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ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The purpose of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is to stimulate 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 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 is broad and diverse, and includes involvement in pursuits which, in the judgment of the directors, are of historical worth or contemporary social value, and complement 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 their work in establishing, 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 arranged to visit sites in the area of the annual meeting which have historic association with the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

By any measure, the 19th Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation was a resounding success. Sincere thanks and commendations seem inadequate in reviewing the efforts by our hosts, John and Pat Foote. They presented a wonderful opportunity to pursue the objectives of the Foundation. During the visits to the expedition campsites and the float trip down the Yellowstone River, one could empathize with Captain Clark and his party as they proceeded down the Yellowstone River to its confluence with the Missouri and their return journey to St. Louis.

Next year’s 20th Annual Meeting in Bismarck, N.D., should continue to provide a wealth of firsthand experiences for Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. The host for the Annual Meeting—the Sakakawea Chapter—is planning visits and interpretation at the reconstructed replica of Fort Mandan, and at the National Park Service’s Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, along with many other activities. Meeting dates are Aug. 7-10. Make your plans now to visit this beautiful and historic region of America.

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.

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THE COVER ILLUSTRATION...
During the recent Annual Meeting and in recent issues of We Proceeded On, requests were made of members interested in committee appointments to make their wishes known. I am grateful to the large number who responded with their willingness to serve. This membership attitude surely is proof that the committee system is alive and well.

I only wish each committee request could have been granted. However, don’t be discouraged if you were not put on a committee this year. Know that your willingness to volunteer is noted and appreciated and that we want you to make your interest known again next year.

A most encouraging aspect of membership involvement in the Foundation is the increased interest in forming new chapters. Four new chapters have been formed during the last two years and interest has surfaced in two locations in California, and in Wisconsin, Illinois, South Dakota, Iowa, and Texas.

Any members interested in forming a chapter should contact the New Entities Committee. This year, the committee is manned by the Portage Route Chapter with Bob Doerk as coordinator (P.O. Box 5011, Great Falls, MT 59403). Several copies of A Guide For Organizing An Entity are available for your use. The minimum requirements for establishing a chapter are to have at least ten members and two meetings per year.

A long-needed dues increase was approved by the Foundation members at this year’s Annual Meeting. The publication costs, during the last few years, have been higher for the four issues of We Proceeded On than for the price of a general membership. The new general membership dues will be $15 per year and $42.50 per three years. One of the initial benefits from the increase will be an official membership pin that was approved by the board of directors. This pin will be sent to all members in the near future.

I have accepted the presidency to serve the Foundation together with other members who have volunteered to serve as officers, directors, and committee members. It is my hope that we and all Foundation members can work together this year to make the Explorers’ trail and information about it, and the history and heritage of the Expedition more informative and enjoyable for those who are to follow.

“Many times a day I realize how much my own outer and inner life is built upon the labours of my fellowmen, both living and dead, and how earnestly I must exert myself in order to give in return as much as I have received.”

Albert Einstein

As the holiday season approaches may its meaning be deeper, its friendships stronger, and its hopes brighter.

H. JOHN MONTAGUE—President

H. John Montague

Foundation’s 19th president

Interest in Lewis and Clark and western history began at an early age for H. John Montague of Portland, Oregon, the Foundation’s new president. Born in North Dakota 44 years ago, John’s early years were spent near the Missouri River at Riverdale, just north of the site of the 1804-1805 winter encampment of the Expedition at Fort Mandan, and also near the Knife River Indian villages. He was an occasional guest at the ranch of former Foundation director Sheila Robinson and her husband, Dave.

Unfortunately, the inundation of the Missouri River valley, caused by the construction of Garrison Dam, Continued on page 26
New Documents of Meriwether Lewis

by GARY E. MOULTON

The various editions of the Lewis and Clark journals have been tied in some way to the discovery or use of new documents from the expedition. Nicholas Biddle in 1814 used the original journals for the first time in his paraphrased account. Elliott Coues rediscovered the journals in 1893, carefully preserved in the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia and he reawakened public interest in their existence. For the centennial of the expedition Reuben Gold Thwaites not only brought together all the known documents from Philadelphia, but also added to the corpus of expeditionary materials. In his edition he included several previously unknown journals: several diaries and related materials of Clark in the possession of his descendants, the Voorhis family; the journal of Charles Floyd from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison; and the incomplete journal of Joseph Whitehouse, then in private hands. Milo Milton Quaife added to the published diaries in 1916 with an edition of Lewis and Clark’s eastern journal, chronicling the men’s trip down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi from August to December 1803, and the important journal of John Ordway, impressively written for each day that the party was out. Quaife’s materials were found in the Biddle family papers. Finally in 1964 Ernest Staples Osgood edited the field notes of Clark, kept during the winter’s sojourn of 1803-4 at Camp Dubois in Illinois. These notes were found in an attic desk in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1953.1
With such a list of discoveries at such unexpected times and places, it would be unwise to insist that we have today the full range of Lewis and Clark expeditionary documents. It was not the belief or the hope, however, that new documents would appear as a result of the edition of journals now underway. Yet two interesting items have become known. Although not journal material as is now being edited, they are nonetheless quite interesting and would certainly have found a niche in Donald Jackson's edition of the letters of Lewis and Clark, or perhaps an ancillary spot in the present edition.

In March of this year I received letters from two persons, living on opposite sides of the continent, but sharing an interest in Lewis and Clark. After seeing volumes of the new edition, each wrote to describe documents by Lewis which they owned. Thomas W. Thoburn, Jr., of Ligonier, Pennsylvania, a member of the Foundation, had been skeptical of his document's authenticity at first, but became convinced of its validity when he viewed pictures of other documents in Lewis's hand. Later, on a trip to Philadelphia, a staff person at the Academy of Natural Sciences confirmed his manuscript as an original. From Lotus, California, Charles L. Hill, Jr., also a member of the Foundation, wrote about Lewis's promissory note in his possession. Although not from the expedition, Hill's document is interesting to expedition enthusiasts because of its connection to Lewis's final days.

Lewis's herbarium label owned by Thoburn has the following writing on the front: "773 No. 26.0 Species of Honey suckle common to the Prairies this specimen was obtained at the Council Bluffs 2nd August 1804." On the reverse of the document are these additional words: "Autograph of Capt. Lewis Companion of Gen. Clark the Traveler." The numbers "773" appear to be a later addition in pencil, perhaps a dealer's or collector's cataloging number. The endorsement on the back is also probably a later writing (in an unknown hand) which served as a filing note. Except for the numbers, all the writing on the front appears to be Lewis's hand.

The document itself is about 6 5/8" x 2 3/8" at its widest points. The paper appears to be one of the lavender-colored sheets on which were mounted botanical specimens; the ink and shading is typical of other Lewis and Clark documents. The circle with the slash through it is interesting because that symbol is duplicated in a receiving book at the American Philosophical Society. As John Vaughan of the society was accessioning the botanical items in November 1805 he may have been looking at this very sheet and copied the symbol in his receiving book, believing that it meant something to Lewis. Or perhaps he added the symbol himself for some reason. In either case the meaning of the symbol is lost to us today.

It appears that Lewis has written the number "4" in "1804" over the number "5" in "1805" on the date of the document. Thoburn guessed that Lewis "probably made the tag out in April 1805 just prior to sending his specimens back down river and was already in a habit of writing 1805 for the current year." I agree. Lewis's mistake also helps confirm the suspicion that the labels and voucher numbers
This promissory note of Meriwether Lewis written Sept. 27, 1809, may well be the latest surviving item with his signature—Lewis died Oct. 11, 1809. The note belongs to Foundation member Charles L. Hill of Lotus, California.

Lewis’s longer description of the plant in Codex R of expedition journals in Philadelphia enables modern botanists to identify the plant as either the western snowberry (Symphoricarpos occidentalis Hook.) or buckbrush (S. orbiculatus Moench). Since the plant specimen is lost, as are many of the items taken on the lower Missouri, precise identification of the plant will probably never be possible.

The labels and specimens sent back from Fort Mandan (this one probably among them) were at the American Philosophical Society until 1898 when they were turned over to the Academy of Natural Sciences for safekeeping. Thomas Meehan had rediscovered the plants and labels at the society two years before, and in his list of items he does not note this document. We may assume, therefore, that the label
was removed from the society sometime before 1896, if it was ever in the society at all. We shall probably never know if the plant specimen was with it at the time. Thoburn had this to say about the provenance of the document: "The recent history of this tag is limited. I found it in an antique show near Union-town, PA about 1970. The dealer had apparently recently purchased (I think from an estate) an autograph collection. With the exception of this tag the other documents were in the 1860-1890 era."

Lewis’s promissory note owned by Hill reads: "I promise to pay to Capt Gilbert C. Russell on order on or before the 1st day of January next, the sum of three hundred and seventy nine dollars and fifty eight cents for value received. $379 58/100 September 27, 1809 Meriwether Lewis N.B. lent the Govr. a Saddle which he is to leave at Talbots in Nashville."

Sideways across the face of the document is the word: "Judgment." On the reverse is the endorsement: "M. Lewis's Note—.", The postscript, or nota bene (N.B.) for "note well," at the bottom of the page was probably written by Russell to remind Lewis (here called governor because of his position over Louisiana Territory) that he had a saddle on loan. Talbot is unknown but may have been a mutual acquaintance of the two men, or perhaps a merchant in Nashville. The note itself appears to have been written by Lewis. The word "Judgment" and the endorsement on the back seem to be in different hands. The document is 7¼" x 4½" at its widest margins; the paper and ink seem typical for the time.

The document is perhaps most important because it may be the last surviving item that we have in Lewis’s hand before his death in Tennessee on Oct. 11, 1809. Russell was commanding officer at Fort Pickering, Chickasaw Bluffs (present Memphis), Tennessee. Lewis had arrived at the fort in mid-September and the note was made out only two days before his departure on the 29th. Russell’s accounts of Lewis’s stay there are the best sources we have of the explorer’s mental and physical state in the last weeks before he died.5 The amount of $379.58 was due Russell for two horses and about $100 in cash that the officer had loaned Lewis while he was at Fort Pickering. The word "Judgment" across the face implies that the debt was paid, but the reimbursement was slow in coming. By late 1810 Russell had instituted a suit against the estate to regain his money and in doing so he incurred additional expenses. He apparently received either $241.50 or $255.61 (or perhaps both) on his note from the estate but not until 1816.6

The provenance of this document is even more obscure than the botany tag. Hill bought it from a nearby dealer in California who had purchased it from an individual in Great Falls, Montana, who apparently had had it for a number of years. Hill’s attempts to locate the previous owner were unsuccessful. We may assume that the note (like a canceled check today) went back to Lewis’s estate and into the hands of his executor, William D. Meriwether, eventually passing into the hands of manuscript dealers and collectors. It may also have gone back to Russell and followed the same course, passing through unknown hands until today.

About the author

Dr. Gary E. Moulton of Lincoln, Nebraska, is a past director of the Foundation, and a frequent contributor to WPO. He is the editor of the new multi-volume edition of The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He is also a professor of history at the University of Nebraska, where the Journals are being published.

NOTES

1The full story of these discoveries and editions is expertly presented in Paul Russell Cutright, A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976). In that work Cutright also discusses the discovery of a fair copy of Whitehouse’s journals that extends the original narrative from November 1805 to April 1806. The additional material will appear in print for the first time in the new edition of the journals.


3ibid., 3:457-58, 468.


6John H. Marks on Lewis’s Debts [1811], and Lewis’s Estate [1811], ibid., 729 and 730; Russell to William D. Meriwether, April 18, 1810, ibid., 732.
"...only one small trout"

by WILBUR P. WERNER

When Captain Lewis and Privates George Drewyer, Joseph and Rueben Field camped on Cut Bank Creek July 22, 1806, "at a clump of large cottonwood trees in a beautiful and extensive bottom of the river," they were about out of food. On the 23rd, Lewis wrote: "We now rendered the grease from our tainted meat and made some mush of cows with a part of it." And again, "we endeavored to take some fish, but took only one small trout." The following day: "we made a kettle of mush, which together with a few pigeons that we were fortunate enough to kill, served us with food for this day."

Indians in the close vicinity could account for the lack of game. Drewyer informed Lewis "that there was an Indian camp of eleven leather lodges which appeared to have been abandoned about 10 days." But why "only one small trout"? Why, even to this day, is it poor fishing above and below Camp Disappointment? To me it has been an intriguing question for years. Is there a common denominator running through the intervening 181 years, or at least present at that time and now? I submit a plausible connection.
The North Fork of the Marias River is known as Cut Bank Creek. It is entirely within the boundaries of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and Glacier County, Montana.

Camp Disappointment, the northernmost campsite of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, is located along Cut Bank Creek, approximately 22 miles west and north of Cut Bank, Montana, and 23 miles due south of the Canadian border. To the west of it one views 50 miles of the eastern frontage of magnificent Glacier National Park.

Unlike some of the reservation’s other streams, all of which flow easterly from the Continental Divide, Cut Bank Creek in the area of Camp Disappointment does not enjoy a reputation of being a great fishing stream. There are fine riffles and holes both above and below the campsite, but very few limits of eastern brook or rainbow trout have been caught.

Six-tenths of a mile below Camp Disappointment in a grove of trees is a herony. It is a breeding and nesting place for many families of the great blue heron (ardea Herodias), the best known and most widespread of all North American herons. This bird stands 42-54 inches high with a wingspread of 7 feet and weighs from 5 to 8 pounds. It nests in the upper branches of tall trees on flat, flimsy platforms of sticks, repaired and used year after year. Its diet includes aquatic and land insects, mice, ground squirrels, and gophers, but the principal diet is fish, which it catches both day and night. Usually four pale blue-green to pale olive eggs are laid, incubating for 28 days and with nest abandonment 64 to 91 days after hatching. The parent birds take turns incubating the eggs and both feed the chicks by regurgitating food. They have been known to live for 21 years.

This herony, in high cottonwood trees, covers about ten acres and is along an isolated area of Cut Bank Creek where it has an oxbow channel. It is protected by the creek on three sides and a beaver-related swamp to the south. When closely observed in early July 1987, over 20 nests with 2-4 young each were noted. For 2½ to 3 months, fish from Cut Bank Creek were most probably the principal diet of at least 100 nestling and adult herons.

Although Lewis made no note of this herony in his journal, the Captains were familiar with the species.

Was this herony by Camp Disappointment there in the summer of 1806? Given their nesting habits of returning to the same place year after year, it well could have been.

Assuming that in July 1806, there were about the same number of nests and herons as now, would that be a sufficient number to substantially lessen the fish population? I believe it is a reasonable conclusion.

I submit that the connection between “only one small trout” in 1806 and a poor fishing stream in 1987 is the great blue heron.

The herony on Cut Bank River is within the clump of trees seen in the photo on the left. Heron nests within the herony are seen in the photo on the right.

2 Lomatium Cous—a plant with a knobbled root that the Indians call “cous,” and having other spellings such as “cows” and “cowish.” It is a member of the carrot family.
3 Thwaites. 5:215-216.
4 ibid.
5 ibid.
6 Webster’s Third New International Dictionary defines herony as a place where herons breed; a community of herons.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR
Wilbur P. Werner, an attorney in Cut Bank, Montana, is a frequent contributor to WPO. He is a past president of the Foundation as well as a past director. Over the years Wilbur has been active with the Cut Bank Bay Scouts and has done a great deal to interpret the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the Cut Bank area, especially the Two Medicine Fight Site and Camp Disappointment.
Those fortunate enough to have visited Meriwether Lewis’s grave-site in Lewis County, Tennessee, are generally of a common impression. As Frenchy Chuinard said in a March 1986 article in WPO, “that sure is a lonely place.” Even Dayton Duncan in his interesting new book OUT WEST states: “Lewis’ grave so sadly solitary in a confined opening in the Tennessee wood.”

Note: The author wishes to acknowledge Ray L. Claycomb, Assistant Chief, Interpretation and Visitor Services, Natchez Parkway, National Park Service, Tupelo, Miss., for supplying much of the information for this article.
It is understandable that one gets the impression of loneliness. The Lewis Monument (on top of his remains) is the only structure in a large, well-maintained, grassy area. The building at Grinder's Station where Lewis died is barely visible through the trees and is outside the immediate area. The nearest town or city is Hohenwald and it is seven miles away. The old Natchez Trace did pass through the area many years ago but is not even a path today. The modern Natchez Trace Parkway, although not far away, is out of sight from the monument, and comes to an end six miles up the road. Tennessee Highway 20 is nearby but it is little more than a farm access road. In other words, there is no major highway that brings people to the area of Lewis's grave even on their way to another destination. It is possible to visit the site even in the tourist season and not see another human being. So it is natural to think of the gravesite as a lonely place. Perhaps, indeed, it is possible to feel sorry that Lewis was buried in the middle of nowhere and all by himself.

However, our Meriwether is not alone. He has 109 others buried around and near him. We can assume they are proud to be with him since he was there first. The site became a pioneer cemetery around 1856, 47 years after Lewis' burial and eight years after the monument was erected.

Over the years, the monument site has seen changes, the most significant in 1927. It was, according to then Superintendent DeLong Rice, a "sad Wreck." Many tombstones had been vandalized and the area was in general disrepair with no one looking after it. A compromise solution was to remove all the pioneer gravestones and replace them with small markers, lying flush with the ground.

In October 1927, 108 grave markers (one at a double grave) were appropriately placed in the cemetery. Eight of these were for unknown dead. Many of the graves received a stone for the first time.

It is obvious that the place has been used by some as a family cemetery; certain last names appear many times, such as Hinson which appears on 18 stones.

Yes, one could say that Meriwether Lewis will always have a crowd and many friends near him. In fact, there are 91 others in addition to the Hinson family. In the case of Lewis's grave, "lonely" is only in the eyes of the beholder.

**About the author**

Foundation member Dwight Garrison of Portland, Oregon, is also a member of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and vice president of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, Inc., from 1976 until his retirement in 1985. An electrical engineer by profession, Dwight is a member of the Professional Engineers of Oregon.
The Versatile Vocabulary of Lewis and Clark

Arlen J. Large

As Meriwether Lewis got ready to lead his men back over the Bitterroot Mountains toward home on June 13, 1806, he reported in his journal a small commercial transaction with a local Nez Perce Indian, who:

"exchanged his horse for one of ours which had not perfectly recovered from the operation of castration and received a small ax and a knife to boot . . . ."

Americans today still use that trading expression, "to boot," meaning an addition, a bonus, something extra thrown in. It's interesting to know the term was current in 1806, but in fact it then was already hundreds of years old. The medieval English word bote signified a tenant farmer's right to help himself to the manor's wood supply to repair his own hedges and fences (haybote) or his house (housebote). This perquisite, giving the farmer a benefit beyond his share of the manor's crops, evolved into the idiomatic "something to boot" available to speakers of American English in the early 19th century to describe a generous swap.¹

The journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition were written in the direct workaday language of the times, except when Lewis self-consciously shifted gears into fancy rhetoric to describe some spectacle like the Great Falls of the Missouri. Mostly it was we-did-this, and we-did-that, in the spare vocabulary of the busy traveler, spiced here and there with the cliches and colorful sayings of the time. That vocabulary itself is another valued legacy of the 1804-1806 expedition, because it amounts to a sort of linguistic archaeological record of some of the expressions then current in American English.²

These terms could be quite old, like "to boot," and "nag," a slang descendant of the Middle English nagge, for a small horse or pony, used by Lewis to describe the next Indian horse he would ride.³ But it should be remembered that the expedition leaders were with-it young officers fully attuned to contemporary events. Fresh from his job at Thomas Jefferson's White House, Lewis for example was familiar with the word "parachute," newly coined for a novel aerial device making headlines for daredevil balloonists in Paris and London. The captain borrowed that new word to help report a discovery in Great Plains botany.

The great strength of the English language has
As early as 1802, a parachute jump was made in London by a French balloonist, Andre-Jacques Garnerin.

been its easy incorporation of new expressions into its original Indo-European and Germanic framework. The hybrid result includes folk sayings that survive because English speakers over the centuries have found them particularly apt. In his book A Hog on Ice, and Other Curious Expressions, Charles Earle Funk noted that Americans still "are using phrases and sayings in our common speech which hark back to the days of the Wars of the Roses and the House of Tudor.")

Without worrying about the source, Lewis found it natural to use one such term to describe the heart-stopping upset of the expedition's white pirogue on the Missouri on May 14, 1805. The squall of wind that struck the vessel, wrote Lewis, "would have turned her completely topsaturva, had it not been from the resistance made by the oraning against the water." The captain was using his own phonetic version of "topsy-turvy," denoting something turned upside down. Charles Earle Funk said this term was "coined for this purpose over four hundred years ago, and has the literal meaning of 'top turned over.'"

Some hoary English words rooted in late medieval agriculture were still in use in Lewis and Clark's day, but now are fossils in urban America. In Oregon Lewis described on March 3, 1806, a "pheasant" (actually a grouse) which he said resembled "that kind of dunghill fowl which the hen-wives of our country call dommanicker." The massive 12-volume Oxford English Dictionary, a respected tracer of word origins, records the word "henwife" (a woman who has charge of fowls) was in print as early as the year 1500.

Some of the captains' expressions were not quite so old. At Fort Clatsop on March 11, 1806, the party experienced a rare abundance of good things to eat — fresh sturgeon, anchovies, potato-like wappato roots — and Lewis reached for the first cliche that came to mind: "we once more live in clover."

The meaning was obvious to people much more familiar with the ways of livestock than we are today; clover is what's eaten in cow heaven. Yet the Oxford English Dictionary could find no printed use of the smug living-in-clover expression until 1710 — less than one hundred years before it reached Fort Clatsop. "We nooned it" — a frequent journal expression for the party's midday break for dinner — was another relatively recent hayfield transplant traced by one lexicologist to the farmers of upper New England.

A culinary windfall also produced a well-worn expression from William Clark, hungry after the rigors of the Lolo Trail on the way home. When the expedition's hunters lugged twelve deer back to camp at Travelers' Rest on July 1, 1806, Clark reported: "this is like once more returning to the land of the living a plenty of meat and that very good."

"Land of the living" is one of the many Biblical allusions woven through the English lexicon by people more familiar with the Scriptures than many are today. According to Eric Partridge in his Dictionary of Cliches, the expression comes from Jeremiah 11:19: "Let us cut him off from the land of the living, that his name be remembered no more." In Partridge's opinion, the expression didn't achieve the grooved-speech status of a cliche until late in the 18th century.

Lexicologists aren't always so sure about the origin of some expressions, even if the meaning is clear. Someone being shunned by society is "sent to Coventry," and Lewis thought that was an apt description of the temporary confinement of Nez Perce women during menstruation. On May 9, 1806, he reported seeing a small hut used as "the retreat of the tawney damsels when nature causes them to be driven into Coventry." How did an ancient city in the English midlands become a symbol of social banishment? The slang dictionaries say "origin uncertain." Even the Oxford English Dictionary is cautious, venturing that a "probable suggestion" of banishment is
found in a 1647 reference to the confinement of Royalists in Coventry’s jail during the English Civil War. Like ours, the language of Lewis and Clark was rich in expressions not native to Mother England. English is a Germanic tongue, as seen in Lewis’s story of Private John Collins and the bear. Moving back up the Columbia River on the way home, the exploring party’s hunters had killed a bear, and Collins found three deserted cubs in the den of another. The private, wrote Lewis on April 4, 1806, “requested to be permitted to return in order to waylay the bed and kill the female bear; we permitted him to do so.” “Waylay” may sound like common English, but it’s derived from the Middle German wegelagen, to lie waiting for someone on the road.

The previous summer Lewis had occasion to use a term imported from medieval France. At first the captain thought he might have been too successful in his long search for the Shoshones at Lemhi Pass; galloping toward him came the warriors of Cameahwait’s whole band “armed cap a pie for action.” The expression “cap-a-pie” isn’t often heard in English these days, but it means someone decked out from head to foot, as tipped off by the Latin roots caput and pedem.

The expedition’s most interesting import was “parachute,” a coined word just entering both French and English. For centuries inventors, including Leonardo da Vinci, had fiddled with designs for umbrella-like devices that would let someone float down from a height. In December 1783, a physics professor named Sebastien Lenormand jumped off a tower at Montpellier, France, beneath a cone-shaped cloth canopy. Not only did Lenormand survive a hard landing, but he was credited with assembling a new word for his device from the Greek root “para,” to prevent or ward off, and “chute,” French for fall. Linguistically, a parachute thus wards off a fall in the same way that a parasol wards off the sun. The year 1783 also saw two men ascend over Paris in a hot-air balloon, and that soon set off a round of experiments in dropping balloon-borne dogs and sheep over the side in parachutes. The French stuntman, Jean-Pierre Blanchard, wowed Federal government officials with America’s first manned balloon ascension over Philadelphia in January 1793, followed in a few days by the parachute drop of a dog, cat, and squirrel. In October 1797, Andre-Jacques Garnerin was the first man to parachute successfully from a balloon, as Parisian ladies fainted, and he repeated the feat over London in 1802.

These sensational events were of course being reported in American newspapers. So as Lewis catalogued his botanical specimens collected during the trip up the Missouri River in 1804, he had a useful new word for describing a peculiar fluffy object: “this specimine is the seed of the Cottonwood which is so abundant in this country, it has now arrived at maturity and the wind when blowing strong drives it through the air to a great distance being supported by a parri­shoot of this cottonlike substance which gives the name to the tree.”

The spelling was original, but Lewis was precise in both the pronunciation and meaning of the new word.

Technology is still contributing new terms, like “chopper” and “blastoff,” to English speech, while imports like “pizza” and “kamikaze” continue to flow in from foreign tongues. As will Lewis and Clark, Americans today can still call on the ancient words of Old England to express themselves, with many rich expressions from other sources to boot.

About the author
Arlen J. [Jim] Large of Washington, D.C., a frequent contributor to WPO, is also a member of its editorial board. He is a past president and past director of the Foundation. Jim is a retired correspondent of the Wall Street Journal where, among other duties, he served as Senate reporter and then as science reporter. He is presently completing a manuscript for a book on Washington politics.

2The expedition journals are amazingly rich in terms actually used by the hardy backwoodsmen who carried the torch of civilization across the American continent and made of it the home of a nation,” wrote Elijah H. Criswell, in Lewis and Clark. Linguistic Pioneers, University of Missouri Studies. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1940. Vol. XV, No. 2, p. vii. Criswell identified hundreds of expedition terms not listed in contemporary dictionaries, including such new animal names as prairie dog and mule deer, and a “humorous coinage” by Lewis, dismortalty of order in the abdomen, meaning an upset stomach.
7OED. 2:531.
8Ciardi. p. 274.
10OED. 2:1102.
11Partridge, Origins, p. 733.
12Partridge, Origins, p. 226.
Monument honors two historic trails


Roy Craft, past chairman of the Washington Governor's Lewis and Clark Committee, chaired the committee that organized the dedication program described in the following article. He also served as master of ceremonies for the dedication.

by ROY CRAFT

With more than 300 historians and history buffs from throughout the Northwest in attendance, the newly designated Fort Cascades National Landmark near North Bonneville, Washington, was dedicated July 11.

At the same time, a plaque was unveiled identifying the Lower Cascades site as an important stopping place on the Oregon Trail as well as the Lewis and Clark Trail. The dual plaque bears the official trail logos authorized by the National Park Service.

Sponsoring the dedication ceremonies were the Corps of Engineers and Lewis and Clark Trail and Oregon Trail groups from Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as well as the Skamania County Historical Society.

Colonel Gary Lord, Portland District Engineer, formally dedicated the Fort Cascades National Historic Landmark, marking the site of the military complex installed following the Indian uprising of 1856.

A mountain howitzer salute by the 1st Cascades Artillery of Skamania County formally opened the Landmark. Firing the howitzer were Jeff Shriner, Tom and John Price and Dean Nygaard in uniforms of the 1850 period.

The Lewis and Clark Trail-Oregon Trail plaque was unveiled by Yvette Aalvik Raynor, formerly of Portland, a descendant of a noted Chinook Indian chief; Helen Biddle Dick of Vancouver, a granddaughter of Henry Biddle, the Philadelphia attorney who edited the Lewis and Clark Journals in 1814; and Shannon Applegate of Roseburg, Oregon, descendant of early Oregon Trail travelers.

Among the participants were Dr. E.G. Chuinard, Lacey, Washington, chairman of the Oregon Governor's Lewis and Clark Trail Committee; Cliff Imsland, Seattle, chairman of the Washington group; Richard W. Ackerman, Salem, Oregon, representing the Oregon-California Trail Committee, and Steven H. Corey, Pendleton, chairman of the Oregon Trail Advisory Council.

H. John Montague of Portland spoke as vice president of the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Ruthann Caylor was here from Boise to represent the Idaho Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. Roy Craft of Stevenson was master of ceremonies.

Of special interest was the 16-foot replica of a Lewis and Clark canoe crafted from a cottonwood tree. It was brought here by the Polar Bear Canoe Club and following the ceremonies was formally launched in the Columbia.

Following the ceremony, visitors picnicked together and then enjoyed a number of options, including a tour of the new National Landmark; a climb of Beacon Rock; a visit to the second powerhouse visitor’s center at Bonneville Dam where Susan Barthel and Bruce Chesse presented a life-size Lewis and Clark puppet show; a two-hour cruise on the sternwheeler Columbia Gorge; and an Oregon Trail show by well-known actor Dallas McKennon, accompanied by Lola Rogers. Following the McKennon show, a quarterly meeting of the Washington Governor’s Lewis and Clark Trail Committee was held near the new Landmark kiosk on the bank of the Columbia River.
Stella Foote (left) and daughter-in-law Pat Foote, both of Billings, Mont., were among the many Foundation members displaying and selling items of interest to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts.

Mildred Goosman, Omaha, Neb., holds a copy of the book People of the First Man, a book about the artist Karl Bodmer. Mildred wrote the introduction to the book.

Large busts of Lewis and Clark sculptured tables set up for the buffet dinner during the 19th Annual Lewis and Clark Trail.

Authors, artists, cartographers and chapter...
Meeting of the Heritage Foundation
-5, 1987

Mt.

Dayton Duncan (left), Rosbury, N.H., promoted his new book, Out West, while Jim Ronda, Youngstown, Ohio, presented the University of Nebraska Press with books (including his own) of the early American West.

(Above) North Dakota's Sakakawea Chapter of the Foundation was set up with interesting and informative displays and unique items for sale.

(Left) Wilbur Werner, Cut Bank, Mont., discusses the sale of Foundation Lewis and Clark bronzes with Treasurer John Walker, Portland, Ore.
Monday, August 3...

Visit to the Custer Battlefield

(Left) Dennis L. Ditmanson, superintendent of Custer National Battlefield, welcomes the annual meeting attendees.

(Below) A monument to the officers and soldiers of the Custer Massacre.

(Above) Shauna Hower, Spokane, Wash., dances with a young Crow Indian.

Randall Kidd, Seattle, Wash., dances with three young Crow Indian girls.

The crowd listens intently to an interesting and descriptive interpretive talk about the Custer Massacre.
Annual meeting attendees climbed to the top of Pompeys Pillar. Along the way they stood where Captain Clark had stood 181 years earlier, and here they saw his signature carved in the sandstone.

Visit to Pompeys Pillar

Pompeys Pillar, National Historical Landmark

Steve Pahs, Denver, Colo.

Foundation President John Foote and his wife Pat—owners of Pompeys Pillar—welcome the people to the historic Lewis and Clark landmark.

Jim Meredith, Roche Harbor, Wash.
Tuesday and Wednesday
August 4 and 5...

Wilbur and Marty Werner, Cut Bank, Mont.

Michael Dotson, Crest Hill, Ill.

(Below) Margaret Walker, Glen Mills, Penn., and Jim Nichols, Billings, Mont.

Attitude Adjustment hours

Judith Walker and Ruth Lange, both of Portland, Ore.

John and Diana Montague, Portland, Ore.

Gary Moulton, Lincoln, Neb., models Michael Dotson's leather jacket.
Tuesday, August 4 . . .

Visit to Buffalo Bill Historical Center

(Far left and above) Peter Hassrick, director of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, Wyo., welcomed the Foundation members and gave an interpretive talk about the center.

(Left) Marilyn Clark, Helena, Mont., and Michael Dotson, Crest Hill, Ill., pose by a Plains Indian display at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyo.

Wednesday, August 5 . . .

Nearly 200 people rafted the Yellowstone River on the afternoon of August 5. The large fleet of rafts was launched at the site of Captain Clark's "Canoe Camp."

Floating the Yellowstone

The "wet boats" took up the rear and arrived at their destination late and thoroughly drenched.
Wednesday, August 5…

Awards Committee chairman Robert Lange (left), Portland, Ore., congratulates Roy Craft, Stevenson, Wash., recipient of the Foundation’s Distinguished Service Award.

19th Annual Banquet

(Above left) John Foote hands over the gavel to H. John Montague, new Foundation president. Standing in photos above and on the right are (left to right) Foundation executive board members Don Nell, Bozeman, Mont., 1st V.P.; John Montague, Portland, Ore., president; Edrie Vinson, Helena, Mont., secretary; Bob Doerk, Great Falls, Mont., 2nd V.P.; and John Walker, Portland, Ore., treasurer.

(Right) Ginger Rener, Paradise Valley, Ariz., internationally acclaimed western art authority, gave an outstanding banquet address with her interesting and informative slide presentation “Lewis and Clark in Western Art.”

Bill Sherman (left), Portland, Ore., and President John Foote present the Foundation’s Appreciation Award Certificate to Ginger Renner for her captivating banquet address.

(Above right) Don Nell presents John and Pat Foote with the Foundation’s Appreciation Award Certificate for their outstanding job in planning and executing the Foundation’s 19th annual meeting.
Two receive Foundation’s top awards

Presenting the Foundation’s 1986-1987 awards was a major part of the 19th Annual Meeting banquet held at the Holiday Inn in Billings, Montana, August 5. Robert E. Lange, chairman of the Awards Committee, conducted the ceremonies. Serving on the Awards Committee with Lange were Irving W. Anderson and Malcolm Buffum.

The “Award of Meritorious Achievement” was presented to Montana artist James Kenneth Ralston of Billings for his many outstanding paintings and drawings that depict scenes and incidents related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Foundation member John Popovich, also of Billings and a long-time personal friend of Ralston, made the presentation remarks.

Foundation Director Ralph Rudeen presented the Distinguished Service Award” to Roy D. Craft of Stevenson, Washington. Rudeen, a fellow Washingtonian, cited Roy’s interest and service to the Foundation, and particularly his contributions as the “official press photographer” for the Foundation and for We Proceeded On. Roy and his wife Gracie have attended every annual meeting since 1974, as well as many other Lewis and Clark events, and Roy has unselfishly provided many fine photographs that have appeared in We Proceeded On.

Framed “Appreciation Award Certificates” were awarded in recognition of special deeds or contributions to the following:

President John Foote for his chairmanship of the 19th Annual Meeting, presented by 2nd Vice President Don Nell; Ginger K. Renner for her outstanding banquet address, presented by President John Foote; Dayton Duncan for his recently published book Out West: An American Journey, presented by Director Malcolm Buffum; Silvio Bedini of the Smithsonian Institution for his research and assistance regarding the mapping and surveying instruments portrayed on the Foundation’s bronze, “Capt. Wm Clark—Mapmaker,” presented by Chairman Lange; and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Donaugh for allowing the meeting attendees to pass over their land to visit the site of the Expedition’s 1806 “Canoe Camp,” also presented by Chairman Lange.

Lange announced that earlier in the year the Foundation had sent framed “Appreciation Award Certificates” to the Montana Power Co., Butte, Montana; and to the Lucious N. Littauer Foundation, New York City. They were given the awards in recognition of the $3,000 grants they gave to fund the printing of 37,000 National Park Service “Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail” brochures.
Youngsters experience L&C expedition at Shaw Arboretum

In June of this year, a program based on the Lewis and Clark Expedition was implemented at the Shaw Arboretum of the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis. Twenty- to 13-year-old boys and girls spent four days at the 2,400-acre arboretum as part of the Henry Shaw Academy and Pitzman Summer Program. The goal of the program was to re-create imaginatively the adventure of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and for the children to carve out their own experience.

Their camp, consisting of four tipis, was located at the west end of a long meadow in the Meramec River floodplain forest.

The program was designed to revolve around a journal that each participant carried in a waterproof pouch. The journals contained background information on the expedition, entries from the original journals that pertained to the activities the boys and girls were going to do, and blank pages for their own entries.

Each of the four program leaders had an area of expertise and designed his/her own four-hour block of instruction. The children were arranged in small groups of five, and each group had experienced all of the four-hour segments by the end of the first two and a half days.

Lydia Toth’s group followed notes left by Lewis and Clark on a scouting mission. The young explorers were to follow the instructions left on the notes. They also gathered weather data, described and pressed plants, and used map and compass skills. In addition, they would make general investigations of discoveries along their way. At one point they investigated a cave and enjoyed a food cache left by the two explorers.

Jerry Pemberton’s group focused on survival skills. They learned about trapping and black powder shooting, set and checked a fishing line in the river, and gathered wild plants for food and medicine.

The group led by Margie Martinez learned Indian lore and skills. They played Indian games that developed strength, coordination, and skills such as stalking. They learned sign language, pounded dogbane stalks into fiber which they twisted into cordage and strung with small clam shells and beads of hollow sun mac sterns. They flint-knapped primitive tools from flakes of chert gathered from the same pits Indians used hundreds of years ago, and they practiced identifying animal tracks found in the soft riverbank mud.

Gary Schimmelpfenig’s group blended their own jerky seasoning and each participant made strips of venison jerky. They experienced brain tanning buckskin (which they concluded was probably not done in mid-summer, as the gnats and flies seemed to respond in direct proportion to the smell that increased with each passing hour). They examined the spirituality of Plains Indians with the medicine wheel symbolism, drew and colored their own medicine wheel and entered it on the toes of the Shoshone-style mocassins each explorer made and fitted to his or her own feet.

In the afternoon on the third day, after all the instructional segments were completed, and after a lunch of trail mix, jerky, fruit pemmican and homemade biscuits, costumed mountain men from the St. Louis Park District “happened by” and shared additional information about the fur trade era with the younger set. Their visit culminated with a tomahawk throwing contest which was won by a small girl in the group. She cheerfully gave them some jerky and pemmican for their trip “back east” to St. Louis. For her accomplishment, she enjoyed the only bottle of Pepsi in camp with her supper.

After a delicious meal of venison and chickens roasted on a spit over an open fire, along with corn on the cob, green salad and watermelon, five Indian dancers taught the young whites some simple dances.

Twilight was magical as deer and coyotes emerged inquisitively from the forest at the far end of the meadow. The night hike that followed was filled with the magic of shooting stars, fireflies, and owl voices.

For some of the participants, perhaps the most vivid memory will be the hotdogs roasted over the fire the first night and listening to Lewis’s description of “BOUDIN BLANK”; or the venison stew and fry bread the second night; or maybe the daily trek to the river for a swim; or perhaps it will be just that “magic spot” where each person had the opportunity to sit quietly alone in the natural world and read or write in his/her journal, or just reflect on the experience of the recreated expedition.

Henry Adams once said, “A teacher affects eternity, he can never tell where his influence stops.”

One can only wonder what impressions will be left on 20 young minds or what new interest and life directions this unique experience will spark.

Submitted by—Gary Schimmelpfenig

Wood River L&C Park gets certification

The Wood River Lewis and Clark Park at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers near Hartford, Ill., was officially recognized as part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail during a ceremony on the park grounds August 15.

Jon James of the National Park Service presented the designation certificate to Matthew Migallo, representing the Illinois Historical Preservation Agency.

On hand for the ceremony was Illinois State Senator Sam Vadalahene, an active supporter of Lewis and Clark activities. He told the crowd that a visitor’s center for the park is planned and that he will introduce a bill to add a 39-acre tract to the park.

WE PROCEEDED ON NOVEMBER 1987
Idaho, Travellers Rest chapters make joint field trip

On Saturday, Sept. 26, members of the Travellers Rest and Idaho chapters along with families and interested friends—54 in all—set out from the "Travellers Rest" marker near the junction of U.S. Highways 12 and 93 near Lolo, Mont., and ventured into the Bitterroot Mountains. Despite the early fall chill, they were determined to explore where Lewis and Clark had explored 182 years earlier.

Foundation Director Harry Fritz, who is also vice president of the Travellers Rest Chapter and professor of history at the University of Montana, served as one of the trail interpreters. He also entertained and informed the group with a presentation titled "Idaho Drove Him Crazy: The Travail of Meriwether Lewis."

The group set out at 8:30 a.m., proceeded up the trail to Packer Meadows and the Lolo visitor center. Along the way, they looked at sites such as the suspected location of the "Travellers Rest" campsite, Fort Fizzle of Chief Joseph fame, Lolo Hot Springs, a relatively undisturbed stretch of trail with Indian markings still visible, and of course, Lolo Pass.

Also serving as a tour guide was Lolo National Forest Archaeologist C. Milo McLeod who spoke about Nez Perce travels along the Lolo Trail, a "well-known, well-worn Indian trail" that Lewis and Clark called the "Great Road."

Clearwater National Forest archaeologists Karl Roenke and Duane Annis discussed the access to the trail route in Idaho, and updated the group on related protective measures and improvements. The two then led the group across the Idaho portion of their venture. From the Lolo visitor center they proceeded down the trail to Lewis and Clark's Glade Creek campsite. The day-long tour finally ended at another Lewis and Clark campsite located near present-day Powell Ranger station.

'Dancing Longitude' article answers physicist's question

A letter to the editor of the American Journal of Physics, August 1987, refers the AJP readers to an article by Arlen J. Large, "Fort Mandan's Dancing Longitude," which appeared in the February 1987 issue of We Proceeded On.

The letter was from Professor Ronald K. Wangsness of the Department of Physics, University of Arizona. It was written in response to a question which was raised in a recent issue of AJP as to whether Lewis and Clark used measurements of the eclipses of the moons of Jupiter to determine longitude. Since Large's article makes no mention of the use of the moons of Jupiter, and since he explains that the expedition used an eclipse of the earth's moon as well as the measurements of the angles between the moon and prominent stars (including the sun), Professor Wangsness concludes that Large has answered the question in the negative.
Archaeologist continues search for L&C cache site

Members of the Portage Route Chapter gather around in eager anticipation as BLM archaeologist Dale Davidson probes the earth at the suspected Lewis and Clark cache site two years ago.

Bob Doerk, president of the Portage Route Chapter, Great Falls, Mont., reports that a second stage of work has been done on locating Lewis and Clark's Lower Portage Camp cache site. At least one lingering question was finally answered this summer—the suspected location was wrong.

Historical archaeologist Ken Karsmizki of the Museum of the Rockies, Bozeman, Mont., camped at Lower Portage Camp July 24-28, and, with "Red" Urguhart's approval and encouragement, made a 5'x5' excavation 4½ feet deep at the suspected location. At this time it was discovered that the site identified in 1984 is not the cache site. Ken suspects that the indentation in the ground was a superficial dig made some years ago by someone else searching for the place Lewis and Clark had temporarily left some of their supplies and equipage until they returned from their journey to the Pacific coast.

Karsmizki profiled the probes made by Dale Davidson (Bureau of Land Management archaeologist, Lewistown, Mont.) during a field trip two years ago. He also took photos of the site and of the profile of the undisturbed portion of the dirt. He reported that the profile revealed the area to have a hard soil that makes it easy to detect any ground disturbance. However, hard soil also makes it difficult to do sample diggings over a large area. But, because it is easy to detect an absence of ground disturbance, one doesn't have to go down very deep to determine if a dig is being done at the right location.

Karsmizki is enthusiastic about his search for the cache site, but doesn't believe it will be discovered in the course of one season. He proposes to spend three weeks each summer, beginning next June, with a systematic search. Over the winter he will develop a grid of the area. His digs will correspond to the time of the year that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was in the area.

19th President
Continued from page 3

destroyed some early Indian village sites and Lewis and Clark campsites not far from John's boyhood home. However, this unfortunate event had mitigating consequences in that it drew national attention to North Dakota's rich heritage in our nation's westward expansion, and increased interest in the Expedition and upper Missouri River Indians.

Our new president therefore understands how fortunate it is for the Foundation to be able to hold next year's annual meeting in Bismarck where there will be opportunities to visit the many remaining Lewis and Clark-related sites.

Before entering college, John's home was again near the Missouri River at Omaha, Nebraska.

In 1961, John enrolled at Iowa State University of Science and Technology and received a B.S. in metallurgical engineering. In 1972, he received an M.B.A. from University of West Florida in operations research. During the period between the two degrees, he was a research engineer for North America Aviation (now known as Rockwell International) in Los Angeles, California. His accomplishments during this employment include two patents for the company in fabrication development. His interest in aviation then led him to the U.S. Navy Flight School during the Viet Nam era. He received his gold navy wings in 1969 and was carrier qualified on the USS Lexington and the USS Independence. He presently holds the reserve rank of Lieutenant Commander.

John is now in his 15th year with Delta Air Lines and is a co-pilot on the international version of the Lockheed L-1011. His present route is from Portland, Oregon, to Tokyo, Japan, and Seoul, Korea. His wife, Diana, is a flight attendant and they occasionally work trips together.

John's interest in Lewis and Clark is highlighted by his extensive collection of Lewis & Clarkiana in terms of books and art. His collecting opportunities have been enhanced by the large number of cities he has visited during the course of his duties with Delta.

Other interests include trapshooting, and bicycling with all-terrain bikes. His recent bike trips include a 5-day trip along the White Rim Trail at Canyonlands National Park in Utah and a 5-day trip near Glacier National Park in Montana. John has a strong interest in finding support to develop routes along the Lewis and Clark Trail that can be used by bicyclists.

As Foundation president, he solicits support of the membership and welcomes their advice, comments, counsel, suggestions, and help. Members with a particular interest, skill or talent that would benefit the Foundation should express themselves so that he might share that information with the appropriate committee.
The Oregon Puppet Theatre of Portland, under the direction of Susan Barthel and Bruce Chesse', performed "Lewis and Clark Explore the West" every Saturday and Sunday during the month of July in the theater of the new powerhouse at Bonneville Dam. Twelve additional performances were given on a tour for the Oregon State Humanities Commission during the months of August and September. In addition, the puppet production has appeared at Fort Clatsop, the Portland Art Museum, and at Portland's largest community celebration, Artquake.

"Lewis and Clark Explore the West" is the Oregon Puppet Theatre's newest production. This hand and rod puppet show traces the journey of the U.S. Army Corps of Discovery as it travels from St. Louis to the Oregon coast. It depicts the party's stay at Fort Clatsop, and features some of the party's most difficult and dangerous encounters—including an encounter with the grizzly bear, the period of near starvation crossing the Bitterroots, and numerous other exciting events during their 28-month exploration of the trans-Mississippi wilderness. Among the characters introduced are Sacagawea with her son, Jean Baptiste; and York, the black servant of Captain Clark.

The production utilizes slide projections showing entries from Lewis and Clark's journals, artists' renderings and sketches of various places and events and pictures of sites along the trail as they appear today. Music and costuming of the period are also used.

Serving as consultants for the production were Foundation past presidents Irving W. Anderson, Robert E. Lange, and E.G. (Frenchy) Chuinard. It was developed with support from the Oregon Committee for the Humanities and sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Barthel and Chesse', are internationally recognized puppeteers who have performed and taught puppetry throughout the Northwest, Alaska, Micronesia, Puerto Rico, and Scandinavia. Recent projects have included "Puppets at an Exhibition," a commissioned production for the Carnegie Museum of Art, Pittsburgh. They are presently resident artists at Lane Middle School in Portland.

Their plan is to perform "Lewis and Clark Explore the West" along the Lewis and Clark Trail in the coming months and years. Community centers, schools, museums, and special celebrations are invited to host a performance. For more information contact: Oregon Puppet Theatre; P.O. Box 15203; Portland, OR 97215. Telephone: (503) 236-4034.
Winnie George reads the proclamation of St. Louis Mayor Vincent Schoemehl designating September 23 as "Lewis and Clark Homecoming Day."

On September 26, members of the Metro St. Louis Chapter boarded the Huck Finn riverboat near the Arch for a cruise to the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi. Ray Breun, a director of the Foundation and member of the chapter, provided commentary, giving information on the river and its history.

Early in the afternoon we saw on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi the memorial that commemorates Camp Dubois, where the Corps of Discovery spent the winter of 1803-1804 and prepared for the great journey. (This recently completed memorial near Wood River was the site of the chapter’s August meeting and picnic.)

When our boat returned in mid-afternoon, we, like the explorers, were welcomed at the St. Louis waterfront. Our greeters included members of the St. Charles Reenactment Group, costumed in frontier garb. This group takes part in the annual Lewis and Clark weekend in St. Charles each May.

Also on hand were some Boy Scouts who participated in the brief ceremony that followed. In this ceremony Winnie George, Chapter president, read a proclamation signed by St. Louis Mayor Vincent Schoemehl designating September 23 as "Lewis and Clark Homecoming Day."

The scouts also held for viewing copies of the Expedition’s journals. The Metro St. Louis Chapter had voted at its May meeting to give the St. Louis Public Library a set of The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition edited by Gary E. Moulton. The first three volumes were presented at this ceremony.

Submitted by—
Ann Rogers

Wild and Scenic Missouri River slides available

A set of 20 beautiful slides of the Wild and Scenic section of the Missouri River in central Montana is now available as part of the Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forests Associations’ merchandising program.

This unique set of photographs faithfully captures the enchanting beauty of the White Cliffs area which was so vividly described in the journal writings of Captain Meriwether Lewis as the Expedition passed by in the spring of 1805.

This is a set of pictures that would otherwise be very difficult and time-consuming to acquire. Although they bear a copyright and may not be reproduced or used commercially, they are excellent photos to incorporate into your slide presentation on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Each scene is identified on the slide mount. Fifteen of them have imprinted appropriate quotes from Lewis’s Journal.

The 20 slides are presented in four sleeves with five slides in each. The sleeves sell for $1.75 each.

Space does not allow us to describe each slide. However, an individual sleeve may be ordered by its identification number: UMR1-PNN4; UMR2-PNN5; UMR3-PNN6; UMR4-PNN7.

Send orders to the Bureau of Land Management; Attention River Ranger; Airport Road, Lewistown, MT 59457. Make check or money order payable to: PNNPF Association. Telephone inquiries regarding the slide series should be directed to the River Range (406) 538-7461.

L&C In Recent Periodicals


Here is an interesting treatise of Aaron Arrowsmith’s map of North America which was first issued in 1795 and was eventually to go through 20 revisions, the latest in 1850.

Arrowsmith was an eminent English geographer and cartographer, who began his North American map with information obtained by Peter Fidler, surveyor for the Hudson’s Bay Company. The map was titled “A Map Exhibiting All the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission to the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson Bay...”
One of the editions of A:rrowsmith's map was used by Lewis and Clark. Heckrotte's article proposes that historians have been wrong in suggesting that Lewis and Clark used the second edition. Instead, Heckrotte does a fine job of presenting a case for the first edition. However, his assumption that historians have not been wrong is questionable. John Logan Allen in his book Passage Through the Garden seems to have understood that Lewis and Clark used the first edition of A:rrowsmith's map. It also appears that Allen knowingly reproduced the first edition in his book.

Although not too significant, it should probably be mentioned that Heckrotte incorrectly identifies the Marias River as "The River which Scolds at All Others."

Nevertheless, the author has done a good job of researching the early chronology of A:rrowsmith's revisions of his map of North America.

The article is well worth reading for Lewis and Clark enthusiasts who desire a better understanding of the captains' concerns while making their decision at the Marias River.

Single copies of the Summer 1987 issue of The Map Collector are available at $6. Send requests to the magazine at Map Collector, 48 High Street, Tring, Hertfordshire HP23 5BH, England.

OBITUARIES

William Clark Adreon dead at 84

William Clark Adreon, 84, the great-great grandson of Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, died Sept. 3 at his home in St. Louis. Clark was a lifelong Lewis and Clark Expedition enthusiast, and a dear friend of many Foundation members.

Clark Adreon was born in St. Louis, graduated from Washington University there, and was an executive at Lawton-Byrne, Bruner Insurance Agency from 1947 until his retirement in 1972.

During World War II, he served in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific Theater.

He was the author of the article "Firearms of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," which appeared in the Spring-Summer 1987 issue of Hoo/prints, the publication of the Yellowstone Corral of Westerners, Billings, Mont. That issue of Hoo/prints was one of the complimentary publications given to the attendees of this year's Foundation meeting.

In addition to his membership in the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Clark Adreon served as honorary chairman of the Lewis and Clark Commission of Missouri, as a trustee of the Lewis and Clark Society of America, Inc., and on the board of governors of the Sons of the Revolution.

He was a member of the board of directors and the executive committee of the Jefferson National Expansion Association and the Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association, as well as a member of the advisory committee of the Environmental Research Institute in Washington.

He was also a member of the board of the St. Louis Public Library and the Lighthouse for the Blind.

Surviving are his wife, Isabel; a son, William Clark Jr. of Clayton; and two grandchildren.

Dr. Carl H. & Eleanor Chapman die in auto accident

Dr. Carl H. Chapman, professor emeritus of anthropology at University of Missouri, Columbia, and his wife, Eleanor F. Chapman, were killed in a car accident in Florida Feb. 10.

Dr. Chapman was a pioneer in the establishment of the Lewis and Clark Trail in Missouri. He was deeply involved in the Congressional Lewis and Clark Commission, the forerunner of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. He served as secretary of the Missouri Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and represented Missouri's Governor on the National Commission.

His interest was not casual; he had a deep and thorough knowledge of the Journals, especially as they pertained to Missouri. While his interest in the subject continued through the years, the press of his widespread professional duties precluded participation in Lewis and Clark matters.

He was one of the most distinguished and well-known archaeologists in the country. He founded the American Archaeology Division at the University of Missouri and the Museum of Anthropology there in 1949. He was elected president of the National Society of Professional Archaeologists in 1979 and received the prestigious Jefferson Award from the University of Missouri in 1985.

This year, with partial retirement, the Chapmans were looking forward to renewing their Lewis and Clark activities. Their plan was to attend the Billings meeting. They had been among the group attending a Billings Lewis and Clark meeting some 20 years ago and had fond memories of the dugout canoes and floating the Yellowstone to its confluence with the Missouri.

—Submitted by Jean Tyree Hamilton

In its latest literary incarnation, the Lewis and Clark Expedition is now poised to ascend the upper Missouri River into known western territory. Volume III of this magisterial publishing project carries the Corps of Volunteers for North Western Discovery through the bitter April of 1804-1805. Beginning at the Vermillion River (the Expedition's White Stone River) in southeast South Dakota, the Expedition marches in two chapters, 63 days, and 196 pages to the Mandan and Hidatsa villages on the Knife River. There it spends two more chapters, 162 days, and 130 pages "Among the Mandans." These are the same organizational divisions employed by Editor Moulton's illustrious predecessors Nicholas Biddle, Reuben Gold Thwaites, and Ernest Staples Osgood.

That's the first question raised by the appearance of a new edition of the Journals: How does it compare? Do we need it? I admit that before this year I still harbored doubts about the advisability of this project—doubts not entirely stifled by the magnificent Atlas, published in 1983. After all, why should we spend hundreds of thousands of dollars and hours making things convenient for historians? Isn't it their job to consult multiple sources and discover connections? What's wrong with Thwaites (and Biddle, Coues, Quaife, and Osgood)?

Three considerations enshrined in this and the previous volume (Volume II, reviewed by Robert E. Lange in We Proceeded On, Vol. 13, No. 1 [February 1987], 9-10) have erased all personal doubts and collectively herald a monumental publishing achievement. The three are: modern editorial standards, annotation and reference, and the coalescence of various sources into a sensible organizational unity.

Modern editorial standards (explained in Volume II, 49-56) have produced a far more accurate and stylistically different account than Thwaites'. There are considerable variations in letters, words, punctuations, and cases. Take the first narrative line of this volume:

- a Cloudy morning Capt Lewis & my Self Concluded to go and See the Mound which was Viewed with Such terror by all the different Nation in this quarter, . . . [page 9]

Compare this with Thwaites' version (Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Vol. I, p. 121):

A CLOUDY morning Capt. Lewis & Myself concluded to go and See the Mound which was Viewed with Such terror by all the different Nations in this quarter, . . .

In this innocuous passage I count eight changes from Thwaites to Moulton. Eight! I shudder at the volume of cryptological decisions necessary to produce an authoritative account.

One of the raps against Thwaites' edition was its skimpy annotation. But no one can charge Gary Moulton with sins of omission. By my quick count there are 92 skimpy footnotes in 87 pages of Thwaites' coverage of the ascent of the Missouri from the Vermillion to the Knife (Aug. 25-Oct. 26, 1804). Moulton's comparable account takes 196 pages and contains 471 notes. Thwaites' explanation of Clark's distinctions among the various Sioux tribes, very nearly his longest note, takes eleven lines. Moulton's comparable footnote is six times as long.

One famous line, penned by William Clark on Nov. 4, 1804, reads "a french man by Name Chabonah, who Speaks the Big Belley language visit us, he wished to hire & informed us his 2 Squars were Snake Indians, we enguage him to go on with us and take one of his wives to interpreter the Snake language." That one sentence, a little over three lines long in the Journals, elicits 56 lines of Moultonian explanation!

The Journals of Volume III are mostly Clark's. He wrote the Field Notes, previously edited by Ernest Staples Osgood, and he kept the daily record of the Missouri's ascent. Both appear here. Meriwether Lewis is responsible only for occasional weather and astronomical reports from Codex O, some natural history from Codex Q, two daily entries, Sept. 16-17, 1804, from Codex Ba, the Codex C entries from Feb. 3-13, 1804, recorded while Clark was absent from Fort Mandan, and a description of Indian beadmaking (March 16, 1805).

So far, Lewis and Clark enthusiasts might have gotten by without Volume III, utilizing instead Thwaites, Osgood, and appropriate secondary sources. But what sets this book apart and excites aficionados is its inclusion in proper chronology of previously scattered or unavailable material. Most of this is contained in a long (173) pages chapter entitled "Fort Mandan Miscellany," consisting of undated items prepared prior to or during the Mandan winter. These include "Affluents of the Missouri River"—separate summaries by both Lewis and Clark; Clark's tabular "Estimate of the Eastern Indians"; Lewis' "Botanical" and "Mineralogical" collections, and several other
LETTERS

Note: Many complimentary letters have been received regarding the new look of WPO. These are appreciated and welcomed. Other letters have offered helpful advice to the editor, and these, too, are appreciated and the advice taken into consideration. The purpose of the “Letters” column, however, is to share substantive Lewis and Clark-related information with our readers. For this reason, letters may be edited toward that end.

Article misses mark

Enjoyed “They Left Their Mark” in Aug. 87 We Proceeded On. But have to wonder at your statement, “...between St. Louis and the Mandans, and there seems to be no such markings mentioned in the Lewis and Clark journals.”

In my volume 2, The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Moulton, Gary E. (Editor) for July 12th Thursday (1804) I find “…on the side of a cliff Sandstone 1/2 mi. up and on lower side I marked my name & day of month near an Indian Mark or Image…” p. 369. This was in Nebraska, between St. Lewis and the Mandans. What gives?

WAYNE MOSS
Weaverville, CA

Mr. Moss is correct. The July 12, 1804, entry was overlooked when “They Left Their Mark” was written. It is interesting to note that here Clark records leaving his name at a place “near an Indian mark or Image.” Two of the reported markings in Montana, not recorded in the Lewis and Clark writings, are also said to have been done at a place where the Indians had left markings—i.e., at Eagle Creek and Beaverhead Rock.

Troubled by editorial comment

I must say that I was a little troubled by your editorial note on Ruth Burns’ piece about the Pryor Mountain horses, in particular the comment that they are “being thinned out for reasons other than their own welfare.”

I am very familiar with that situation in my capacity as a professor of Range Science at Montana State University. I know that the Bureau of Land Management has faced considerable opposition to their management strategies in the Pryors, but I generally am in agreement with their thesis that the range is fragile and subject to substantial damage if horse numbers exceed the capacity of the range. Horses probably are the most destructive of large herbivores when too abundant; coupled with the thin soils, steep slopes, and dry climates of the Pryors, this creates a potentially devastating situation.

Critics of animal reduction measures in wild horse herds (Hope Ryden being a prominent example) tend to operate on a largely emotional level, and can be very effective in generating public concern. It is a good thing to foster dialog and to challenge bureaucratic action. Nevertheless, with respect to the Pryor Mountains horses, there is good reason to be concerned about keeping their numbers under control.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. TAYLOR
Bozeman, MT
CAPT. W.M. CLARK—"MAPMAKER"
by ROBERT M. 'BOB' SCRIVER