the various naturalistic, ethnographic, cartographic, medical, and scholarly contributions of the expedition. But the literature seems to be wanting in several ways — and in what I would characterize as its "river-bound" perspective in particular.

A fuller appreciation of the expedition and its contributions needs to engage the broader political and economic reality of the era of which it was a part. For within this context, the Lewis and Clark expedition was not a national, but an international expedition, not a "river-bound" experience, but a process that engaged the major diplomatic and geopolitical forces on the globe at that time. Stated differently, the Lewis and Clark expedition is a story peopled not only by such participants as Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Sacagawea, York, Gass, and others — it is also an expedition colored by the Russian Prince Rezanov, by Napoleon, by Jefferson and Monroe, by Pitt and Talleyrand, and Toussaint Louverture in Haiti, and by ignoble traitors within the American system, as well as the courageous expeditions of earlier French, Spanish, Russian, and British explorers. Stated still another way, the "map" of the Lewis and Clark expedition was not confined to the Missouri and Columbia River basins, but engaged the commercial, territorial, and diplomatic interactions and tensions of the great imperial and colonial powers of the era.

This larger internationalist and

interdependent character of the expedition was reflected in part in Lewis and Clark's interactions with the Indian nations. I will not focus on these relationships at great length, however, largely because this ethnographic experience and material has been so effectively analyzed by Ronda's fine study, *Lewis and Clark Among the Indians*.² Suffice, for the moment, to say that Jefferson's charge was for differentiated study and understanding of the respective tribes, and for commercial and diplomatic relations with them — charges that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark carried out to the best of their scholarly and diplomatic abilities.

In the process, Lewis and Clark learned, and shared with us, a great deal about the Indian language and culture, instruments and relationships — and we learn about mistakes and omissions of the explorers, as well as their contributions and achievements. In particular, Lewis and Clark are fairly criticized for their relative naivete in assuming they could rearrange intertribal relations in response to external economic and political concerns that, at this juncture, still had little meaning or importance to the Indians. Nor did Lewis and Clark reflect a full appreciation of the intertribal trade, and of the political and economic relations between and among the tribes. In this sense, Lewis and Clark were committed to deal with the various Indian tribes, cognizant that every step of the expedition beyond the Mississippi River was, in a very real sense, dependent upon these diverse cultures and nations. Yet their successes were largely scholarly and personal, and in a real sense diplomatic — though in the final analysis the Lewis and Clark endeavors to establish peace among the tribes, and to change tribes' economic trading and power relationships, were not notably successful.

Again, for purposes of the immediate discussion, I will not pursue these "inter-nation" issues further, in part because they are well covered in existing materials, and in part because I want to reach beyond the "river-bound" images and discussions of the Lewis and Clark expedition, to other larger and often neglected international dimensions of the Lewis and Clark experience. Only in this context, I would submit, can we truly understand the efforts and contributions of the

Lewis and Clark expedition, and its larger impediments, achievements, and meaning.

Russia reaches south. At the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the Russians long had a major economic and military presence in the Americas, most notably in Sitka or New Archangel. The Russians had a longstanding claim in the area, beginning with Bering's crossing of the Straits in 1742 — six decades before the Lewis and Clark expedition — and following with the leadership of Baranoff. This was the era of Czarist Russia, and the reign of Catherine, beginning in 1762. Among other things, Catherine took an active interest in Russian America, and she approved a number of expeditions to survey the New World. Gradually Catherine also let out the secret that Russia's lucrative fur trade with China came not from the Siberian coast — but rather from the Aleutian Islands and the New World. As word of this remarkably lucrative commerce spread, the imperial powers interested in America were reinforced accordingly.

Spain, in particular, had the sharpest reaction to the Russian presence and trade, and the Viceroy in Mexico was ordered to defend and occupy more of the western coast in upper California. Franciscan missions and military presidios were built, beginning in San Diego in 1769. From time to time, ships were sent from Mexico to assess the Russian presence and developments in the north, and to monitor Russian attempts to gain a foothold farther south.

Men in Captain Cook's expedition also purchased otter skins from the natives of the Northwest Coast, though they did not appreciate their value until they landed at Canton — only to find the pelts would bring an astronomical price in China. Word of these transactions soon leaked out also, further undercutting the quiet Russian-Chinese mercantile monopoly that had existed theretofore, whetting the appetites and exacerbating the fears of the other geopolitical powers interested in Pacific America.

By the turn of the century, the Russian presence in what is now Alaska was well established, with towns, churches, libraries, sidewalks, and in ongoing interchange with the Czarist capital — in particular through the formation of the Russian-American Company. One

2. University of Nebraska Press, 1984. Reviewed in WPO, Vol. 11, No. 2, p. 10.

can characterize the foreign policy underpinning this presence as quite *laissez faire* (especially under Catherine) and opportunistic in character. The basic objective was to exploit the resources of the region for commercial gain; a subsidiary Russian objective was territorial expansion and acquisition.

Into this context stepped a significant Russian actor — the so-called “Russian Columbus,” one Nicolai Rezanov. Rezanov was a high noble in the Russian court. In the very year that Lewis and Clark prepared for their expedition, 1802, Rezanov and his wife, Anna, were expecting a child. As Procurator General of the Senate, Rezanov was also aiding the then-new Czar, Paul, in the creation of the Russian-American Company (which Rezanov alone represented in the councils of state in Moscow). Significantly, Rezanov’s visions of Pacific America were not of commercial exploitation alone, but of geopolitical expansion, in particular the mission to open the Amur to encourage China-Russian trade, plans to gain Russian admission to commerce in Japan — and plans to extend the Russian empire in America.

For the latter, he planned a great shipyard and educational centers — coupled with considerable territorial expansion. He wrote Baranoff in Alaska that he must advance down the south mainland to the 55th Parallel and beyond, even at the risk of encountering the other powers with incipient interest in the area.

Rezanov’s wife gave birth to the child in October; twelve days later she died. Rezanov was despondent with grief, and could not be roused, even by the Czar. Eventually, Rezanov was given leave to go on a world tour, traveling with two frigates. He was to head a mission to Japan, and thereafter was to explore the American colony he represented in the Russian court. Toasted as “the Russian Columbus,” Rezanov departed Moscow in the summer of 1803. He had been named “envoy to the world” — even Spain had agreed to the Czar’s request to have his emissary received at the colonial ports (an unusual move, as we shall discuss later).

The glory of this expedition was all at the outset, however, and the Japanese inhospitality to all foreigners was similarly accorded to Rezanov. Subsequently, in Alaska, Rezanov found the Russian colony in considerable disarray. The Russians had recently suffered a major defeat and massacre in the

native taking of Sitka. The retaking and rebuilding of that port was keeping Baranoff far too busy to undertake any widespread organizing and exploration designed to further territorial expansion to the south.

But Rezanov’s original vision was only reinforced by the commercial potential and organizational disarray he encountered in the New World. “These islands (Pribilofs) would be an inexhaustible source of wealth for us were it not for the Bostonians,” he wrote the Czar, going on to suggest that the Russian-American Company should patrol the waters . . . “it is very essential to take stronger hold of this country, else we shall leave it empty-handed.”³

Rezanov promised great support for Baranoff in the new colony, including medical staff and a hospital, a school and library, support for commercial relations with foreigners, and credit. But the underlying impetus of Rezanov’s mission remained as it had been from the beginning, territorial and imperial in character:

To him the most important thing at the moment was territorial expansion . . . his expansionist blueprint he laid before Baranoff . . . all movement must be toward the south, to the entire neglect of the north for the time being. The American seaboard lay open before them as far as California, and perhaps even that country was penetrable, in view of the known weakness of the Spaniards. Two immediate objectives were designated: a post on the Columbia River, another just north of San Francisco. The post should be placed with an eye to the agricultural possibilities. Hawaii, that most strategic of Pacific positions, was another objective. Baranoff was to cultivate his friendship with the king, and win him away from the British, attempt to gain at least a trading station for the company in the Islands. The time was short for doing all of these things; hence the need to put them foremost. Napoleon would not forever keep Europe distracted. Two British ships were now in the Pacific, which was one reason the Americans could advance their trade so vigorously. The endeavor of the Americans to supplant the British had to be aided, a policy having support of St. Petersburg.⁴

Already we see the outlines of the imperial reach, tension and interaction, as the world closed in on the Pacific Northwest. The elements

of a great geopolitical confrontation, as reflected in the foregoing paragraph, were being played out on the world’s stage of the North Pacific basin: the Russian presence in Alaska and the territorial reach south; the American immediacy and entrepreneurship; the fear and appreciation of British maritime power and potential; the clear understanding of Spanish occupation, and weakness; the awareness of Napoleon’s power preoccupying Europe — and the underlying perception of commercial and expansionist opportunity.

For the Russians this imperial urge was reinforced by conflicts with the Alaskan natives, and by food shortages and scurvy within the Russian community there. Rezanov forthwith announced that he would explore the Columbia River, seeking trade and searching urgently for food. He set sail in the *Juno* in late February. But the scurvy-ridden crew could not manage the ship effectively, and did not dare cross the Columbia bar. Thus Rezanov pushed on to San Francisco. In this exploration, incidentally, the Russian and his officers planned carefully, following copies of charts developed by explorer George Vancouver, including charts of San Francisco Bay. They entered quietly before daybreak, quickly dropping anchor as closely as possible to the Presidio. They hoped their credentials as Russian ambassador to the world, with three-year-old access to Spanish ports, would still be recognized in the Spanish colony.

So it happened that, in the very winter Meriwether Lewis and William Clark sat on the rainy Oregon coast at Fort Clatsop, they were surely passed off the coast by a scurvy-infested Russian ship, bound for San Francisco, captained by a Russian prince, seeking trade, food — and geopolitical and imperial expansion. Literally five days after the Lewis and Clark expedition left for Clatsop to return east, across the mountains, the Russian prince sailed into the San Francisco harbor, on March 28, 1806.

Thereafter, there ensued in San Francisco a story of great personal as well as political pathos. As it happened, the governor of the province and the Post Commandante were away from San Francisco at the time of Rezanov’s arrival. A young twenty-year-old lieutenant was left in charge of the command, and of the commander’s fifteen-year-old daughter Maria de la Concepcion Arguello.

3. Hector Chevigny, *Russian America, the Great Russian-Alaskan Venture, 1741-1876*, p. 1110.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 115-116.

When guests arrived, all eyes promptly went to the central figure and stayed there. Rezanov was a head taller than any of the Spaniards; he was dressed in a fashion to take the breath away, a rich fur cape hanging from one shoulder, his tunic adorned with decorations set with jewels, one of them ablaze with diamonds. At 42 he was still lean of face and figure; and his carriage was still that of an imperial guardsman. Concha Arguello had never imagined anyone like him. As for her effect on him, in more than two years he had seen no woman of any beauty at all to his taste. As he bowed to kiss her hand in acknowledgment of their introduction, surely she sensed that, habitual though the gesture obviously was to him, this time it was not casual.⁵

In fact, at this time there was war between Russia and Spain. But the remoteness of the outpost in San Francisco, at the furthest reaches of the Spanish empire, had prevented the arrival of this news. Moreover, Rezanov had been singularly fortunate in the absence of the governor and the commander. Had either been present, Rezanov would probably not have been allowed to come ashore, following longstanding Spanish policy to exclude all foreigners from ports and internal provinces. When the commander and governor returned, Rezanov was ready with a proposal for trade in foodstuffs to be forwarded to Alaska. This request resulted in tremendous pressure on the governor, with the local colony favoring an affirmative response to the request for trade, and the governor persistently arguing that he could not break his oath to uphold Spanish laws prohibiting such commerce. Meanwhile, the Spanish girl Concha and Rezanov were drawn close, and she became his informer of the debates within the Spanish colony.

Suddenly, Rezanov asked Concha's father for her hand in marriage. Predictably, this produced a great uproar, with the commander mandating his daughter to go to confession, followed by her stormy declaration that she had committed no sin, that she loved the Russian, and would marry no one else.

"Probably it never occurred to him," observed one author, "that he was following the old Russian custom of uniting with the women of newly penetrated lands." At length, it dawned on the commander that his daughter had made a very substantial match, and the families explored the significant political and religious gains from, and impedi-

ments to, the union. Rezanov agreed to wait for a Vatican dispensation, and to seek the approval also of the King of Spain, and, on this basis, the betrothal was approved. By this time it did not matter that a courier arrived from Mexico City bringing definite word that a war raged in Europe, with Russia and Spain in opposite alliances.

Six weeks after his arrival in San Francisco Bay, Rezanov set sail again for New Archangel. The guns of the fort and ship exchanged salutes, and Concha and Rezanov parted and waved farewell. Rezanov had promised he would surmount the difficulties and be back within two years, and she turned to making the gowns for her wedding. Rezanov was supremely confident that the Czar would aid him, just as he was confident that the Vatican would see the advantage in the marriage, which would amount to a dynastic alliance, one uniting the Russians and Spaniards in the new world . . . He, Nicolai Rezanov, had designed a new political map for America.³

Thereafter, personal and political tragedy occurred. Rezanov arrived in New Archangel in June, and quickly crossed the Pacific to Okhotsk, attempting to push on toward St. Petersburg before the Russian winter. He set out on horseback on a grueling 2,200 mile trip to Irkutsk, only to be drenched and chilled by the freezing fall rains. In March of 1807 he fainted and fell from his horse, and was killed when struck on the head by a horse's hoof. He was buried in Siberia.

California legend suggests that Concha did not learn of his death for forty years. History was more cruel or kind, as the case may be, for, within six years at the latest, she learned of his death. She put away forever the beautiful clothes she had been making and rejected subsequent suitors. At sixty she joined a Dominican convent in California, where she now lies buried with the nuns of her order.

Of course, this was not the only Russian endeavor for imperial reach to the south, only the most human and dramatic. Interestingly, though this human tragedy and political failure is little known or remembered in this country, it is the subject of a major play in the Soviet Union, and is well known to Soviet scholars. Moreover, other Russian initiatives to reach south were more successful, as reflected most visibly

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 122.

in the Russian outpost in northern California, near the Russian River.⁶

In any event, Russian foreign policy during this era was characterized by a predominant focus on the exploitation of the fur trade in the north, and the subsidiary, if dramatic, endeavor at geopolitical expansion south. As it evolved, however, Czarist Russia was preoccupied with other issues, and the imperial-expansionist dimension of Russian foreign policy was not pronounced or persistent. In this sense, the manifest destiny impulse underpinning the Lewis and Clark expedition was both more immediate and more pronounced, and was ultimately to give meaning to the words of Prince Rezanov, "It is very necessary to take stronger hold of this country, else we shall leave it emptyhanded."

British Vision of Containment, Commerce, and Expansion. British foreign policy, at this time, was similarly two-pronged in character, seeking both commercial advantage and geopolitical expansion. The underlying British drive was, if anything, even more aggressive than most of the other nation's actors, as Britain sought openly to seize Spanish provinces in the area, and to exclude expanding American interests and exploration — and extend British possessions.

To this end, the British presence was reflected in maritime explorations, most visibly by Cook in 1775, and by the continued awareness and projection of British seapower. All of the geopolitical actors were aware of and in some measure responding to this perception of British power, in part by participation in shifting European alliances, and by endeavors to strengthen the American presence in the California Territory and the Pacific arena.

The British presence in the Northwest was also reflected in exploration and trade across the northern part of the continent, significantly

6. The fur trading establishment was known as Fort Ross and was located on the Pacific coast about fifty miles north of San Francisco (18 miles north of Bodega Bay). The Russian American Fur Co. occupied the establishment from 1814 to 1840 and had taken out millions in otter skins. The American John Sutter (Sutter's Mill on the Sacramento River Valley) purchased the Fort from the Russians in 1842. Since most of the buildings were constructed of redwood, many of the original structures are still extant and the locale is presently a California State Park. For additional information see: Irving Stone, *Men to Match my Mountains: The Opening of the Far West, 1840-1900*, Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y., 1956, pp. 20-22.

in the form of the Hudson Bay Company, and most visibly in Mackenzie's journey across the Canadian Rockies to the Pacific Ocean in 1793 — ten years before the Lewis and Clark expedition. The latter was not a scholarly or scientific expedition, though Mackenzie did return and write a book⁷ on this — and the concluding chapter of this book urged British attention to the area, to preclude American expansion:

If you believe it of importance to preserve the possessions of His Majesty from invasion which is rapidly moving forward to the frontiers of the Californias, crossing a territory which belongs to us, we ought not to permit this occasion to pass by without beseeching you to arouse your intelligence, your patriotism, and your talent to make known your observations to the Governor-General, pointing out to him the necessity of maintaining a militia to protect and defend the line which our Company is extending from the Maha (Omaha) nation to beyond the Rocky (Mountain) Chain about 50, north latitude to approach the Sound of Nootka.

This distance, which is not less than seven or eight hundred leagues, demands a chain of forts located at intervals which our Company has already begun to build and which ought to continue in the same direction.⁸

In this sense, the British impulse was complicated, on the one hand interested in containment and keeping others out, resisting the Americans and rejecting the Spanish, and on the other hand interested in commercial exploitation — while at the same time Britain was preoccupied with Napoleon and the wars and politics of Europe. Within this context, it is thought that at one point in 1802, Britain offered the Louisiana territory to the United States — on the condition that British troops would be admitted to the area. But the predominant British impulse was reflected in the Mackenzie admonition of "containment", and their focus on commerce, coupled with their wariness of Napoleon on the continent.

On balance, it is fair to say that

7. Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., *Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Laurence, through the continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the years 1789-1793*. Printed for T. Cadell, Jun, and W. Davies, Strand; Cobbett and Morgan, Pall Mall; and W. Creech, at Edinburgh, by R. Noble, Old-Bailey, London, 1801.

8. Clamorgan and Reilhe to [Zenon Trudeau], St. Louis, July 8, 1795, SpAGI (Papeles de Cuba 2364), trans. in [Nasitar's] *Before Lewis and Clark*, 1:335-341.

British foreign policy at this time was aggressive in its commercial and imperial aspirations, but shifting in its strategic interpretation and interactions with other potential actors in the area. In the final analysis, this presence and projection of power was not to be decisive in the British role and occupation, but it had a major impact on all other geopolitical actions in the Pacific Northwest.

American manifest destiny: the demographics and diplomacy of expansion. At this same time, American foreign policy was, perhaps first and foremost, characterized by infinite good luck: by the known weakness of Spain, by European preoccupation with internal and interstate relations, and with Napoleon, and by the quality of American political thinking and vision. The American government focused on maintaining free waterways, so essential to enhancing commerce and preserving the union both in the south and in the west. And America was subtly and unsubtly — but persistently — expansionist in both demographic and diplomatic terms.

In historical terms, the Americans could assert certain claims on the Pacific Northwest, most notably Gray's expedition in 1792, "discovering" the Columbia River (though the Spanish had discovered the Columbia many years before).⁹ And, of course, Thomas Jefferson had long cherished a vision of westward exploration, and had tried repeatedly to launch expeditions to the Northwest. Jefferson's first such endeavor surfaced in 1783 when he attempted to persuade George Rogers Clark to lead such an expedition — twenty years before the Lewis and Clark expedition actual-

ly got underway. A few years later, in 1786, Jefferson supported the remarkable endeavor of John Ledger to cross Siberia and the Bering Straits from west to east, and to similarly cross the United States — an expedition that was stopped by Catherine, though not before Ledger had reached the eastern part of Russian Siberia. There were subsequent Jefferson attempts in 1792 and 1793, these bound up with the Frenchman Andre Michaux, who proposed an expedition which Jefferson supported and funded, only to see it tied up in French and European politics.

By 1800 Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, and Meriwether Lewis was his secretary. Significantly, Jefferson's aspirations on the West were ambitious in objectives and both demographic and diplomatic in strategy and character:

The American confederacy must be viewed as the nest from which all America, north and south, is to be peopled. We should take care . . . for the interest of that great continent (not) to press too soon on the Spaniards. These countries cannot be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece.¹⁰

In 1802 the Spanish withdrew the "right of deposit" in New Orleans, meaning, in essence, that the Mississippi River route to international trade from the American frontier had been closed. The difficulties this created for Jefferson were political, economic, and diplomatic in character, and exacerbated by American cries for retaliation. Meanwhile, America's demographic expansion continued each year, as settlers moved south to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, and west to St. Louis, and beyond. Thus, Jefferson had to respond to the political and economic pressure created by the French closing of New Orleans — and he wanted to move forward with his vision, now several decades advanced, of western exploration and expansion. He moved on both objectives simultaneously, sending Monroe to join Ambassador Livingston in Paris to explore the purchase of New Orleans, and recommending that Congress support the Lewis and Clark expedition.

We will return to the swirl of politics and motives behind the Louisi-

9. In 1775 the Spanish Sea Captain Bruno Hezeta (Heceta) sighted the entrance of the Columbia River. He gave the name of *Bahia [Bay] de la Ascension de Nuestra Senora*. Due to strong currents and a crew suffering from scurvy he made no attempt to enter the estuary. In his journal *Voyage of the Sonora* he concluded that it was "the mouth of some great river, or a passage to another sea." See: Warren Cook, *Flood Tide of Empire: Spain and the Pacific Northwest, 1543-1819*, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1973, p. 78, map 16, following page 304. In 1788, the English explorer and fur trader John Meares sought the entrance of a suspected river (the Columbia) which he called the *River San Roque* and the entrance *Entrada de Heceta* from early Spanish navigation charts, but denied the existence of a river. Meares applied the name "Cape Disappointment" to land's end on the north shore of the present-day entrance to the Columbia River, and gave the name of "Deception Bay" to the estuary of the river.

10. Jefferson to Archibald Stuart, Paris, January 25, 1786, in *Jefferson Papers*, 9:217-219.

ana transfer in a moment, with a discussion of the interrelated French, Spanish, and American roles. Suffice, for the moment, to note that Jefferson did go forward with his vision and expedition, securing Congressional authorization on February 20, 1803, for a "Voyage of Discovery." Jefferson's charge to the expedition, carefully read, reflects the international character and diplomatic delicacy of the undertaking, along with the strength and zeal of Jefferson's underlying vision of commerce and leadership, explorations and expansion, his "manifest destiny" impulse:

Your mission has been communicated to the ministries from France, Spain, and Great Britain, and through them to their governments and such assurance given them as to its objectives, as we trust will satisfy them. The country having been ceded by Spain to France the passports you have from the Minister of France, the representative of the present sovereign of that country, will be a protection with all its subjects; and that from the Minister of England will entitle you to the friendly aid of any trappers of the allegiance with whom you may happen to meet.

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri River and such principal streams of it, as, by its force and communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado, or any other River, may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across this continent for the purpose of commerce . . . ¹¹

Instructively, as we will discuss in a moment, Jefferson was fully aware that his assurances to the Spanish government did not "satisfy them," just as he was aware that they had denied his request for a passport for the expedition — and thus my initial question: Where was the Spanish Passport? Obviously, there was already available considerable evidence that a Northwest water passage did not exist, as the Spanish were quick to inform Jefferson when he requested the passport. Just as obviously, the Jeffersonian impulse reflected a mixture of motives, not only scientific and scholarly, conceptual and commercial in character, but also carefully geopolitical and international in perspective. The underlying vision was one of persistent commitment to the American exploration

of, and expansion to, the Pacific Northwest.

Shifting French policy, from imperial expansion in the New World to geopolitical "counterweighting" in Europe. Even as the American claim was pressed, the French posture and foreign policy was changing rapidly. Like other European actors, the French had long and deep roots in the upper Missouri region. French traders are recorded in the area at least as early as 1738, and Jean La Perouse explored the area in the 1780's. But the French claims to the New World were subsequently jeopardized in the French and Indian wars — only to have Napoleon reassert New World aspirations and expansion at the turn of the century.

Within this context, the transfer of the so-called Louisiana Territory is particularly instructive. France ceded this territory to Spain in 1763, as French interests in the New World diminished. Spain receded this territory to France in 1800 — this in response to direct Napoleonic pressure, and a treaty promise not to cede this territory to any country other than Spain. Within a few short years, however, France had transferred the territory not back to Spain — but to the United States. To understand this important shift in French foreign policy, it is important to remember that Napoleon lost some 50,000 troops in the revolt led by Toussaint Louverture in Haiti. Moreover, he was urgently pressed for resources to pursue his expanding conflict in Europe. The long-term economic promise of the Louisiana territory was obviously outweighed in Napoleon's mind by the value of the price paid — and indeed, by the potential to use this territory

as a "counterweight" or buffer against Britain.

Thus, Livingston in Paris had been instructed to pursue purchase of the New Orleans area, to open this port, the Mississippi and the American frontier; Monroe was dispatched to join Livingston in this important negotiation. But Napoleon changed his mind quickly, and even prior to the arrival of Monroe, instructed his secretary to inquire: "What would you give for the whole?" In a few short days, some 830 million square miles had been transferred to the United States for the modest sum of \$15 million — slightly less than four cents an acre. In this process, Napoleon, like Russia, saw advantage in American power and expansion, coupled with Spanish weakness and incipient competition with Britain. This was a significant motivation in Napoleon's change of mind and foreign policy strategy, and he virtually gloated over the potential long-term impact of its implementation:

When he signed the treaties he declared that this accession of territory . . . "assures forever the power of the United States, and I have given England a rival who, sooner or later, will humble her pride."¹²

Spain: foreign policy consistency, foreign policy failure: "Containment." And what of the role of Spain — as the Russians reached down from the north, the British penetrated from the east and the Sea, as did the Americans and Lewis and Clark — and France and America perceived Spanish frailty and disregarded Spanish interests?

As suggested in several quotations above, Spanish foreign policy was constant in this era, but poorly conceptualized, and simply inadequate. In part this was a reflection of an overextended and weakened Spanish empire. And it was a reflection of failure to rethink some basic Spanish commitments — even in the face of some knowledgeable information about American and European expansionary intentions — and to rethink Spanish interests in a way that moved beyond the focus on, and protection of, Spanish mines and interests in Mexico. In fact, the Spanish viewed America and the Louisiana Territory principally as a buffer zone, as a way to contain European and American expansion to the north — rather



11. Donald Jackson (Editor), *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854*, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962. Second Edition 1978. Page 61.

12. James K. Hosmer, *The History of the Louisiana Purchase*, D. Appleton & Co., N.Y., 1902. Page 144.

er than an area for acquisition and economic development. This was the rationale for their missions and outposts in the Southwest, and for their chain of Missions subsequently built up the California Coast. And it was the reason for the constant Spanish policy of excluding commerce and exploration. In this defensive and weakened posture, Spain seriously underestimated the resources to the North, and the powers for penetration and commerce across what they perceived to be a vast wasteland. But within this context, it can fairly be said that Spanish foreign policy was consistent: it attempted to exclude foreign exploration and commerce generally; and it attempted to build a border buffer area to contain European and American expansionism.

Spanish claims to the area of the Pacific Northwest are so many and diverse that they cannot be repeated here in any significant detail. Suffice to note the participation of diverse Spanish explorers, including Perez-Hecheta-Bodega in 1770, coupled with land expeditions in the Southwest in 1794, and the explorations of Valdez in 1792. Even in this context, however, Spanish foreign policy was remarkably constant as Warren L. Cook discussed in his wonderful book, *Flood Tide of Empire* (especially his discussion of "Spanish Defense of Oregon's Frontier").

Given this essentially defensive foreign policy, and given the nature of the Spanish treaty with France, and the transfer of the Louisiana territory to France only on the treaty condition that it not be forwarded to another power . . . it is not surprising that the Spanish were stunned by the Louisiana Purchase, and quickly protested to the French and American governments. They also initiated numerous endeavors to impede or block the Lewis and Clark expedition — consistent with the long standing Spanish policy of excluding foreign commerce or exploration. I will focus on three manifestations of such Spanish opposition to the American expedition and exploration.

First, Thomas Jefferson encountered diplomatic resistance — and refusal to issue a passport — when he raised this issue with the Spanish ambassador in Washington, D.C. The latter held few illusions about Jefferson's real geopolitical intent, the purported objects of

scientific observation and investigation notwithstanding, as reflected in the Spanish Ambassador's subsequent report to his superior in Spain:

My Dear Sir, the President asked me the other day in a frank and confident tone, if our Court would take it badly that the Congress decree the formation of a group of travelers, who would form a small caravan and go and explore the course of the Missouri River in which they would nominally have the objective of investigating everything which might contribute to the progress of commerce; but that in reality would have no other view than the advancement of the geography . . . I replied to him that making use of the same frankness with which he honored me, I would take the liberty of telling him, that I persuaded myself that an expedition of this nature could not fail to give umbrage to our Government (emphasis added). Then he replied to me that he did not see the motive why they (our government) should have the least fear, inasmuch as its objective would not be other than to observe the territories which are found between . . . the mouth of the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean, and unite the discoveries that these men would make with those which the celebrated Makensi made in 1793, and be sure if it were possible in that district to establish a continual communication, or little interrupted, by water as far as the South Sea. I told him that this was already a determined point, as much by the fruitless attempts made with this objective by the Jesuits in Northern California as by the particular surveys later made by the Captains Cook, Maurelle, Martinez, Vancouver, Caudra, and lately by the Senors Malespina and Bustamante, who had reconnoitered in the most careful and scrupulous manner all that coast . . . and that all these examinations and attempts evidently proved that there does not exist this passage of the Northwest, sought with so much anxiety by the most famous navigators of all the nations in the last two centuries . . .

This account of useless and fruitless attempts, it seemed to me, calmed his spirit with which he began to talk with me of the subject. The President has been all his life a man of letters, very speculative and a lover of glory, and it would be possible he might attempt to perpetrate the fame of his administration . . . by discovering or attempting at least to discover the way by which the Americas might someday extend their population and their influence up to the coast of (the Pacific). (Emphasis added).¹³

Here, then, is the missing Spanish

passport. The Spanish ambassador denied the American President's request for reasons that were as insightful and sound as the denial was ineffective.

The politics of the subsequent Lewis and Clark exploration and Spanish reaction form an interesting, and sometimes almost pathetic, exercise. The Spanish posture was complicated by the sophistication and accuracy of the Spanish information base (most notably provided by the traitor General Wilkinson, as discussed in Cook, *Flood Tide of Empire*.¹⁴

In this literature, it is interesting to follow the tensions and recriminations mounting between Madrid, St. Louis, and, ultimately, Santa Fe and New Mexico as the Americans expanded westward. At this point, however, I would focus on the next significant manifestation of the Spanish opposition to the expedition, and the subsequent denial of a passport request. This occurred when Meriwether Lewis contacted the Spanish officer in St. Louis. Again, the comments of the Spanish ambassador in St. Louis, who subsequently offered the following intelligent but ultimately ineffective, analysis to his superiors in Madrid:

The 7th of this month, Mr. Merryweather Lewis, Captain of the United States Army and former Secretary to the President, presented himself at this post. He has given me a (letter) . . . presenting it to me so that I might become acquainted with it as well as with the passports, copies of which he also enclosed, adding also that his intention was to continue his trip penetrating the Missouri in order to fulfill his mission of discovery and observations. I have hinted to him that my orders did not permit me to consent to his passing to enter the Missouri River and that I was opposing it in the name of the King my Master . . . (emphasis added).

I should inform your excellencies that according to advices, I believe that this mission has no other object than to discover the Pacific Ocean, following the Missouri, and to make intelligent observations, because he has the reputation of being a very well educated man and of many talents . . .¹⁵

The latter laudatory comments of the Spanish official notwithstanding, the fact remains that, before going west, Lewis and Clark

14. Warren L. Cook, *Flood Tide of Empire*, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1973. Page 453.

15. Jackson, *op. cit.*, I:142-143.

13. Jackson, *op. cit.* I: 4-5

camped on the east side of the Mississippi River at St. Louis, precisely to be out of Spanish territory. And the fact remains that the Spanish again denied the passport authorization to Lewis and Clark. Of course, Meriwether Lewis, like Jefferson before him, ignored or attempted to explain away the Spanish opposition, and continued on the expedition.

Finally, as the Lewis and Clark expedition "proceeded on" west, it fell to the *Commandante* of the *Provincias Internas* to prevent this penetration of the Spanish "buffer," this tangible reflection of the position of the defensive Spanish policy of containment. Amid constant bickering and blame back and forth between Santa Fe and New Orleans, Mexico and Madrid, Santa Fe did mount efforts to find and arrest members of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The *Commandante* wrote as follows on one such expedition:

Your Excellency will recognize that that expedition is directed to territories under my command and that it is a step of the said United States which indicates its ambitious views in the same act of taking possession of the province of Louisiana. I am unable to dictate any other precautionary step than the orders already communicated to the governors of Texas and New Mexico relative to their preventing the introduction of foreigners in the districts of both provinces, and to their refusing permission to such foreigners and relative to their now allowing the boundaries of Louisiana to be marked out along their frontiers (borders of Texas and New Mexico), as I informed your Excellency in my letter of October 4 last (emphasis added).

I am informing you that . . . I sent a party of Comanche Indians or other of those who are affected to us to reconnoiter the country as far as the banks of the Missouri River in order to examine if the expedition (of Meriwether Lewis) has penetrated into these territories, to acquire all possible knowledge of its progress, and even to stop them, making efforts to apprehend it (emphasis added).¹⁶

In short, the Spanish opposition to American exploration and expansion was longstanding and deep rooted, constant, well informed, but ineffective. This posture surfaced in diplomatic opposition when President Jefferson requested passports for the expedition, when Meriwether Lewis requested similar passport authorization in St. Louis, and when the *Commandante* of the

Provincias Internas sent parties to impede and arrest the members of the expedition (something the Spanish subsequently did with Zebulon Pike). On one occasion, incidentally, such a Spanish group apparently came with in a few hundred miles of Lewis and Clark; other Spanish attempts to intercept the expedition were themselves set upon by Indians. In the final analysis, however, the Spanish efforts to physically impede and oust the expedition were as ineffectual as the diplomatic efforts that had preceded.

It is instructive to note that Thomas Jefferson did not send a ship to pick up the expedition members on the West Coast, a reality that is probably explained in part by Spanish opposition to American presence in the area. The expedition had to trek back overland — again reflecting the international context for and dimensions of the entire expedition.

One could go on and on in the exploration of this remarkably interesting literature. In summary, however, even the materials quoted above reflect that the Lewis and Clark expedition was not a "river-bound" and national phenomenon, but a truly interdependent, international process. Moreover, this analysis reflects in a preliminary way the dynamics of international geopolitical interactions in the shifting perceptions and strategic interests and alliances of Russia, United States, Britain, France, and Spain. It was within this context that the constant foreign policy of the United States, buttressed by demographic presence and diplomatic agility, and the Lewis and Clark expedition, had such impact, even as the well informed and constant — but frail — foreign policy of Spain was defeated in part by the inadequacy of the underlying buffer and containment perception. France ultimately withdrew from this geopolitical theater, after defeat in Haiti, preoccupation with Europe, and a strategic desire to enhance the American role at the expense of England. England failed to heed Mackenzie's warning, and was ultimately pushed to the north. And Russia, after Rezanov, continued to focus on commercial exploitation rather than sustained geopolitical expansion; finally, Rezanov's warnings, too, were to prove prophetic, as the American expansion continued.

As stated at the beginning of my comments, a broader appreciation of the "Voyage of Discovery" re-

quires not only an understanding of the roles of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and of Sacagawea, York, Gass, Charbonneau, and others — it also requires an appreciation of the Indian nations and leaders, and of the roles of Prince Rezanov, Mackenzie, Napoleon, Jefferson, Livingston and Monroe, the American traitor General Wilkinson, and of the Spanish Ambassadors, vainly attempting to deny the Americans passport and passage. In the final analysis, the Lewis and Clark Expedition was significant not only as a "river-bound" frontier exploration, and a process of ethnographic and scientific accomplishment, intellectual enrichment, and human courage — it was also a reflection and a part of international interdependence. In this sense the map of the Lewis and Clark Expedition should reach beyond the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, to the roles of interacting leaders and nations of that era. In the final analysis, it is the map not only of the Northwest, but of the world.

I have saved my summary comments on Meriwether Lewis until last, to honor his birthday. Because I have gone on at some length about the international character and importance of the expedition, I will be relatively brief in praise of Meriwether Lewis.

I would like to cite two quotations in honor of Meriwether Lewis, first from Lewis himself, on the date of his 31st birthday; and second, from Jefferson, offering his own testimonial to the life and accomplishments of Meriwether Lewis:

This day I completed my thirty-first year . . . 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 succeeding generations. I viewed with regret the many hours I had 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 the future to redouble my exertions and at least endeavor to promote those two primary objects of human existence . . . or in the future, *to live for mankind*, as I had heretofore lived for myself.¹⁷

Thomas Jefferson wrote the follow-

17. Reuben Gold Thwaites, (Editor), *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1806*, Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904, 2:368.

16. *Ibid.*, I:183-184.

ing about Meriwether Lewis:

Of courage undaunted; possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction; careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in the maintenance of order and discipline; intimate with the Indian character, customer, and principles; habituated to the hunting life; guarded, by exact observation of the vegetables and animals of his own country, against losing time in the description of objects already possessed; honest, disinterested, liberal, of sound understanding, and a fidelity to truth so scrupulous, that whatever he should report would be as certain as if seen by ourselves; with all these qualifications, as if selected and implanted by nature in one body for this express purpose, I could have no hesitation in confiding the enterprise to him.¹⁸

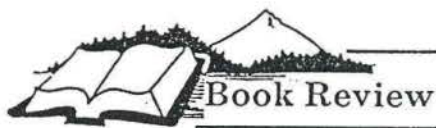
Again, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am deeply honored to speak to you this evening, to offer the beginnings of an international interpretation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. And I am honored, on this the 212th anniversary birth date, to honor Meriwether Lewis: public servant, ethnographer, scientist, leader, writer and keen observer — and international explorer. Thank you.

18. Thomas Jefferson's "Memoir to Meriwether Lewis", in Nicholas Biddle (Editor), *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark . . .*, Bradsford and Inskeep, Philadelphia, 1814, (several reprint editions). Pages xi-xii.

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.



By Robert E. Lange¹

Fort Clatsop: The Story Behind the Scenery, by Daniel J. Dattilio. KC Publications, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1986. Illustrations by Andrew Cier, David Muench, Craig Harmel, James Stoffer; National Park Service photographs by Dan Dattilio, Curt Johnson, Franklin Walker, Mike Gurling and Tom Gray; Wildlife photographs by John Gerlack, Robert C. Fields, Leonard Lee Rue, Mickey Gibson, and David C. Fritz. Soft cover, Format 9 x 12 inches, 48 pages. \$4.50 (at book-seller's counters).

A statement on the title page of this book reads: "This book is dedicated to all who cherish America's history as a vast heritage of people and events — some heroic, some inglorious, but all part of America's epic struggle to come of age — and to all who know that understanding the past is essential to dealing with the present." With this in mind, how can a true Lewis and Clark enthusiast pass up ownership of this remarkable publication with its informative text and superb and colorful illustrations?

Whether or not you have visited the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon, Dan Dattilio's fine text and the exceptional photographs by the contributors noted above, you will want this book in your Lewis and Clark library. For it will recall memories of your visit, or for others it will portray Fort Clatsop as it has been restored in its nearly undisturbed, original environment. Best of all, it will reveal for readers this National Memorial's outstanding interpretive program which has been developed by the dedicated National Park Service staff.

Dan Dattilio, a National Park Service career employee, has a liberal arts degree with emphasis on history and education. He was an interpreter at the NPS Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Missouri, prior to his assignment as Interpretive Specialist at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial. His text reflects his experience as a participant and supervisor of the Fort's "Living History" program, and his respect for the skills and accomplishments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,

its leaders, and the members of the exploring party. Dattilio provides a brief history of the actual exploratory undertaking, a fine description of the fort, and enhances his text with verbatim entries from the Expedition's journalists. He also writes about and incorporates information concerning the early-day preservation and development of the site by local and state historical societies, and the present-day preservation, administration, and interpretive programs entrusted to the National Park Service.

Most of the sixty-six illustrations, all in color, are of the ranger staff engaged in staged episodes of the daily routine that took place during the winter of 1805-1806 at the explorer's winter establishment, and of the "Living History" demonstrations. Since the rangers, in addition to the administration of the facility, spend countless hours dressed in authentic buckskin-frontier clothing, and demonstrate the skills of the Expedition's personnel with tools and weapons of the period, these illustrations of the "Living History" programs are informative and exceptionally graphic.

The publication ***Fort Clatsop: The Story Behind the Scenery*** is available and may be ordered from the Fort Clatsop Historical Association, Route 3, Box 604-FC, Astoria, OR 97103. Enclose \$5.50 to cover the cost of the publication, handling and postage.

1. Fifth president of the Foundation. Editor, *We Proceeded On*.

Recent Meetings:

For a report concerning the September 27, 1986 meetings of the IDAHO [GOVERNOR'S] LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE, and the IDAHO CHAPTER OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, see Foundation President John Foote's "Picture Story" and text on pages 19-20.

The OREGON [GOVERNOR'S] LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE held a September 16, 1986 meeting and luncheon, 10:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M., at Elmer's Pancake House, Delta Park, in Portland.

The committee adjourned at 1:00 P.M., and reassembled at Portland's Kelley Point Park at 2:00 P.M. for the dedication ceremony

(continued on page 30)

for the new Lewis and Clark historical marker in the park (see related story and illustrations on this page).

At the morning meeting there were reports and discussions relating to: a proposed Lewis and Clark Interpretive Building, and the consideration for the site of such a structure (Cascade Locks, Oregon, about 30 miles east of Portland in the Columbia River Gorge or Portland's Kelly Point Park); Lead Agency activity related to National Park Service certification of Lewis and Clark National Historic Sites in Oregon; a proposed agreement related to the use of funds for secretarial work between the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division of the State Transportation Department and the Committee; and a discussion regarding the date and place for the Committee's annual Christmas Party. The pub-

lished minutes of the meeting, mailed to members at a later date, announce that the Christmas Party is scheduled for Friday evening, December 12, 1986 at Lewis and Clark College, in Portland.

Members of the METRO ST. LOUIS CHAPTER OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION attended a September 23, 1986 special ceremony in St. Louis Mayor's office. Mayor Vincent C. Schoemehl issued a proclamation declaring September 23, 1986, "Lewis and Clark Expedition Homecoming Day" — the 180th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's return to St. Louis. The proclamation's verbiage noted: the 180th Anniversary date; referred to the "large cheering crowd" that greeted the expedition in their canoes as they landed on the St. Louis riverfront

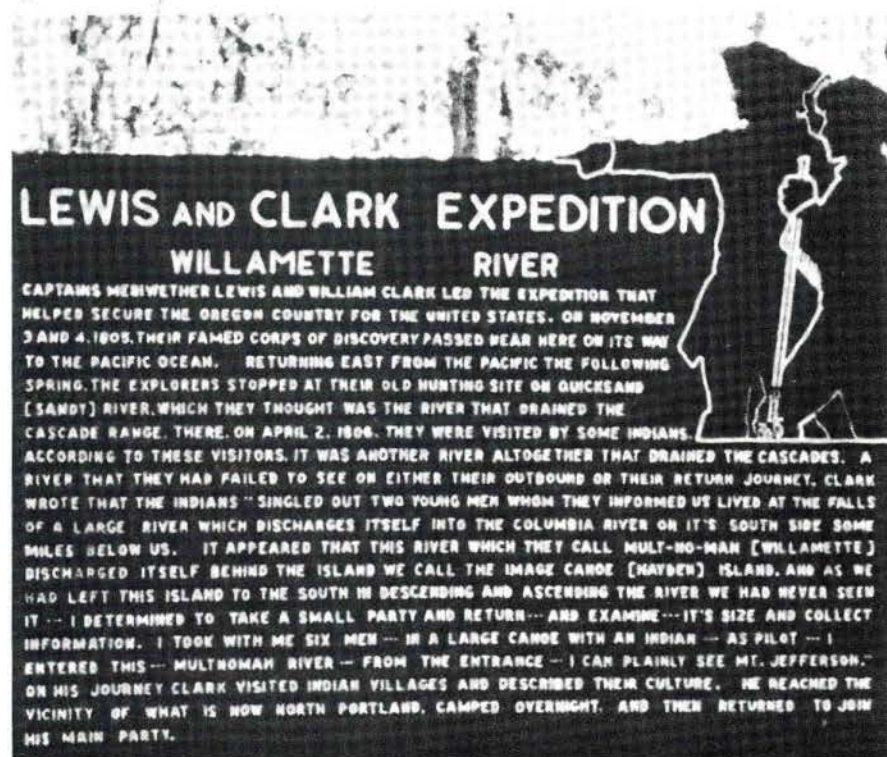
in 1806; detailed the twenty-eight months the explorers had been away from civilization, and the miles traveled; referred to the "journals that would provide a storehouse of information about the land, rivers, Indians, animals and plants they had seen"; indicated that "... both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark became, in later years, governors of the Missouri Territory"; and that "St. Louis became the 'Gateway to the West'".

There is news from the SAKAKAWEA CHAPTER OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION. Bismarck, North Dakota. In a July 24, 1986 letter to *We Proceeded On*, Foundation Director Art Shipley advised that the Chapter's President John Von Rueden found it necessary to resign
(continued on facing page)

New Historical Marker Installed in Portland, Oregon Park



Working closely with the City of Portland Park Bureau, the Oregon [Governor's] Lewis and Clark Trail Committee has seen to the installation of a handsome new historical marker. The marker is located in north Portland at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers in the city's Kelley Point Park. The location closely connotes to early Oregon history and especially to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. As the legend on the marker, which was supplied by the Oregon Committee, states, William Clark returned to this place on April 3, 1806, from the explorer's campsite several miles east and upstream on the Columbia, and entered the Willamette (the Expedition's "Multnomah") River. Readers will note from the text (right) that the reason for Clark's reconnaissance came about because the exploring party had passed the mouth of the Willamette on both the outbound journey (on November 4, 1805) and again on the return jour-



ney (on March 31, 1806) without seeing it.

The historical marker closely follows the design of other Lewis and Clark Expedition markers that have been erected by the Oregon State Parks Department at other Oregon locations related to the Expedition. The text on the sign is routed into heavy wooden planking which is mounted on the substantial and attractive natural stone structure. From the location of the sign in Kelley Point Park, the visitor may

look across the Willamette River to Sauvie (the Expedition's "Wapato") Island, and north to the downstream, and east to the upstream, courses of the Columbia River.

Some 50 interested individuals gathered at the marker in the park for a dedication ceremony on September 16, 1986. Dr. E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, M.D., Chairman of the Oregon Committee, and Portland City Commissioner Mike Lindberg spoke briefly.

We Proceeded On, November 1986

because of business and other organization obligations. Vice President Allen L. Fisk¹ assumed the office for the balance of the term, and at the October 11, 1986 meeting was elected to a full one year term as chapter president. Other matters on the October meeting's agenda included: a report on the Foundation's (August 1986) 18th Annual Meeting (Portland, Oregon); remarks by "Buckshot" Hoffner, Executive Director North Dakota Centennial Commission, concerning Lewis and Clark history having an important part in North Dakota's (1989) Statehood Centennial celebrations; and a discussion by Doug Eiken, Director of North Dakota Parks and Recreation, related to marking the Expedition's Trail in North Dakota. There also was a review of the Chapter's plans for developing a Lewis and Clark display at the Fort Abraham Lincoln Museum in the community of Mandan, North Dakota, across the Missouri River from Bismarck (not to be confused with the Expedition's Fort Mandan near Washburn, North Dakota). Following the meeting chapter members enjoyed a tour of Lewis and Clark sites along the Missouri River. The tour was via pontoon boat and Vern Erickson served as the tour guide.

1. Allen Fisk, Bismarck, ND, is a retired North Dakota Soil Conservation Service Director.

Great Falls, Montana's PORTAGE ROUTE CHAPTER OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION continues to hold meetings on the fourth Monday of every month. President George Eusterman called the September 22, 1986 meeting to order, and 23 members were in attendance. An election was held to fill the vacant chapter office of vice president. Jeffery Mahon was nominated and elected to that office.

A committee of Ella Mae Howard, Ben Rangel, Dick Martin and Jeffery Mahon are working with Phil Scriver of Western Legacy. Western Legacy (a partnership of Bob Scriver, Mick Moran, Jim Brousseau, and Phil Scriver) is developing and promoting the heroic Lewis and Clark statue that will be completed and dedicated July 4, 1989, and will be a Montana Statehood Centennial activity. Bob Scriver, Browning, Montana, is the sculptor and has already produced a model. The statue will be installed in Overlook Park in

Great Falls. The sale of miniature size bronze copies of the work will fund the development and completion of the heroic statue. The Portage Route Chapter will be signing an agreement with Western Legacy relating to the Chapter's assistance toward the promotion and sale of the miniature bronzes.

There was a report relating to the Chapter's two 1986 field trips (the Fort Benton Area, Marias and Teton Rivers, on June 10th, and the Gates of the Mountain river excursion and picnic at Headwaters State Park, near Three Forks, Montana, July 12th). This was followed by the announcement of scheduled field trips for 1987 — a three day/two night float trip through the White Cliffs area of the Missouri River, date to be announced, and a one day excursion to the Expedition's Lower Portage Campsite, and the excavation of the suspected expedition's cache site by professional archaeologists, date to be announced. The possibility of additional 1987 field trip activity was discussed.

President Eusterman announced that the Chapter's request for a matching grant to support the *Lewis and Clark Adventures with Marionettes* project had been forwarded to the (national) Foundation's Grant Committee. Arlen Large, chairman of the Foundation's Grant Committee has requested additional information prior to submitting the request to his committee.

Programs or featured topics for the Chapter's 1987 monthly meetings are as follows; January, Pot Luck Dinner and Election of officers; February, a paper, "Medical Aspects of the Expedition," presented by Dr. George Eusterman; March, Presentation of *Lewis and Clark Adventures with Marionettes*, by puppeteer Blanche Harding; April, a paper, "Lewis and Clark Montana Campsite Designations and Locations", by Bob Saindon; May, Field trip to Missouri River White Cliffs (see *ante.*); June and July, to be announced; August, National Foundation's 19th Annual Meeting, Billings, Montana; September and October, to be announced; November, Slide show, Missouri River Segment administered by the Bureau of Land Management, presented by Chanler Biggs, BLM, Fort Benton.

At the time this issue of WPO was ready for the press, the minutes of the Chapter's October meeting had not been received.

News Note

The Foundation and Pakistan?

Word of the Foundation continues to be spread far and wide! Several weeks ago the editor received a mailing from Hamdard, Pakistan. The mailing consisted of a quarterly issue (Vol. XXXIV, January 1986) of the *Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society*, together with a letter from the quarterly's editor Dr. S. Moinul Haq. The letter suggests that we exchange mailings of our Foundation's and his *Studies in History* publications. Written in the English language, much of the Pakistan publication's content appears to be political history. Mailed by "Book Post" the mailing was postmarked May 5, 1986, and arrived in Portland in early September. Since our organization is listed in several publications cataloging historical societies and foundations, it is probable that the Pakistan society chose our organization to be one of some 177 mailings (that number appears in handwriting on the mailing label).



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 depreciated. 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.

Floyd Monument Photo Erroneously Identified

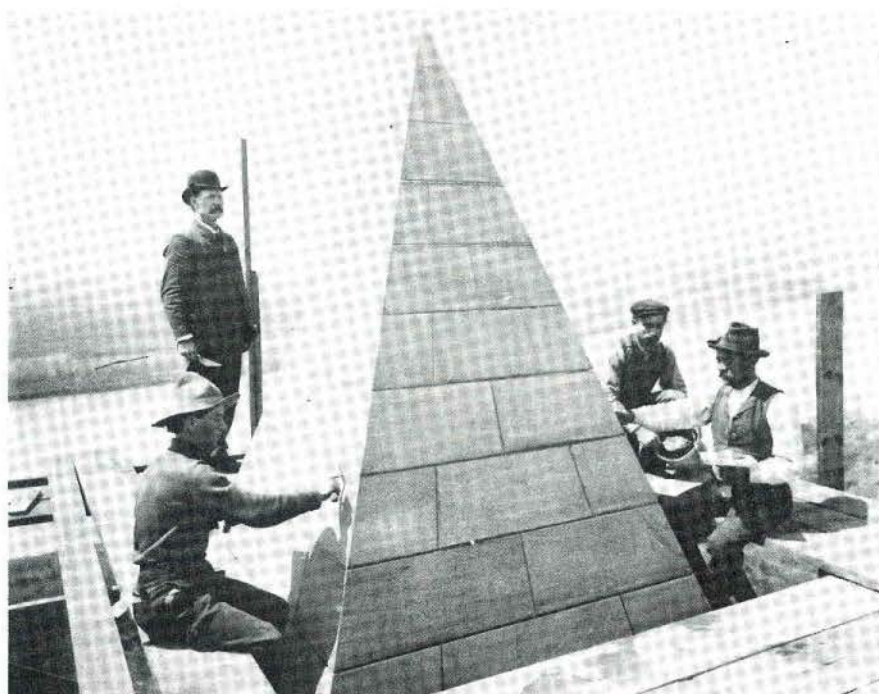
There is an illustration error in the August-September issue of *Modern Maturity*, the magazine published by the American Association of Retired Persons. Lewis and Clarkers, who are familiar with historical photographs of the Floyd Monument (near Sioux City, Iowa), have discovered an illustration that is incorrectly identified.

The August-September issue of the magazine featured an article titled "Monumental America: How the Symbols that Express our Nation's Spirit Came to be Built". Along with a discussion of the design and construction of: The United States Capitol, The Empire State Building, The Golden Gate Bridge, and Mount Rushmore, the author of the article first wrote about the Washington Monument in Washington D.C. Describing it as the tallest masonry structure in the world, the story tells of the 555 feet, 5½ inch high structure, and the trials and delays involving its construction which began in 1848 and was not completed until 1884. An illustration, credited to the National Archives, shows the only partially finished 150 foot high stump of the monument that is said to have stood for over 25 years.

Of interest to Floyd Monument students is a much larger illustration on the facing page. Credited to the Library of Congress, this photograph shows the very top of an obelisk and the reader is led to believe that it is the top of the Washington Monument. Artisans are shown on scaffolding at work high above the ground with masonry trowels in hand applying grout to the finished stone work. One artisan wears a derby topper, another wears a soldier's campaign hat.

The irregularity involving the latter illustration is that it is not a photograph of the very top of the Washington Monument, with construction underway. It is a familiar photograph in Sioux City, Iowa historical archives and in that city's newspaper galleys showing the finishing touches being applied to the top of the Floyd Monument in 1901. The monument was dedicated on May 30, 1901.

One wonders if the Library of Congress has this Floyd Monument photograph identified as being a part of the Washington Monument, or if the article's author of the magazine's editorial staff erred in the choice of illustrations for the



article. It is interesting that in a special edition of the *Sioux City Sunday Journal*, for November 26, 1950, there are several photographs relating to and reviewing the history of the Floyd burial place and the eventual construction of the 100 foot high monument. One of the photographs is the exact illustration used in the 1986 *Modern Maturity* magazine. A part of the legend under the 1950 newspaper illustration reads: "This picture recently was identified in an Associated Press photo as the cap of the Washington Monument with the Potomac River in the background. Some Sioux Cityans were quick to catch the error."

N. Dakota's Sakakawea

The State Historical Society of North Dakota, has recently seen to a fourth printing or "Fourth Edition" of historian Russell Reid's *Sakakawea: The Bird Woman*. It was originally published as a monograph by the Society in 1950, and in verbatim reprint editions, including volume 30, Nos. 2 and 3 of *North Dakota History*, and in pamphlet form in 1963. In 1974 and 1986, highly edited versions of Reid's original were issued by the Society.

It is apparent that North Dakotans hold to their steadfast belief that "Sakakawea" rather than "Sakagawea" is the spelling to be used when writing about the Lewis and Clark Expedition's Indian woman. This feeling is so strong that the

Thirty-six years later it would seem that the "Sioux Cityans" complaint may have reached the Associated Press, but never went forward to the Library of Congress. Perhaps it is time to try again to correct the error. To identify the photograph properly as the top of the 100 foot high obelisk that stands on Floyd's Bluff, southeast of Sioux City, Iowa in memory of Sergeant Charles Floyd, the only member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to lose his life during the course of the exploring enterprise. In May of 1960, the Floyd Monument was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark, the first such designation.

State Historical Society of North Dakota and their Historian/Editor Larry Remele have been convinced that some important statements made by Reid in his original monograph should be omitted from the two editions (1974 and 1986) issued since Reid's death.

The editor of *We Proceeded On* and many Foundation members feel that if the citizens of North Dakota want to persist in the use of the double "k" (Sakakawea) spelling, it is their prerogative. They should, however, realize that this form has no historical precedence in primary Lewis and Clark literature. The name appears seventeen times total, in the text and on maps of the original Lewis and Clark Journals, each time spelled with a "g" in the third syllable. From this consistency it is apparent that the jour-

nalists heard distinctly, a "g" sound when the name was pronounced. Historian Russell Reid, a native North Dakotan, did champion the double "k" spelling. He acknowledged in his original 1950 publication, however, that the authorized spelling used by Federal agencies was *Sacagawea*.

What follows is a part of the fourth paragraph transcribed from the first (1950) edition, and from the 1963 reprint. The two sentences in bold type are the sentences where the omission and alteration have been made in the 1974 and 1986 edited printings.

Apparently Lewis and Clark had much difficulty with the name as they attempted to spell it in several different ways. Her Hidatsa name, which Charbonneau stated meant "Bird Woman", should be spelled *Tsakaka-wais* according to the foremost Hidatsa language authority Dr. Washington Matthews. When this name is anglicized for easy pronunciation, it becomes *Sakakawea*, *Sakaka* meaning bird and *wea* meaning woman. This is the spelling adopted by North Dakota. **The spelling authorized for the use of Federal agencies by the United States Geographic Board is *Sacagawea*. Although not closely following Hidatsa spelling, the pronunciation is quite similar and the Geographic Name Board acknowledged the name to be a Hidatsa word meaning Bird Woman.** The spelling adopted by Wyoming and several western states has been *Sacajawea*. This is a Shoshone word meaning *Boat Launcher* and while it has been widely used there is no historical justification for it. The use of this name merely perpetuates an unexplained spelling used by the editor of the Biddle text of the Lewis and Clark Journals. It does not occur in the Original Journals.

The alteration made by the editor of the 1974 and the present 1986 reprint editions, is the omission of the word *Sacagawea*. In the process of doing this, Reid's original two sentences were changed to read as a single sentence as follows:

The spelling authorized for the use of Federal agencies by the United States Geographic Board acknowledge the name to be a Hidatsa word meaning Bird Woman.

The editor wonders if historian Russell Reid who died in 1967, would have condoned this omission in his text? It is evident that the alteration was delayed until the 1974 edition, and repeated in the current 1986 reprint edition, North Dakotans continue to express their option favoring the double "k" spell-

ing. We must, however, point out that most recent literature about the Expedition written by disciplined historians universally use the *Sacagawea* spelling. The United States Board on Geographic Names has recently restored the *Sacagawea* spelling, in lieu of the *Sacajawea* spelling, to the 9655 ft. high mountain peak (just north of Montana's Bozeman Pass, in the Bridger Mountain Range). Likewise the Board applied the name "*Sacagawea River*", when the name for Montana's "Crooked Creek" a tributary of the Missouri (near the confluence of the Mussellshell and Missouri Rivers) was changed, in 1979, to honor the Indian woman and to conform with the name given the waterway by the Captains in their journals.

Soon to Be Abandoned KATY Railroad Being Considered for 200 Mile Park in Missouri

Foundation members may not know about the proposal for the State of Missouri to acquire a 200 mile stretch of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas (MKT/KATY) railroad right-of-way for development into a Missouri Recreational Trail Park. Foundation member Tom Gilbert, (National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska) called to the attention of the Board of Directors that the KATY Railroad has taken action to abandon their right-of-way that follows the Missouri River westward from St. Charles to New Franklin, and thence to Sedalia. The major portion of the railroad trackage follows the river and the 1804 and 1806 routes of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and of other early-day travelers. Because of this, the Foundation and the National Park Service have gone on record along with others (the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Conservation Federation of Missouri, the Sierra Club, the Open Space Council, the Coalition for the Environment, the Missouri Parks Association, the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, and the St. Louis Bicycle Touring Society) as a supporter of the possible railroad right-of-way acquisition by the State of Missouri. Foundation President John Foote and Charles H. Odegaard, Regional Director, National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska, have written the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State of Missouri strongly supporting conversion of the right-of-way to a recreation trail.

Tom Gilbert, Foundation member and National Park Service (Midwest Region, Omaha) coordinator for the *Lewis Clark National Historic Trail* has the responsibility of administering its development and preservation (from the Mississippi River west to the Pacific Ocean). Tom has provided the editor of *We Proceeded On* with the following notes related to the possible acquisition of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas "KATY" railroad right-of-way:

Missouri Governor Ashcroft has filed an application under Section 8(d) of the National Trails System Act, as amended, to have responsibility for the MKT right-of-way from St. Charles (Machens) to Sedalia assigned/transferred to the State of Missouri. The Governor, however, has pledged only to develop two segments — St. Charles to opposite Washington, and Jefferson City to Rocheport — for recreational use.

The MKY/KATY Railroad would like to dispose of the right-of-way to the state, but initiated negotiations by asking \$1.5 million for it. That price has now been significantly reduced to below \$1 million.

The Governor's application delays for 180 days the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission related to allowing the railroad to abandon the line. If abandoned, 80% of the right-of-way would revert to adjacent landowners. A decision by the ICC on the Governor's request will not come soon, since ICC's regulations to implement the provisions of Section 8(d) are the subject of a court case which will not likely be resolved in the near future.

Foundation Director Winifred George (St. Louis) attended a state legislative hearing and presented a statement on behalf of the Foundation urging the right-of-way's preservation and acquisition by the State for use as a land trail segment of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Joe Tieger, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (Columbia, Missouri) presented a similar statement on behalf of the National Park Service. Individuals who attended the several meetings said that the national significance of the right-of-way as a potential segment of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail carried significant weight in persuading Governor Ashcroft to act.

Foundation 1st Vice President John Montague has interested *BIKE-CENTENNIAL: The Bicycle Travel Association*, Missoula, Montana, in the proposed acquisition of the right-of-way. The organization's Research Director Stuart E. Crook has written Missouri state legislators urging support for the proposal.

We Proceeded On Editor and the Foundation's Membership Secretary Announce Their Forthcoming Retirement



*Since 1974, the library room in the Lange residence in Portland, Oregon, has been Bob's editorial office for *We Proceeded On*. In 1982, when Hazel Bain, who had served since 1976 as Membership Secretary, was elected president of the Foundation, Ruth Lange accepted that responsibility. That activity takes place on desk space in what was her sewing room.*

Robert E. Lange, editor of the Foundation's quarterly magazine *WE PROCEEDED ON* and WPO Supplementary Publications, and chairman of the Foundation's Publication Committee, included an announcement in his annual committee report to the Foundation Board of Directors. He indicated that he would like to relinquish his duty as editor of the quarterly magazine *WE PROCEEDED ON* at some convenient time between the present and the Foundation's 19th Annual Meeting at Billings, Montana, in August 1987. During the twelve year period, since the fall of 1974 and following his term as president of the Foundation, Lange has seen to the editing of forty-six issues of *WE PROCEEDED ON*, and eight WPO SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS. In discussing a forthcoming retirement with the board of directors, he has indicated that he would

wish to retain the task of publishing, at convenient intervals, the popular Supplementary Publication program and the annual update of The Foundation's *Member's Handbook*. Presently "WPO Publications" has also assumed the task of printing a membership prospectus and membership application, a membership renewal solicitation form, and a multitude of other form letters and other printed materials essential to the administration of the Foundation.

Ruth Lange has also indicated her desire to relinquish the increasing duties as the Foundation's Membership Secretary to, perhaps, a Foundation "Executive Secretary". During her four year tenure she has seen the task of the administration of the organization's membership increase from some 500 members to well on the way to 1100 members.

At the recent 18th Annual Meeting of the Foundation, President Foote announced the appointment of an ad-hoc "Editor/Executive Secretary Selection Advisory Committee" to undertake the task of making a recommendation to the board of directors with reference to replacing Bob as editor of *WE PROCEEDED ON* and Ruth as Membership Secretary. Gary E. Moulton, presently a member of the Publications Committee, is chairman of this ad-hoc committee, and serving with him are 1st Vice President John Montague, Past President Strode Hinds, Treasurer John Walker, and Bob Lange.

Both Bob and Ruth Lange are desirous that the change of duties and responsibilities to succeeding individuals or to a single individual shall be as uncomplicated and as well-ordered as possible.

The Buffalo Robe at The Peabody Museum?

In Foundation member Walter Marx's monograph about the Lewis and Clark memorabilia and artifacts in New England museums and institutions, published in the August (Vol. 12, No. 3) issue of *We Proceeded On*, both Walter and the editor provided some misinformation in both the text and illustrations!

Member Gary Moulton pointed out to the editor at last August's annual meeting, and at a later date a letter from member James Ronda similarly observed, that a note in Donald Jackson's *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents*,¹ (Vol. 2, page 734, note 1) provides evidence that the buffalo robe at Boston's Harvard University Peabody Museum may not have originated from the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Jackson's note follows the transcription of an "Excerpt from Baron de Montlezun's Journal". Montlezun, a French aristocrat, visited Jefferson at Monticello in 1816, and his journal described several of the artifacts in Jefferson's museum. Included was a detailed description of "an Indian picture representing a battle; it is on buffalo hide, about five feet square. There are four lines of warriors. On each line there are horses painted red and green opposite each other . . ."

In his note, Jackson indicates: "The robe now at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, is commonly thought to have come from Jefferson by way of Peale's museum. But Ellie Reichlin, while a cataloger at the Peabody, began to doubt the provenance of the robe. In a letter to me of 19 July 1974, she pointed out that in annotating Lewis's list of items in the shipment, Jefferson marked the robe with the word "came," while presumably those marked "came P," were sent to Peale. Reichlin suggested that the robe may have been collected by an army lieutenant named Hutter and donated by Hutter's father to the Peale Museum. Montlezun's description of the robe seen at Monticello in 1816

cast further doubt on the assumption that the Peale artifact belonged to Jefferson, for two reasons: there apparently were no accessions to the Peale museum after 1809; and the Peabody robe does not exactly fit the description given by Montlezun. As described by Sally Bond, the present cataloger, in a letter of 3 Jan. 1977, the Peabody robe does show four rows of figures, more or less, but there are no green horses and, in fact,

all of the horses but one or two are facing the same direction rather than opposite each other."

Walter Marx has indicated to the editor that Jackson's scholarship was overlooked, and that a correction should appear in *We Proceeded On*. Walter and the editor must agree with Dr. Ronda's counsel: "I have always found that it pays to read Don's [Jackson's] footnotes with great care."

ABOUT THE ENCLOSURE

Enclosed with the mailing of this issue of *We Proceeded On* is the recently developed National Park Service brochure describing the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail*. This is the publication referred to in Charles Odegaard's 18th Annual Banquet Address, transcribed on pages 15-17 in this issue of *We Proceeded On*. A cooperative project involving the National Park Service and the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, the brochure is intended to be a handout at historical sites and institutions along the Lewis and Clark Trail, and for use by state tourism departments and bureaus as enclosures in their tourism promotional mailings.

An initial printing of 10,000 has been made specifically for the purpose of providing samples of the brochure for interested users and for making application for private funding for the printing of an additional one-half million copies. The entire cost of the art work, illustrations, and text development has been borne by the National Park Service. Because of limited Federal funds the Foundation must cooperate with the seeking of private funds and grants to complete the multi-copy printing and distribution of the publication.

The Foundation has had a strong influence in the development of the brochure. Many Foundation members throughout the entire length of the Trail contributed photographs, together with vital information concerning noteworthy Expedition sites, geographical features, or significant events that occurred in their locales. These assisted immeasurably in determining priorities for selection of final illustrations and interpretive texts. Consolidating the whole effort was the work of two persons who occupy dual roles, both as Foundation members, and as National Park Service representatives. Foundation Past President Irving W. Anderson, who serves as a volunteer with the National Park Service, prepared the historical and biographical texts for the brochure; Foundation member Thomas L. Gilbert, National Park Service, Lewis and Clark National Historical Trail Coordinator, created its design and layout. The two worked closely in the final editing and completion process.

Mention is made in the brochure's text about the Foundation and the Foundation's quarterly magazine *We Proceeded On*. It is expected that this should develop interest and memberships in the Foundation.

The task now before the Foundation is to raise the funding to accomplish the cost of the printing and distribution of one-half a million copies of the brochure.

1. Donald Jackson (Editor), *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, 1783-1854 — Second Edition with Additional Documents and Notes*, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1978.



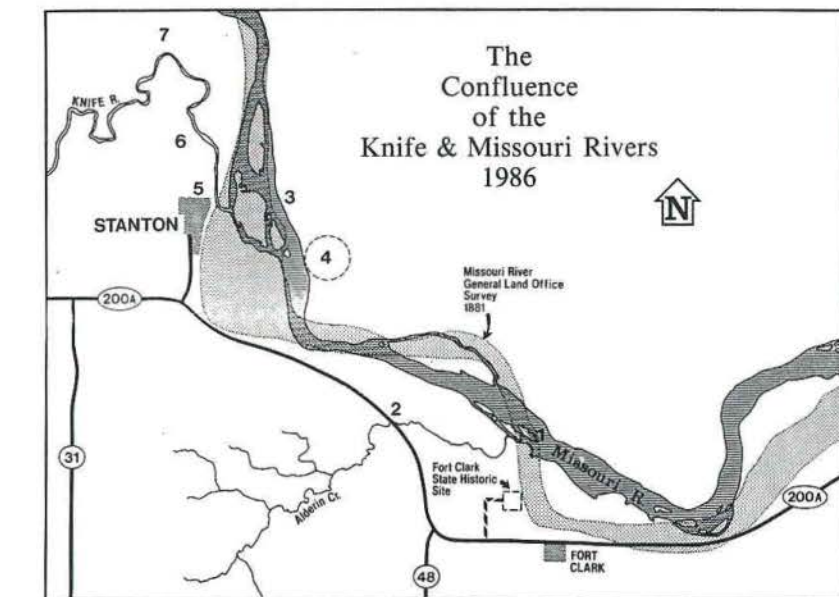
News Notes:

North Dakota Drama/Re-enactment

One of the events during North Dakota's "Stanton Knife River Days" (August 14-17, 1986) were the performances, August 16 and 17, of the living history/ drama titled "The Corps of Discovery — Lewis and Clark Among the Earthlodge Villages". The drama is a historical re-enactment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's return to the villages of the Hidatsa Indians at the conference of the Knife and Missouri Rivers in August 1806. The Knife River flowing eastward joins the Missouri River at Stanton, North Dakota (see map). The performances were held at the *Knife River Villages Historic Site*, and the drama was written and directed by Phillip Zenke, Bozeman, Montana, a writer and preschool teacher who maintains a residence in North Dakota during the summer months. The North Dakota Humanities Council provided part of the funding for the dramatic project. Other contributors were the Stanton Community Action Group, local business, service clubs and newspaper. Participants, actors and behind the scene individuals were Dakotans from Stanton, New Town, Minot, Riverdale and other local communities. Performances were free and open to the public and seating was provided with willow covering to give protection from the August sun. Attendance was good and spectators were enthusiastic.

Knife River Site Funding Approved

Funding of \$435,000 for a visitor's facility at the Knife River Indian Villages Historic Site, North Dakota, was approved by the Senate Appropriations Interior Sub-Committee. Senator Quentin N. Burdick,



Map shows the locations of the Knife River Indian villages. Also indicated are the changes over the past century of the Missouri River's course. The map, drawn by Brian Austin, is reproduced from the State Historical Society of North Dakota's publication *Sakakawea: The Bird Woman, Fourth Printing, 1986*. Legends are as follows: 1. Site of Lewis and Clark's Fort Mandan (now inundated by the river); 2. Big White Mandan Village; 3. Site of second Mandan village abandoned before 1804; 4. General location of Black Cat's Village; 5. Amahami Village site; 6. Lower Hidatsa Village site; 7. Big Hidatsa Village site.

(D) North Dakota, made the announcement on August 9, 1986. Burdick said that he was pleased that his colleagues on the sub-committee had supported his request for the money which will be used to plan and design an interpretive center at the facility.

"These earthlodge villages may be the oldest continually occupied site in the United States," the Senator said. "This Center is needed to educate visitors about the archaeological and historical importance of this area."

Congress set aside 1,292 acres at Knife River in 1974 to be administered by the National Park Ser-

vice. The site is adjacent to the community of Stanton at the confluence of the Knife and Missouri Rivers. Five archaeological sites have been identified which contain remnants of earth lodge dwellings, cache pits, burials, fortifications and travois trails. There is evidence that the area may contain more than fifty sites dating back for about 8000 years.

Burdick indicated that the funding for the \$435,000 was included in the 1987 Interior Department budget (approved by the sub committee), and that he anticipated approval when the measure went to the full Appropriations Committee, and then to the Senate floor.

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.

WE PROCEEDED ON derives from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the Expedition: —

"this morning we set out early and proceeded on ..."

"... wind from the S.W. we proceeded on ... until 6 o'clock ..."

"... the fog rose thick from the hollars we proceeded on ..."

"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes ..."

"We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side ..."

"... clouded up ... We proceeded on under a fine breeze ..."

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.

Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.

Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.

Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.

Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.

Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse, October 10, 1805.