WITH THE FOUNDATION YEAR HALF OVER, I AM PLEASED WITH THE PROGRESS AND ACTIVITY FROM MOST OF THE FOUNDATION'S COMMITTEES AND ALSO BY PARTICIPATION OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS IN VARIOUS LEWIS AND CLARK PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

FOUNDATION MEMBERS IN THE METRO ST. LOUIS AREA AND THE STATE OF MISSOURI ARE FINDING CONTINUED SUCCESS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO DEVELOP THE MKT MISSOURI RIVER TRAIL. THIS RECREATIONAL TRAIL WILL PROVIDE NEW, SAFE OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIKING, BIKING AND ENJOYING NATURE WHILE PROVIDING MISSOURI A NATIONAL-LEVEL IDENTITY WITH ITS NATIONAL HERITAGE AS PART OF THE HISTORIC LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL.


THE FOUNDATION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HARRY FRITZ OF MISSOULA, MONT., IS DEVELOPING A SET OF GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS, AND CONDUCTING A SEARCH FOR A HEADQUARTERS/ARCHIVAL DEPOSITORY. ANY INPUT OR LEADS FROM THE MEMBER...
The Sakakawea Chapter, Bismarck, North Dakota, is extending an invitation to all Foundation members to attend the Foundation's 20th annual meeting in Bismarck August 7-10, with an optional, “add-on day” August 11.

Plan to be one of those present when Foundation members experience “Lewis and Clark Among the Earthlodge People.” The North Dakota group is promising a “most enjoyable, relaxed time.”

Headquarters of the meeting will be at Kirkwood Motor Inn, south Bismarck, with a less expensive motel a half block south, and a shopping mall across the street from the Kirkwood.

The preliminary program, as outlined by program co-chair Sheila Robinson, follows:

**SUNDAY, AUGUST 7**

Registration — “Showcase of Artists” — Buffet supper

**MONDAY, AUGUST 8**

Business meeting — Bus tour Highway 83 & 200 — Garrison Dam — Lunch in Lake Sakakawea State Park — Bus to Knife River Villages National Historic Site — Tour Sakakawea village, Big Hidatsa Village — NPS Visitor Center — Special performance drama “Lewis and Clark Among Earthlodge People” — Beef barbeque at Stanton Civic Center — Speaker — Return to Bismarck

Continued on page 28

The outstanding, young Swiss artist Karl (or Charles) Bodmer (1809-1893) was chosen to accompany Prince Alexander Philip Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied, Germany on an expedition up the Missouri River from St. Louis, 1833-34.

After reaching Fort Union at the mouth of the Yellowstone River, the expedition purchased a keelboat and traveled another 500 miles up the Missouri to Fort McKenzie, near present-day Fort Benton, Montana. After a brief stay, the party returned down river to Fort Clark (about 45 miles above present-day Bismarck, North Dakota), where they spent the winter of 1833-34.

Our cover illustration takes its title (Mih-Tutta-Hang-Kusch) from the name of the Mandan village by Fort Clark. Both the fort and village are visible on the bluff overlooking the Missouri River in this Bodmer watercolor.

The painting may seem incomplete to some who are familiar with this particular Bodmer scene. This is due to the fact that here we have reproduced the original watercolor done on the spot in 1834; whereas the popular rendition of this scene is the aquatint done later by Bodmer for Maximilian’s Travels in the Interior of North America.

Bodmer’s drawings and paintings of the people, animals, and scenes were done with such great care for detail that they are confidently relied upon by students of the Upper Missouri River.
Where the Trail Begins:
The Illinois Legacy to the Lewis and Clark Expedition

By Everett L. Sparks

Much of forgotten history related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition can be recovered in early, unpublished documents, or in long-forgotten publications. Although the identity of many of the individuals referred to in the Lewis and Clark journals may be lost to antiquity, some, like the Whitesides and Jarrots of Illinois have maintained a family record. Others introduced obscurely in the journals, such as the enigmatic widow who lived near the Expedition’s Wood River Camp and who was of service to the Lewis and Clark party, have been brought to light through the study of early documents.

Over the years the very site of the Wood River Camp has been disputed. In more recent times, however, early Madison County, Illinois maps and writings that have been compared with modern maps give us a picture of the Mississippi and Missouri River changes and cast a rather dark shadow over the one-time common belief that the Expedition’s Illinois camp site is in the present channel of the Mississippi River.

WOOD RIVER CAMP — Artist Ruth Means of Alton, Illinois has rendered this concept of Lewis and Clark’s 1803-04 winter camp, which was located at the mouth of Wood (Du Bois) River on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, across from the mouth of the Missouri. The drawing was developed from a ground plan found in Captain Clark’s field notes.
Clark Expedition

 büyük was known about the activities of Lewis and Clark around Wood River, Illinois where their Corps of Discovery wintered in 1803-04 until Clark’s Du Bois (Wood River) Journal was published in 1964. We knew that on December 12, 1803, Clark arrived “at the mouth of a little river called Wood River,” and that on May 14, 1804, the Expedition left Wood River “in the presence of many of the neighbouring inhabitants and proceeded under a jentle brease up the Missouries…” Little else was known.

With the discovery of the Wood River Journal in 1953, a whole new chapter was added to the Lewis and Clark saga, giving us a great deal of new and pertinent information relative to where the trail begins.

ESTABLISHING A CAMP SITE

A s Clark approached Wood River on December 12, 1803, to establish a winter camp, he noted: “A small island lies close to the stbd [Illinois] side. at the lower point in a settlement on land which does not appear to have overflown lately; about [blank space in journal] miles higher up and above the upper point of the last mentioned island and nearly opposite the Missouri I came to in the mouth of a little river called Wood River.” The location would later be called “Gillham’s Landing,” and is still shown on navigation charts.

Today, Gillham’s Landing is at the foot of 7th Street in Hartford, Illinois. The original claimant to that land was Isaac Enochs who sold it to Jacob Whiteside three weeks before Clark’s arrival. Isham Gillham purchased the land from Whiteside sometime prior to 1815.
PLAN FOR A WINTER CAMP

Clark's ideas for the layout of Wood River Camp are found on both sides of the first sheet of the Wood River Journal (fig. 2). In a note to his edition of that journal, Dr. Gary Moulton writes: "It is not clear which plan for the camp was eventually adopted." However, there are a few bits of information in the text that support the five-building plan which is actually drawn twice on the sheet—one is small and corrected, the other larger and more clearly detailed. This plan has been widely accepted as the one used.6

ERODING WATERS

The 1882 (bicentennial) History of Madison County has little information on Lewis and Clark. It mistakenly places the 1817 settlement of St. Mary's at the mouth of Wood River in Section 28 (where the mouth was in 1882) rather than in Section 32, where the mouth was in 1817 (see fig. 3). It seems that this error gave rise to a local belief that the site of Lewis and Clark's Wood River Camp ended up in the Mississippi River, not realizing the true extent of the erosion that had taken place over the years.7

In a January 15, 1804 letter to his brother-in-law, William Croghan, Clark writes of the Missouri: "This great river...seems to dispute the pre-eminence of the Mississippi..." There is really no dispute to it. At the confluence, the Missouri clobbers the Mississippi. The Missouri comes in at a normal seven miles per hour while the maximum velocity of the Mississippi during the 1973 flood was only four mph; normally it flows at less than two mph. At flood time the Missouri takes over the full width of the riverbed and even more at the present Lewis and Clark Memorial.

Flooding was not as frequent in the early days when the rivers were not confined by levees, and there was no urban development. Records, which are not official, indicate "great floods" in the Missouri-Mississippi confluence area in 1785, 1826, and 1844.8 If the 1826 flood did not destroy everything around the mouth of Wood River the flood of 1844 surely did.

The mouth of the Missouri River remained where it was in 1804 until about 1865. Then it began its movement downstream six miles to where it is today. As it shifted south, the Missouri washed away the unprotected Illinois shoreline like a giant fire hose. At the bend in the Mississippi at Wood River, 3,000 feet were washed away, moving the mouth of Wood River up into
Section 28 (see fig. 3).

As one stands today at the Lewis and Clark Memorial on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, opposite the present mouth of the Missouri River, and looks across the Mississippi to the Missouri side, the land he sees was, in 1804, Illinois soil.

THE CAMPSITE TODAY

A number of years ago my brother Clarence "Pat" Sparks and I located the 1808 mouth of Wood River by comparing the 1808 survey of Wood River Township with the latest U.S. Geological Survey Map of Wood River Quadrangle.

I obtained a copy of The Field Notes of Captain William Clark. In the "Wood River Journal," which is the first 12 documents of the Field Notes, I found where, on December 15, 1803, Clark clearly identified the location of Wood River Camp: "I cut a road to the prairie 2490 yards east." He did not say 2,500 yards, so I assume he measured the distance. The edge of the prairie is shown on the 1808 Survey of Wood River Township, and 2,490 yards west of the prairie would place the campsite today on the Missouri state side of the Mississippi River roughly two miles up the Mississippi from the present mouth of the Missouri. Today most people agree with this location (see fig. 4).

(Fig. 3) This is a portion of the 1808 original Wood River Township Survey showing the Nicholas Jarrot land claim at the mouth of the Wood River. The colored line indicates the present eastern shore of the Mississippi River.

THE "WIDDOw WOMAN"

In his journal for January 6, 1804, Clark wrote: "I ordered those men who had fought, got drunk and neglected duty to go and build a hut for a woman who promised to wash and sow etc." When the Expedition returned from the Pacific Ocean on September 23, 1806, they stopped briefly at their old Wood River Camp. Sergeant John Ordway noted the following in his journal: "Here we found a widow woman who we left here and has a plantation under tolerable good way. Since we have been on the Expedition." 11

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Foundation member Everett L. Sparks, a retired painting contractor and estimator, was born in 1918, two miles east of the present mouth of the Missouri River.

His birthplace is at the edge of the prairie described by Captain Clark in January 1804: "The country back of me is beautiful beyond description; a rich bottom well timbered from one to three miles wide, from the river to a prairie which runs parallel to the river from about three miles above me to Kaskaskia [83 miles] and is from three to seven miles wide with gradual rises and several streams of running water and good mill seats...." 1

Most of what Clark described was gone by the time Everett was born, but enough remained for him to appreciate Clark's description.

The prairie near the Sparks home was called "Wet Prairie." Here water stood year round. "Our home was just south of the 400-acre Grassy Lake which fed water to the prairie," Everett recalls. "Slough grass grew to heights of 10-12 feet in Wet Prairie. The summer breezes moved the close-growing slough grass much like an ocean and it seemed, as Willa Cather described in her Nebraska Prairie, 'like the whole country was in motion.' The American Lotus, the large-leaf water lily described by Lewis, 2 displayed its plate-size white blossoms on the fringe of Grassy Lake. Wild plums and strawberries were still to be found. Waterfowl, except the swans, still used the lake and marshes in uncountable numbers.

"Now it is gone," he adds. "The lake and marsh were drained to the river fifty years ago. A few small patches of slough grass cling to life in low spots, but all together, it wouldn't cover one-fourth of an acre. In the absence of water, it only grows to 5-6 feet."

I made an attempt to find who this widow was, but the solution was complicated by the early history of the area. In 1812, two-thirds of the settlers in Madison County were squatters. The Cahokia records at Belleville are very incomplete. Finding Ordway's "widow woman" seemed hopeless until this past summer when Mrs. Margaret (Davis) Weber, an octogenarian of Alton, Illinois put me onto a rare manuscript, titled Early Days in Madison County. It consisted of 47 letters which had been written by a Thomas E. Lippincott. The material had only been published in the Alton Telegraph in 1864 and 1865.

Lippincott had opened a store in 1818 on the north side of Wood River three miles above its mouth at a settlement called Milton. His memoirs reveal that between Milton and the Mississippi on the north side of Wood River (Lewis and Clark's camp was on the south side) there lived a "Widow Meacham, a highly esteemed old lady," whom he visited many times.

Lippincott also records that the widow told him she was there during the War of 1812. The widow Ordway mentions on September 23, 1806 was no doubt the same woman. It would seem unusual for two widows to be living in the river bottom.

If the widow had a plantation under "tolerable good way" by 1806, she must have had some help. Madison County records show that six Meacham girls had married between June 14, 1814 and February 2, 1817. We find that in 1815 the court assigned four Meacham men to build a public road from Indian Creek to Gillham's Landing, four miles west, and one mile below the mouth of Wood River. It was the custom in those early days for the court to assign individuals to do public work. No doubt the court began selecting the crew near Indian Creek, and the last name called to complete the project was Meacham, the last family on the list, living at or near Wood River Camp.

NICHOLAS JARROT

Margaret Weber, the lady who put me onto the Lippincott manuscript, is a distant relative of Nicholas Jarrot who befriended Lewis and Clark on several occasions. Her great-grandmother's brother, Dr. Clayton Tiffin, had married Marie Jarrot, eldest daughter of Nicholas, in 1811. Jarrot owned a 400-acre claim in Wood River Township, where Wood River camp was built (see fig. 3).

Acting as interpreter, Jarrot accompanied Captain Lewis when Lewis called on the Spanish authorities in St. Louis December 8, 1803. Eleven days later, Lewis wrote Jefferson from Cahokia that, "the Spanish governor had recommended a winter residence but other considerations of more importance had induced me to assign myself a different position than I had selected for that purpose (provided it answered the description I had received of it), the mouth of a small river called Du Bois on the east side of the Mississippi opposite the mouth of the Missouri..." Who but Jarrot, who owned the land, could describe it to Lewis and grant permission for the explorers to use it?

DR. TIFFIN

Returning once again to the manuscript of Reverend Lippincott, we read: "A year or so after I had moved to Edwardsville in 1820, I was called to marry my friend Ebenezer Huntington, to Margaret, the sister of Dr. Tiffin; the ceremony to be performed at his house in St. Mary's. I went and found a level plain at or near the mouth of Wood River on the lower (south side) with a two story framed house on it, in which Dr. Tiffin resided. That was St. Mary's."

The "level plain" Lippincott referred to could not have occurred naturally in the river bottom in this area. It was no doubt the land Clark began clearing in December 1803, with additional clearing by the Meachams. Lippincott's use of the word "plain" suggests that Dr. Tiffin was not tilling the ground, but perhaps using it as a pasture.

From the foregoing, it appears that the Meachams squatted at Wood River Camp, that Nicholas Jarrot gave the 400-acre claim to his daughter, Marie, and his son-in-law, Dr. Clayton Tiffin, after they were married in 1811. Further, after the Meachams vacated the Wood River Camp of Lewis and Clark, and moved to the north side of Wood River, where Lippincott found them, Dr. Tiffin used the camp for his "extensive packing house" from which products were shipped by flat boat to New Orleans.
Even though Lewis and Clark's Wood River Camp site is today on the Missouri side of the Mississippi River, it, along with the people and events which surrounded the camp in 1803-04, is part of Illinois's heritage and its legacy to our nation's grandest exploring adventure.

NOTES
1. Osgood, Ernest S., Ed. The Field Notes of Captain William Clark, 1803-1805. New Haven: Yale, 1964. The first 12 documents (December 13, 1803-May 14, 1804) are commonly referred to collectively as the Du Bois Journal. However, for clarification, we shall here refer to these documents as the Wood River Journal.
5. Jacob Whiteside was a cousin of the Captain William Whiteside referred to in Clark's Journal January 2, 1804. "Capt. Whiteside came to see me and his son and some of the country people... Mr. Whiteside says a number of young men in his neighborhood wish to accompany Capt. Lewis and myself on the expedition." (MOULTON, 2:131).

Captain William Whiteside was the most prominent Whiteside in the area. He lived at Whiteside Station south of Cahokia (figure 1). Clark's "Mr. Whiteside" was William Bolen Whiteside, who lived on the bluff road from Cahokia to within a few miles of Wood River Camp.

7. HOMC. p. 103.
9. MOULTON. 2:134.
10. MOULTON. 2:152.
12. HOMC. p. 71.
13. Lippincott, Rev. Thomas E. Early Days in Madison County. Manuscript papers (letter no. 4) Rare Book Collection, Southern Illinois University Library. Hereafter referred to as LIPPINCOTT.
14. HOMC. p. 69.
17. HOMC. p. 419.

(fig. 4)

COMPARISON MAP SHOWING:
Location of Wood River Camp 1803-1804
Channels of Mississippi, Missouri, and Wood Rivers, 1804 and 1970

River Channels 1804

River Channels 1970

Present state boundaries

scale of miles

Map by Harry Scott
Fincastle—Santillane and William and Judith Clark

By Eldon G. Chuinard

Fincastle, Virginia is today a comparatively small village quietly and proudly stirring in a milieu of its historical past and its historical renaissance.

It may seem just like another sleepy community to someone passing rapidly along modern highways, but the traveler will be delighted who stops to savor the aura of pre-Revolutionary War and early colonial and national history that pervades the town, and which is pridefully and courteously presented by the members of Historic Fincastle, Inc. The traveler who tarries a bit will find Fincastle to be one of the historic jewels of our nation.

Nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains near the source of the James River, it is part of the nearby countryside that encompasses Charlottesville and Monticello, Staunton (the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson), Poplar Forest (Jefferson's western home)—all near the Blue Ridge Parkway and many hot springs resorts, such as The Homestead. And the historical triad of Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown are close by.

Fincastle was a "gathering place," a last "supply station" for the first emigrants who were heading west into the wilderness beyond the Appalachian Mountains. It served this purpose for our young nation many years before St. Louis had gained its designation as the "Gateway to the West," with its impressive Jefferson Westward Expansion Memorial and Arch.

As the town grew with population and services, it be-
On February 20, 1810, William Clark sent a letter to Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia in which he stated: "...I am at present with Col. Hancock my father in law who is on a retired and plesently situated [place] in View of the Town of Fincastle."

The place was Santillane, the family home of Mrs. William Clark. The letter was a request for the young attorney to come to this "plesently situated" home and commence preparing the belated official narrative of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

"I have calculated on your writing for me," Clark wrote to Biddle, "and if you will undertake this work, Cant you Come to this place where I have my books & memorandoms and stay with me a week or two; read over & make yourself thirily acquainted with every thing which may not be explained in the Journals?"

There are indications that Clark had the entire collection of Expedition literature with him at the Hancock home. If that's the case, Santillane was to be the last place to house the complete aggregate of the extensive manuscript material. And here, too, the official narrative of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition was finally inaugurated. It was seven years earlier that Clark had met his future bride—before Santillane had been constructed—and he carried the fond memory of the beautiful Julia Hancock of Fincastle with him to the Pacific Ocean. In her honor he left the name "Judith" indelibly marked upon the geography of the trans-Mississippi West.

Judith? Had he erred? Was not her name Julia?

came the seat of Botetourt County. From time to time, writers have recorded the historical vicissitudes of Fincastle. Today it is aglow with pride in showing and recounting its nostalgic history.

One of the early, prominent settlers who came to Botetourt County and built his mansion near Fincastle, about 1805, was Colonel George Hancock. He was well-known from Revolutionary War times, and became prominent as an entrepreneur and lawyer in Botetourt County. His palatial home became the center of social and political activity. The same applies today about the Hancock home as when Fannie Royall Johnston wrote about it in September 1895: "In sight of Fincastle stands one of the Botetourt homes which must not be passed by..."4

Johnston was, of course, writing of Santillane, the enigmatic name Col. Hancock gave to his magnificent residence. It is described in detail with interior and exterior views by Frances Niederer in her book The Town of Fincastle,5 as well as in Homes and Gardens of Old Virginia, produced by the Garden Club of Virginia.
Despite his personal history and his attractive house and acreage, Col. Hancock's distinction probably rests more with being the father of a beautiful young daughter who was destined to become the bride of William Clark. The details of the beginning of this romance are rather hazy, but perhaps Niederer's account of an occurrence that took place when Lewis and Clark were visiting with the colonel prior to their famous expedition may give us some insight:

"It was Hancock's younger daughter, Judy, however, who had caught the attention of William Clark when he rescued her from a balky horse, and it was she for whom he named the Judith River in Montana..." Even at the tender age of twelve, her beauty and vivacity seem to have appealed to Clark. Although he was supposedly less romantically inclined than his companion Meriwether Lewis (who seems to have had several disappointing interests in the fair sex), Clark kept the young Hancock girl in mind during the long months of the famous expedition. It was on May 29, 1805, over a year after the expedition commenced, that he named the river in present Montana in her honor, by using her true name: Judith.

The river (and a mountain range, a valley, a gap, and a county), still bears the name "Judith," although there is a lingering belief, because of the continued use of her name as Julia or sometimes Judy, that Clark had forgotten his sweetheart's true name.

William Clark Adreon, great-great-grandson of William and Judith, sent me a photograph of a portrait of Judith which has under it the name "Julia." The same photograph, with the name "Julia," appears opposite page 60 in Persimmon Hill, a book written by a descendant of William. In the original journals, Lewis refers to Clark naming the river "Judith," however, he usurps Clark's prerogative of misspelling, and writes her name as "Judeith."

There exists one known signature of "Julia," which is found on Clark's copy of the Biddle narrative now in the Newberry Library.

![Signature of Julia Clark](image)

Col. H. Bouyer, Clerk of Botetourt County, Virginia, wrote the above in issuing the marriage license for William Clark and Judith Hancock.
But more important is that there is extant a record of her correct name written by a person who participated in giving her her name. Herewith is reproduced a facsimile of the certificate of assent for Miss Hancock's marriage with the name "Judith," written by her father, dated January 5, 1808. The colonel-father writes distinctly:

Sir

This will certify to you that I have given my assent to the marriage intended to be celebrated between Genl. Wm. Clark & my Daughter Judith. And consent that you issue a licence to that effect.

Geo Hancock

This certificate was attested by the signature of Wm. Preston and Col. H. Bowyer, Clerk of Botetourt.

A $150 bond was required for the clerk to issue the marriage license, which was signed by Wm. Clark and Wm. Preston, the latter a landowner-neighbor of Col. Hancock. A part of the clerk's writing states: "... whereas there is a marriage shortly intended to be had & solemnized between the above William Clarke (sic) and Judith Hancock, daughter of Geo. Hancock..."

The name "Judith" is therewith used by both the father of the bride, and the clerk of the court, in an official document. In the absence of a birth certificate using a different name for her, it seems unquestionable that "Judith" was the true name of William's bride, and that he had named the Judith River correctly.

The confusion about the name of William's wife and the name of the river, and the readily accepted assumption that naming the river "Judith" was either another example of Clark's careless spelling or his misunderstanding of her name is exemplified by such acclaimed books as the National Geographic Society's In the Footsteps of Lewis and Clark, in which we read: "Passing the mouth of a stream that flowed into the Missouri from the south, he [Clark] named it Judith River, after a girl back in Virginia, Julia Hancock—or Judy as her friends called her..." Likewise, the eminent historian, Bernard DeVoto in The Journals of Lewis and Clark, added confusion when he declared that Judith River was named by Clark "For Julia (Judy) Hancock of Virginia, whom he later married." The prominent Lewis and Clark scholar, Donald Jackson, made note of the confusion of the name Julia and Judith in his article in Manuscripts, winter, 1972, page 12, "A footnote to the Lewis and Clark Expedition." He writes: "She was usually known as Julia in St. Louis, which has led some historians astray." Jackson refers to the misconception that Clark was mistaken in using the name Judith in naming the river in Montana, and noted that the name Judith Hancock was used in the official wedding papers in Fincastle. Jackson further
notes that the name Julia was used by William and Judith, and therefore Jackson himself decides to use the name Julia.\textsuperscript{11}

I must add my own name to the list of those who have referred to Clark’s wife as Julia (Only One Man Died). I considered Judith to be an aberration of Clark’s, until I received last year the copies of the official documents of the marriage of Judith and William.

Shortly after their return from the Pacific Ocean, the captains started their overland journey to report to President Jefferson. Along the way they were detained with accolades from citizens desiring to honor the returning heroes. Fincastle again was the “gateway,” and the citizens paid due tribute to Clark, who responded graciously.\textsuperscript{12} But, at the same time, he was probably fretting to visit Santillane, and not just to discuss his exploration with Col. Hancock! A young Judith was now grown to marriageable age, and undoubtedly no less lovely and attractive than the

![William Clark Adreon](image)


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**ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

Eldon G. “Frenchy” Chuinard, M.D., of Lacey, Wash. was the second President of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., was the founder of We Proceeded On, and is a frequent contributor to the magazine. He is perhaps best known among Lewis and Clark enthusiasts for his book Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

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**THE AUTHOR’S VISIT TO SANTILLANE**

![Frenchy and Fritzi Chuinard](image)

Dr. Chuinard and his wife Fritzi visited Fincastle and Santillane in 1973. Frenchy confesses that he had found the story of Fincastle and Santillane and the romance of Judith and William Clark rather peripheral to the saga of Lewis and Clark previous to their visit. About their visit he writes:

“We were graciously greeted by the ladies at Historic Fincastle, Inc., which was still animated from the Botetourt County Bicentennial observance in 1970. We informed them of our interest in Lewis and Clark, and asked for directions to Santillane. One of the ladies phoned the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Stoner,\textsuperscript{1} and asked them if visitors from Oregon might include Santillane in their visit.

“The result was an afternoon of southern hospitality. The Stoners showed us through the house, still very much as Col. Hancock had built it, and particularly pointed out Judith’s room. Mr. Stoner was the historian of Fincastle and Botetourt County, so we were regaled with much history pertaining to Lewis and Clark while we had tea and cookies in the kitchen of historical Santillane.

“Fritzi and I walked around the extensive yard under the overhanging trees, thinking how Judith and William walked here when the trees were much smaller. We left with an enhanced aura of Lewis and Clark— and Judith.”

\textsuperscript{1}Mr. Stoner has died since the Chuinards visited Santillane in 1973, and Mrs. Stoner is residing in a nursing home. Santillane is currently for sale.

Dr. Chuinard wishes to express his appreciation for the great help given him by Mrs. Dottie Kessler, archives chairperson of Historic Fincastle, Inc., in providing material about Fincastle and Santillane.
2. Fincastle was named for George Murray whose title was Viscount Fincastle, eldest son of Virginia’s Governor John Murray.
3. Named for Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, Governor of Virginia when the county was formed in 1770.
8. Copy of the Marriage certificate provided by Mrs. Harry (Dottie) Snyder, Archives chairperson of Historic Fincastle, Inc.
13. Probably Jan. 5, 1808, the date the marriage license was issued.
14. Fortheringay is about thirty miles from Santillane, in the Elliston area of Montgomery County, Virginia on Route 11. The home and vault are visible from the highway.
Historical North Dakota to host meeting with visits to sites on Feb. 1988
Those attending the Foundation’s 20th annual meeting in Bismarck, North Dakota August 7-10 will have an opportunity to experience more than the state’s rich Lewis and Clark heritage. North Dakota’s 100th anniversary of statehood will be celebrated in 1989, and by August of this year the state will already have restored many of its historic sites.

A tour package known as “Legacy Tour” will have been completed by August. This tour, arranged with Amtrak, will allow visitors to make a seven-day excursion by motorcoach. Many of the Legacy Tour sites are included in the Foundation’s annual meeting program (see page 3). Foundation members unable to attend the annual meeting in August or those wishing to see all of the other sites on the Legacy Tour, not included in the annual meeting program, can plan a special drive, flight, motorcoach or train trip to North Dakota for that purpose.

Legacy Tour is the first tour offering travelers to Glacier National Park and the Pacific Northwest a chance to take a side trip to the intriguing historic sites of the two Dakotas. Much of the Lewis and Clark Trail will be experienced and the Lewis and Clark saga promoted by this tour.

Amtrak passengers taking the Legacy Tour will leave the train at Williston, tour Fort Union and the Theodore Roosevelt National Park with an overnight stay at Medora, travel to the Black Hills and Mount Rushmore and return to North Dakota for a river cruise on the Far West at Bismarck, a visit to Fort Lincoln and the Heritage Center, then on to Lake Sakakawea and eventually to Minot where the visitor will reboard Amtrak for their trips east or west.

North Dakota officials feel that the best way to discover the spirit of America’s western history is to experience it firsthand. Thus the Legacy Tour was created to bring visitors to historic sites so that they may authentically interpret key events in history...the travels of Lewis and Clark...the emergence of free enterprise and the fur trade...the arrival of the military to guard western expansion and the railroad...the pioneer cattle ranchers...the great dam builders...and today’s engineers and scientists in the coal and oil fields.

North Dakota is rich in history, indeed some of the key events in American history occurred there. And in one convenient area, hundreds of years of history can be relived. The Theodore Roosevelt National Park, the Knife River Indian Villages, Fort Union and Fort Buford are tied together in this tour package so that visitors can easily and conveniently travel and experience the many historic events of the Old West.

Information about the tour can be obtained from Jim Fuglie, Director, Tourism and Promotion Division, State Capitol, Bismarck, ND 58505.
A day on the Lewis and Clark Trail in pursuit of Lemhi Pass

NOTE: The determination of Foundation member F. Earl Gresswell of Albuquerque, N.M. to reach Lemhi Pass, as related in the following story, brings to mind the Foundation's 1981 annual meeting, which promised attendees a visit to Lemhi Pass. The evening before the scheduled trip over the pass, a rumor was started among the people that there would be no visit to this historical point because the large commercial buses wouldn't be able to negotiate the narrow road and hairpin curves. It was then that the real significance of this site to Lewis and Clark buffs began to surface. One person wanted to charter a plane back to Helena to get his car; another was going to rent a car in Dillon; others, in a desperate attempt to somehow turn the tables, pretended that they only attended the meeting to see Lemhi Pass. The group did make it over the pass in school buses, but the whole experience was a great expression of the historical interest that is rightly placed on Lemhi Pass. Gresswell's story is yet another expression of that interest.

by F. EARL GRESSWELL

Finishing breakfast, I opened the door of our motel room. Swirling snow momentarily blinded me. Our return trip to Lemhi Pass might have to be delayed. The previous day had been partly cloudy as my wife and I headed south through the Bitterroot Valley. New fallen snow was not part of our plan. It had been five years since we had driven over the rutted, winding, single-lane dirt road to Lemhi Pass; it was my initiation to the world of Lewis and Clark.

My son had given me a copy of the Lewis and Clark journals by Bernard DeVoto, and upon completion, the dream of following the trail never left. On our first visit I was drawn by the words engraved in wood on a roadside marker. "We have spent so many toilsome days and nights but soon a passage over these mountains..."
will bring us to the Columbia River."
Not quite so. The Lewis and Clark party reached the Salmon River—impossible to navigate—hundreds of miles short of their goal.

The image of that poignant marker stayed with me. I had to have a picture to augment a planned slide presentation at the University of New Mexico.

Local inquiry indicated that passage over the pass in a two-wheel-drive vehicle was not appropriate—it appeared ill-advise. With partially clearing weather, we decided to return north to Chief Joseph Pass, east on Highway 43 and south to Dillon.

This route would give us an opportunity to approach Lemhi Pass from the east.

As we headed north, falling snow could be seen in the Bitterroots. The eastern horizon, less threatening, beckoned us on. As we neared Chief Joseph Pass, two signs vied for our attention. First was "The Big Hole Battlefield National Monument." Who of us has not been attracted by meadows or "holes" among our vast forested areas? Perhaps it was a trapper who gave this valley its name, "Big Hole." Second, a marker noted that Clark and his party had camped in the Big Hole Valley July 7, 1806. They had completed the crossing of the Continental Divide via present Gibbon Pass.

As we drove through Big Hole Valley, the weather was mixed, snow flurries were clearing as we arrived in Wisdom, Montana. We continued south on Highway 278, by way of the Big Hole and Badger passes. It was mid-afternoon when we ate lunch at Dillon. Fortunately, we travel with a sack of "Grumblies" to ward off a condition known to cause Marie, normally a very patient lady, to grumble about a delayed lunch.

Following lunch, we headed for Lemhi Pass. The afternoon was fast approaching meltdown as we started up the muddy, slippery trail. Further travel appeared imprudent. Turning around I stopped the car and decided to walk up the trail for a mile or two. With no marker in sight, I returned. Passing a ranch house, we continued to the end of the washboard road and, finally, the paved road leading back to Dillon.

Our trip to photograph the elusive marker appeared terminal. As I stopped I noticed, parked at the corner, a lady in a four-wheel-drive Wagoneer. In desperation, I cranked down the window, explained my mission and asked if she could take me over the pass. "Certainly," was the prompt reply. My patron asked that we await her return as she was expecting her daughter on the school bus.

As we sat in the ranch yard, the rancher's son drove up in his four-wheel-drive truck saying that he was to take me up Lemhi Pass. Assuring my companion that I'd be back "in 20 minutes" (a poor estimate of time as it turned out), I jumped in beside the young driver and we bounded over the pass. Topping a hill, we noticed that steers were about to be loaded on a cattle truck... the operation was in trouble; some of the steers were about to break loose. Sensing a need to help, my young friend jumped out, leaving the motor running.

Sometime later, the setting sun and my plans were slowly sinking. Returning, my driver promptly wheeled me up the slippery pass. You're right, the marker remained unlocated but all was not lost. I managed a picture of two other trail markers. However, upon my return to the ranch yard and our car, my reception was rather chilly and it was some time before a thaw was effected.

**CORRECTIONS**

There are four corrections that should be noted in the November 1987 issue of WPO: On page 8, George Drewyer was inadvertently identified as a private on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In fact Drewyer was not one of the military personnel. He was hired as a civilian to serve primarily as an interpreter and hunter.

In the article on "only one small trout" the word "herony" should have read "heronry."

A line is missing from the Dwight Garrison biographical information on page 11. Dwight is a retired electrical engineer, not retired from the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation as the article might imply.

The artist identified as "Tom Mix Stanley" under the illustration on page 25 should read "John Mix Stanley."

If you should notice any substantive errors in the articles in WPO, it would be appreciated if you'd bring them to the attention of the editor.
Foreign subscription rates increased

The Publications Committee has investigated the foreign postage rates with the U.S. Postal Service and found that other than domestic memberships, the following additional postage charges should be assessed predicated on a mailing weight of 6 oz. each mailing:

In addition to the current membership dues structure:

- $5.00/year will be assessed for members residing in Canada (four issues mailed via postage classed as: "Surface Rate—Regular Printed Matter").
- $10.00/year will be assessed for members residing in Europe (four issues mailed via postage classed as "Air Rate—Printed Matter").
- $12.00/year will be assessed for members residing in Australia/New Zealand (four issues mailed via postage classed as "Air Rate—Printed Matter").

Example: The total charge will be $30.00 for a one-year [$25.00] "Sustaining Membership" and subscription to We Proceeded On for an individual residing in Canada. Included is the [$5.00] additional mailing charge.

Example: The total charge will be $25.00 for a one-year [$15.00] "General Membership" and subscription to We Proceeded On for an individual residing in The Netherlands [Europe]. Included is the [$10.00] additional mailing charge.

Example: The total charge will be $78.50 for a three-year [$42.50] "General Membership" and subscription to We Proceeded On for an individual residing in Australia. Included is the [$36.00] additional mailing charge (three years at $12.00/year).

President's message

Continued from page 2

bership at large is most welcome.

The Sakakawea chapter is continuing to develop and refine their plans for the Foundation's 20th Annual Meeting during August in Bismarck, N.D., as described further in this issue.

I wish to convey my condolences to the family and close friends concerning the passing of Donald Jackson.

His contributions to the awareness and enjoyment of the Lewis and Clark saga are immeasurable. He will be missed by all of us.

Please be advised that I stand ready to respond to any member of the Foundation who has some matter of interest in our work, and will see that it receives proper consideration from myself or from an appropriate committee.

-H. John Montague
President

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Lewis and Clark Historic Site in Illinois is at last certified to be the starting point of the Lewis and Clark Trail,

WHEREAS, President Jefferson in 1803 suggested that winter quarters be established on the east bank of the Mississippi River to avoid offending foreign governments,

WHEREAS, the five-month encampment opposite the mouth of the Missouri River to accumulate supplies and train the men was an essential part of the history of the expedition,

WHEREAS, the land at the Illinois Lewis and Clark Historic Site is already owned by the Federal Government,

AND WHEREAS, the Site grounds, when properly improved, will be an ideal historical attraction to supplement the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., hereby goes on record in full approval of, and urgently requests action toward, a plan for:

a) Elevation of the Site above flood level with cooperation of Corps of Engineers,

b) Construction of a visitors' center comparable to the one at Fort Clatsop by the National Park Service at this Site,

c) Reconstruction of Camp Du Bois by the National Park Service at this Site along with replicas of the keelboat and the two piroques,

d) Cooperation by appropriate governmental bodies and agencies to achieve this plan.

Approved, for the Officers and the Board of Directors of The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

H. John Montague, President

Date: November 23, 1987

His contributions to the awareness and enjoyment of the Lewis and Clark saga are immeasurable. He will be missed by all of us.

Please be advised that I stand ready to respond to any member of the Foundation who has some matter of interest in our work, and will see that it receives proper consideration from myself or from an appropriate committee.

-H. John Montague
President
LEWIS AND CLARK EXPLORE
THE NORTHWEST AGAIN

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson commissioned Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the Northwest Territory and find a gateway to the Pacific Coast.

Millions of words have been written about the Lewis and Clark expedition, but few dramas.

Now audiences throughout the Northwest can relive that journey by trekking along with Blanche Harding, well-known Montana puppeteer, and her marionette re-creations of those brave and curious souls.

Mrs. Harding has presented puppet and marionette performances with a variety of story lines throughout the Northwest over the past 25 years. Formerly a teacher of history and of art, she has long been interested in the tales of the Lewis and Clark exploration and the settlement of the Northwest region—much of which celebrates its centennial during the years of 1989 and 1990.

She has been assisted in the preparation of the script for the show by Foundation director and Montana historian, Dr. Harry Fritz of the University of Montana.

Scenic re-creations have been produced with the assistance of countless slide photographs of actual sites along the Lewis and Clark Trail—many having come from dedicated members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Sets and technical assistance for the production were designed and constructed by James Caron, executive producer of the Missoula Children's Theatre.

Members of the Port Polson Players, a community theater group of professional and amateur actors, have provided the taped narrative and score for the show.

Harding's hand-carved, jointed marionettes, dressed in hand-fashioned, historically authentic costumes, will lead their audiences through the difficult adventures along the trail. They will meet and negotiate with native American tribal leaders, cope with the rugged terrain and weather of the Rocky Mountains and face the difficulties of living forever out of the materials and supplies carried on the backs of man and animal and hunted or bartered along the way.

Devised and performed for older students and adult groups, the Lewis and Clark Adventures will serve to whet the audience's appetite for further knowledge of these exciting early days of Western history. The production is particularly appropriate for statehood centennial celebrations.

Community groups might sponsor a performance or series of performances as fund-raising efforts to support other local centennial activities. The program is suitable for service clubs, PTAs, libraries, theaters and other community-based groups as well as state, regional and national conventions and conferences.

The show is licensed by the Montana Centennial Commission and has received funding from the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Journalist Paul Fugleberg of Polson, Mont., comments: "Blanche Harding must have some magical, magnetic ability. She has to have, because of her impact on all ages. From the opening scene of her puppet plays, she captures audience attention, holds it in the palm of her hand, and doesn’t let loose until the final curtain."

Bookings for the Lewis and Clark Adventures with Marionettes are being handled by the company's manager, Pat Simmons, who can be reached by phone (406) 251-4255 or by mail (4705 23rd Ave., Missoula, MT 59803). Reduced rates are available for more than one performance at a site. The fee for one performance is $500, plus lodging for two puppeteers.
Missouri trail groups issue newsletter

In November 1987, the Lewis and Clark Nature Trail Foundation and the Katy-Mo River Trail Foundation began publishing KATY TRAIL, a monthly newsletter. The two Missouri groups are dedicated to the pursuance of converting the abandoned Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad right-of-way between the St. Louis Metropolitan area and Sedalia into a Lewis and Clark nature trail. The newsletter is designed to keep members and coalition organizations informed on matters relative to the development of the Katy Trail (see WPO Vol. 13, Nos. 2 and 3).

ANN ROGERS L&C VIGNETTES

Each issue of KATY TRAIL features a Lewis and Clark Expedition vignette by Ann Rogers, author of Lewis and Clark in Missouri. In the Dec. 13 issue (Vol. 1, No. 2), Ann writes: "In future columns I'll show in detail what the journalists of the Expedition wrote about Missouri's rivers and streams, prairies and forests, animals and birds. Seeing Missouri through their eyes should help all of us to appreciate even more the natural and historical treasure we have in a trail which follows the river traveled by Lewis and Clark."

A VISIT TO THE FOX RIVER TRAIL

Another article in the December issue tells of the recent trip by members of the Katy-Missouri River Trail Coalition along with the mayor and other city officials of St. Charles, Missouri to visit the city of St. Charles, Illinois for a tour of the Fox River Trail. "The purpose of the trip," according to the article, "was to see firsthand that a trail and a train could coexist." The conclusion of the Missouri group was that the two worked in harmony, there appeared to be no problem with security along the trail and that the neighboring property owners who originally opposed the development of the Trail have now accepted it.

BOONVILLE TRANSFER

KATY TRAIL further reports that on November 10, 1987, the state of Missouri bought 46 miles of the proposed KATY Trail, a section which will run through Howard and Pettis counties. The money for the purchase was donated by Edward D. Jones, a stockbroker from St. Louis.

The state plans to develop two 30-mile sections into pilot hiking-biking trails. One section will run from Macon to Marthasville, the other from Jefferson City to Rocheport. According to the article, Missouri plans to eventually own the entire trail.

Individuals and organizations interested in learning more about the Rails-to-Trails conversion of the MKT railroad right-of-way, and about the KATY TRAIL newsletter, can write to either of the following addresses: KATY-MO River Trail Coalition, 1264 Sunset Drive, Columbia, MO 65203; or L&C Nature Trail Foundation, 2728 South Second Street, St. Louis, MO 63118.

Editing L&C journals progressing steadily, sales better than expected

Gary E. Moulton, editor of the Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, sends the following update on the progress of the new edition of the journals.

The editing of the journals goes along quite steadily. Volume 5, which takes the party from Three Forks of the Missouri to the Cascades of the Columbia (July 28-November 1, 1805), may be in print by the time of the annual meeting in Bismarck in August. Volume 6, carrying the Corps through the winter of 1805-1806 at Fort Clatsop (November 2, 1805-March 22, 1806), will be turned in to the press about March 1988.

Due to better-than-expected sales, the press looks to start reprinting volume 2 (August 30, 1803-August 24, 1804); only 54 copies of the 1,538 printed remain. Volumes 3 (August 25, 1804-April 6, 1805) and 4 (April 7-July 27, 1805) also may be reprinted in the near future: only 266 copies of the 1,511 printed of volume 3 remain; and 485 of the 1,520 printed of volume 4 are left.

Volumes 7 and 8 comprise the last books of Lewis and Clark's journals; the final volumes will cover the enlisted men's diaries and the natural history volume.
Sub-committee hears testimony regarding L&C visitor center

On October 20, Montana Governor Ted Schwinden testified before the U.S. House Interior Committee's National Parks and Public Lands Subcommittee on behalf of a bill designating the Giant Springs area near Great Falls, Montana as a national historic site with an interpretive center. Joining the governor with testimony were Marcia Staigmiller, Dick Martin, Bob Bivens, and Mike Labroila, all of Great Falls, and Foundation past president Arlen J. Large of Washington, D.C., Lewis and Clark author John Logan Allen of Connecticut, and Foundation director Ray Bruen of Missouri. The bill (HR 1982) was introduced into the House by Montana's Eastern District Congressman Ron Marlenee.

According to the report from the Great Falls contingent, "The mood is upbeat and the subcommittee was very responsive to our testimony. There were four congressmen in attendance including sub-committee Chairman Bruce Vento and Congressman Marlenee."

In 1984, the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation passed a resolution which recognized the significance of establishing a national Lewis and Clark historical center in the general area of the Great Falls of the Missouri River. In that same year Congressman Marlenee first introduced a bill which identified the Giant Springs site for the interpretive center.

Marlenee's current bill recognizes the significance and development of the Lewis and Clark sites at both ends of the trail, and states that "the historic significance of the travels of Lewis and Clark on the High Plains and their portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri requires additional recognition and interpretation."
The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish an interpretive center upon land granted by the state of Montana in the area of Giant Springs State Park. Furthermore, the bill would authorize the appropriation of "not more than $5,000,000 for the construction of the ...Center, and for other purposes."

It also provides for the encouragement of the Secretary of the Interior "to develop, in conjunction with the State of Montana, a cooperative management plan for the entire Giant Springs Park which will enhance the general public's opportunity to use and enjoy the interpretive center as well as the nearby historical sites, and other State and Federal lands."

In the October edition of their newsletter, the Great Falls Chapter of the Foundation sent "Special thanks to everyone who wrote letters, pumped flesh, submitted written testimony and particularly Jim Large who not only presented terrific testimony but hosted our delegation in Washington and provided all the logistical support anyone could ask for."

Special holiday programs at Fort Clatsop

Fort Clatsop National Memorial conducted special programs during the holidays, according to Superintendent Franklin C. Walker. Lasting from Dec. 26 to Jan. 3, the activities revolved around the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805-06.

"This was the ideal time to commemorate the explorers and their three-month stay at Fort Clatsop," said Walker. "We were closed on Christmas day. But the following week gave visitors a chance to see how the Expedition lived here during their winter encampment."
The reconstructed Fort Clatsop was open with special displays from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Flintlock demonstrations were held at 1:30 and 3:30 p.m., and a program on life at the fort in 1805-06 at 2:30 p.m. A park ranger was available to answer questions.

Winter hours of the memorial's visitor center remain from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. A half-hour film, "The Journals of Lewis and Clark," is shown on the hour. In addition, a brief slide presentation on Fort Clatsop is shown on visitor request.

There is no admission charge to Fort Clatsop until April, when the park resumes its regular spring programs.

A unit of the National Park Service, Fort Clatsop National Memorial is located south of Astoria, three miles off U.S. Highway 101. For further information, call (503) 861-2471.
Washington seeks volunteers, runners for L&C "Preview Run"

Entry forms and applications are available for individuals interested in running or volunteering to help with Washington's 1988 "Preview Run," a prelude to and a test for the 1989 Washington Centennial Lewis and Clark Trail Run.

Hundreds of volunteers are needed for the April 16-17 event. Training sessions for certain assignments will be held in March.

In 1989, teams will run completely across the state of Washington along the Lewis and Clark Trail from Clarkston to Cape Disappointment, a distance of 490 miles in eight TREKS. Relay teams of ten runners (in some divisions, 1-8 runners) will run a 50-75 mile TREK each day. An option will be to run only one selected TREK as a RUN TEAM.

In the 1988 Preview Run, runners will cover two of the eight TREKS: V and VI. TREK V will commence at Maryhill State Park on Saturday, April 16, at staggered starting times between 7 and 8 a.m., and will finish before dark at Stevenson Fairgrounds. TREK VI will start at Stevenson on Sunday, April 17 (with the same staggered starting times), and will finish before dark at Clark County Fairgrounds. There will be nine exchange points within each TREK, at approximately 7-mile intervals.

The volunteers will be needed at Maryhill, Stevenson, Clark County fairgrounds, and at the eighteen exchange points along the route of the two TREKS to ensure a successful Preview Run. Here is an opportunity to be a volunteer, and to join in the fun and excitement of the race.

Runners are asked to have their entry forms postmarked no later than February 29, 1988.

Runners may receive an entry form by writing: Lewis and Clark Trail Run, c/o Rex Derr, 3324 28th Avenue SE, Olympia, WA 98501.

Volunteers should send their requests for application forms to: Volunteer Coordinator, 7150 Cleanwater Lane, Olympia, WA 98504-5711.

A REPORT FROM THE HEADWATERS CHAPTER

The Headwaters Chapter (Bozeman, Montana) reports an eventful autumn and early winter schedule. On Saturday, September 26, Chapter President Jack Taylor, with help from members Warren McGee and Grace Bates, led an expedition to southwest Montana. In anticipation of the chapter's hosting the national meeting in 1989, and just for the fun of it, they scouted Jefferson Canyon, Beaverhead Rock, Clark's Lookout, Rattlesnake Cliffs, Shoshone Cove and Lemhi Pass.

"It was cold and windy at the 7000-foot Pass," Taylor reports, "but we were delighted to see a moose drinking from the 'rivulet' McNeal was so elated to beseide 182 years earlier."

The chapter's October 6 meeting program included a review of the national meeting in Billings last August, as well as the first in a planned series of talks tracing the great expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific and return. This segment, by Dr. Taylor, dealt with the pre-trip planning and the shakedown winter at Camp DuBois.

On December 7, Chapter Secretary Cheryl Farmer continued the travel narrative with a discussion of the journey from Camp DuBois to the Platte River/Council Bluffs area.

Future programs planned for the chapter meetings will cover the Louisiana Purchase and the Indian interactions of the Expedition.

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 ($15) 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 2.
In the past few days the title of one of Don's essays has come to my mind again and again. "What I Did for Love" was his banquet address to the Western History Association in 1981. That talk was vintage Jackson—graceful, witty, and gently learned. And as always he asked the right question: What did Donald Jackson do for love? The first answer seems as close as the library shelf. Don's long, fruitful career as an historian of the American West was and remains the visible sign of that love. The titles of his books are landmarks in our understanding of this nation's western heritage. The Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the Journals of Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the Expeditions of John Charles Fremont, and the first four volumes of the new George Washington Papers—these remind us of Donald Jackson, the consummate documentary editor. Donald once described himself as a restorer of the works of others. His mission, his passion was to peel away years of abuse and neglect to reveal masterpieces from our past. He did that restoring with a painstaking attention to detail and an abiding respect for the integrity of the past. And in the process, Don revitalized the study of early western exploration. Don gave us the faces of our past bright with the glow of adventure and discovery. But he did more than polish and explain the words of others. In wonderful books like Thomas Jefferson and the Stony Mountains, Valley Men, and Voyages of the Steamboat Yellow Stone, Don illuminated fragments of the West forgotten in the abyss of time. His most recent book, Among the Sleeping Giants, published just a few weeks ago by his beloved University of Illinois Press, is yet another testimony to that lifelong love affair with the West.

But what Donald Jackson did for love was more personal, more enduring than words in print. The man in Jim Needham's sensitive portrait was and is more than a list of books, essays, and honors. What Don did for love was to give us himself—those lasting values that he exemplified by his life and in his work. If the books of Don's own self could have titles, they might read: Dedication, Friendship, Enthusiasm, and Unfailing Courage. There was dedication. Don had a rock solid commitment to learning and the life of the mind. And there was dedication to institutions like Iowa State University, the University of Iowa, the University of Illinois Press, the University of Virginia, the Association for Documentary Editing, the Western History Association, and the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. There was friendship—the friendship that has brought us all here. Don gave his friendship unstintingly, openly, gladly, without reservation. He spent his life shepherding us, nurturing us, teaching us. He invited us into his spacious mind and called us friends.

There was enthusiasm. Don believed that life was enriched by enthusiasms, avocations, hobbies. He delighted in the history of printing, the beauty of microscopic crystals, the textures of exotic woods, the stories behind ancient coins, and the subtle images of photography. And there was the ocean. There was always something faintly nautical about Don. Like so many of Iowa's landlocked sons, Don loved the sea. After his brother Robert died on the Arizona at Pearl Harbor, Don enlisted in the Navy, became an intelligence officer, and served at Bougainville in the South Pacific. He never lost a farm boy's fascination for blue water and salt spray. Those passions, those enthusiasms brightened his life and he was eager to share them with us. And finally, there was unfailing courage. We discover ourselves in the face of adversity. The last ten years of Don's life proved a catalogue of anguish. How he and Cathie and their sons Robert and Mark confronted those trials is a lesson in courage—that special grace under fire. Don studied his illness as he had studied his cherished explorers. He mastered its chemical complexities as he had mastered the most crooked and faded handwriting. He fought fear with knowledge. In that terrible struggle between panic and courage Don was the victor. Those ten years of pain were a decade of remarkable creativity. He wrote four books in that time, books that quickened our minds and gave him hope for each day. And in all of this, Don filled the lives of his friends with good cheer,
Clark, Ohio Magazine at 1985 Velma Ave., Columbus, OH 43211-2497.

Foundation member Stephen E. Ambrose has done a fine job of introducing the readers of TIMELINE to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. As he describes it, the article "is a sales pitch from an enthusiast who wants you to read the journals and make some excursions into Lewis and Clark country."

Ambrose, described by the editor as a "multifaceted and very busy historian," is professor of history at the University of New Orleans. In this "review" Ambrose relates his own indoctrination and experiences in the world of Lewis and Clark.

He briefly describes the journal writings of the two captains, using samples of their prose. He also introduces the reader to various aspects of the Expedition by referring to some of the aspect books that have been written and mentions other aspects that need to be written about.

The article is illustrated with six interesting (though crude and inaccurate) illustrations which were used in an 1847 edition of Sergeant Patrick Gass's journal. These fascinating line drawings are the property of the Ohio Historical Society.

In a special note, the editors of TIMELINE have graciously recommended the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation for those interested in Lewis and Clark.

In Memoriam  Continued from page 25

sound advice, and great warmth.

These are the things Donald Jackson did for love. How shall we return that love? Don would have us prize those values he prized. He would send us out to plow straight furrows, to revel in good food, to delight in sweet music, to wonder in painting, to attend to truth and liberty, to care for words, and to feed the fires of friendship. We are all bound together now by ties of grief and loss. Don would respect those feelings but now he would want us to move slowly from mourning to celebrating. What he did for love is what he would want us to do for love. He would want us to celebrate good words and good lives and good friends.

Let me conclude with something Don shared with me not long ago. More than fifty years ago this spring, Dean Jackson's boy Donald got off the plow, sat under a tree, and imagined what he might become. Butcher, novelist, taxidermist, county agent, journalist—all that and more drifted through his mind. The dreams that touched on words and writing came true. Those dreams molded his life. The dreams he shared with us will forever shape ours. Because Donald Jackson passed our way we are a little stronger, a little brighter, a little braver. Rest easy, sailor. This is safe harbor. This is the home port.

The preceding eulogy was delivered at Donald Jackson's funeral in Glenwood, Iowa on December 14, 1987.

Donald Jackson was born in Glenwood, Iowa June 10, 1919. He received his undergraduate degree from Iowa State University in 1942. He served as an intelligence officer in the U.S. Navy, serving in the South Pacific 1943-46.

In 1948 he received his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa. In that same year, he became editor of the University of Illinois Press, a position he held until 1968. For the next ten years he served as editor of the "Papers of George Washington" at the University of Virginia.

In 1978, Don retired to Colorado Springs where he remained until his death December 9, 1987.

Don received the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement in 1974, as well as a number of other awards and honors from scholarly institutions. An article for WPO titled "Donald Jackson: An Appreciation" is forthcoming. Tributes to Don will be published in the May issue of WPO.
A review of FAR HORIZONS  
Which Way to the ‘Corner Mailbox’?
by Robert E. Lange

Long-time Lewis and Clark enthusiasts may recall the 1955 movie produced by Paramount and titled The Far Horizons, a defective and typically Hollywood distortion of historical truth about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

More recently, attendees at the Foundation’s 19th (August 1987) annual meeting had the opportunity to view the movie. Its showing was an extracurricular event scheduled as a humorous exploitation of just how bad the moviemakers can be. Scheduled as “Tuesday Night at the Movies,” the screening of the film followed several L. and C. pertinent and serious movie and slide presentations programmed for the Tuesday (August 4) buffet dinner. Arrangements for the event were a project undertaken by the Foundation’s Young Adults Committee.

Dedicated students of the great exploration have expounded as to the terrible distortions presented by the movie. I recall Foundation past president “Frenchy” Chuinard calling for “the emesis basin” following his first and only viewing of the movie. From my collection of magazine and newspaper clippings I submit the review the movie received in the “Cinema” section of the June 6, 1955, edition of Time magazine. The magazine’s critique is humorous too, and what follows is an unabridged transcript of their appraisal of The Far Horizons:

The Far Horizons [Paramount]. The Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Northwest in 1804-1806 is one of the most remarkable in the history of exploration. Its two leaders took a party of some several dozen men, a woman and a child through thousands of miles of virgin wilderness inhabited by hostile tribes. At the end of three years of hazardous journeying there had been only one death in the party—from a ruptured appendix—and but one scuffle with the Indians (two redmen were killed in an attempt at horse stealing).

The very qualities that made Meriwether Lewis and William Clark great explorers—coolheadedness, caution, and iron self-discipline—are precisely the ones that the moviemakers have thrown out the window. The Lewis and Clark for Far Horizons (Fred McMurray and Charlton Heston) are Hollywoodized into a pair of buffoons who would have trouble finding the corner mailbox. History records that Sacajawea, the expedition’s Indian interpreter, was one of the wives of a French guide and the mother of his son. Hollywood knows better: actually she was unmarried Donna Reed, a high-fashion pulse-thumper turned out in beautifully tailored buckskins. Heston finds her a tasty dish even if her name is too much for him to master: he calls her “Janie” for short and proposes marriage. For all its duels with knives, wild Indian attacks and synthetic quarrels between the leaders, Horizons ends by creating the one effect the producers were presumably trying to avoid: unadulterated dullness.

REMINDER

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, Form 3576)—it will save the Foundation money as well as administration time.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9

Tour up Missouri River ND Highway 1804 to Fort Mandan replica, possibly State Historic Site markers — Buffalo stew by McLean County Historical Society — Cross Missouri River bridge — View strip mine and tour reclamation area, now farmland — Return to Bismarck on (part way) ND 1806 — Dinner with speaker

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10

Business meeting, brief board meeting — Visit Fort Abraham Lincoln, south of Mandan — Tour replica of George Custer home as it was when he left for Battle of Little Big Horn — View earth lodges at Slant Indian Village (abandoned before 1804) — Tour Fort Lincoln state museum and view numerous displays of earthlodge furnishings and Custer-7th Cavalry articles — Lunch along the Heart River by junction with Missouri (campsite Oct. 20, 1804. Saw tracks of Grizzly bear) — Visit North Dakota State Heritage Center museum, bronze Indian busts, special display — Alternate: ride on Far West sternwheel riverboat — Banquet: speaker James Ronda, author Lewis and Clark Among the Indians

OPTIONAL ADD-ON DAY

Seminar on increasing signage along the L and C Trail — Learn how North Dakota accomplished having 27 certified sites under NPS National Historic Trail — Special opportunity for people interested in tourism, highways, park service, local sites

This day is sponsored by Sakakawea Chapter and state departments of Tourism, Parks and Recreation, etc. in cooperation with the National Park Service

A more detailed program will appear in the May issue of WPO. Foundation members will receive invitations and application forms along with a packet of information this spring.

Preserving the legacy of Lewis and Clark

A workshop on utilizing public/private partnerships to establish the National Historic Trail

As an add-on day to the Foundation’s 20th annual meeting, a workshop will be presented by the National Park Service on Thursday, August 11 at the Kirkwood Motor Inn in Bismarck. The one-day workshop will provide an overview of the origin and history of the National Trails System, how the Lewis and Clark National Trail fits into that system, and how Federal, State, local and private interests can participate in the development and management of the trail.

North Dakota is presently in the process of certifying 26 sites along the National Historic Trail. These sites will all be completed with interpretive signs in time for the August convention. This project has been a public/private partnership between the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Trail Council (public) and the Sakakawea Chapter of the National Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation (private).

Fort Mandan, situated in central North Dakota, was the first site in the nation to receive certification by the National Park Service as a part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.
FIFTEEN YEARS AGO
FIFTH ANNUAL FOUNDATION MEETING
St. Louis, Missouri
August 1973

Thirty-five members were registered for the Foundation's 5th annual meeting in St. Louis, August 1973. Membership that year numbered about one hundred. (In fifteen years we've grown to a membership of about thirteen hundred.)

Excessive temperatures (over 100°) and high humidity reduced the number of individuals who joined the excursion to the Bellefontaine Cemetery where the photograph below was taken.

Members and guests at the William Clark Monument
Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri

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Front Row, left to right: "Wolf River Bob" (Kansas); Burris's Son; 1972-73 Foundation President Lynn Burris (Kansas); E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard (Oregon); Fritzy Chuinard (Oregon); the late E.E. "Boo" MacGilvra (Montana); Jean Tyree Hamilton (Missouri); the late Mary Werner (Montana); Wilbur P. Werner (Montana); unidentified individual to the rear of the Werners; the late Wm. Clark Adreon (Missouri);

Irving W. Anderson (Oregon).

Back Row, left to right; Mrs. Burris (Kansas); Robert E. Lange (Oregon); Richard Clifton (Washington State); Ralph H. Rudeen (Washington State); unidentified individual; the late Edward "Gus" Budde (Missouri); unidentified individual.
South Dakota considers L&C Trail run

The South Dakota Centennial Commission is exploring a Lewis and Clark run along the Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa to the North Dakota border during the summer of 1989. The principle behind the run is that teams of runners will follow a route tracing the 1804 journey of Lewis and Clark up the Missouri River. The teams (consisting of ten runners/team) will, in relay fashion, cover between 50-70 miles/day. At this pace, the run is anticipated to take approximately six days.

The Prairie Striders (a South Dakota running organization) has been contacted about the feasibility of the project and they are very positive about the run becoming a reality.

It is the hope of the South Dakota Centennial Commission that the states of North Dakota, Montana and Idaho will also join South Dakota and Washington in their Lewis and Clark Trail runs.

Anyone interested in South Dakota's Run should contact Greg Dean, Statewide Projects and Special Events Coordinator, South Dakota Centennial Commission, Capitol Building, Pierre, SD 57501-2294.

Montana plans run

Ella Mae Howard of Great Falls, Montana is working on plans for a statewide Lewis and Clark Trail run as a Montana centennial (1989) project, according to information in the December newsletter of the Portage Route Chapter.

Howard, an accomplished runner, organized the first annual Great Falls Lewis and Clark run last July.

Those interested in the Montana run should write Ella Mae Howard, 1904 4th St. NW, Great Falls, MT 59404.

Fritz accepts WPO book review editor appointment

Harry Fritz, a director of the Foundation and professor of history at the University of Montana, has agreed to serve as Book Review Editor for We Proceeded On. He is compiling a list of potential reviewers of books on all aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, on other Jeffersonian explorations, on state historical studies, and on relevant works of science and society. If you are interested and qualified to offer our readers an analysis and explication of Lewis and Clark material, please send your name, address and literary references to: Harry W. Fritz, Department of History, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.
More about Nebraska
L&C marking

I enjoyed your article, "They Left Their Mark," in the most recent issue of "We Proceeded On." I became more interested in this subject 2 years ago when Ms. Ethel Liberty, an elderly Iowa Indian who lives near Rulo, Nebraska, contacted us to inquire how that community could become part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Eventually, I arranged for my assistant at that time, Bob Healy, to visit her.

She showed Bob two markers relating to Lewis and Clark. One is a standard State historical marker which references the expedition. The second was a bronze plaque on a stone which references a signature and date carved into a rock bluff by the explorers. According to a small bronze plate at the base of the stone, the monument was constructed in 1939 by the National Youth Administration, a defunct Depression-era agency. Apparently, it has been moved from its original location. Another bronze plate at the base of the rock refers to the erection of a bridge by Richardson County in 1939. The alleged marking of the two explorers was suspicious to me. I assumed it was apocryphal, but knew the acid test would be the journals.

To my surprise, Clark records in his journal entry for July 12, 1804, that he did carve his name and the date into a sandstone bluff on the "Lower Side" (downstream side in relation to the Missouri) of the Big Nemaha River. His draft and final entries differ as to whether it was one-half or one-quarter mile above the mouth of the river.

Obviously, then, there was at least one marking between St. Louis and the Mandans mentioned in the journals. But where is the inscription? Was it actually ever found? It is difficult to positively answer these questions. Ms. Liberty understands the inscription to be gone. One theory is that the bluff was undermined at one time and fell into the river. Another is that it was blasted away in connection with construction of a new county road bridge across the Big Nemaha River. This latter explanation seems likely, considering the reference on the stone monument to erection of a bridge. We made a brief attempt to trace the National Youth Administration and its records through its successors to see if we could determine more precisely the circumstances surrounding construction of the monument. We did not succeed in locating any source of records.

According to two newspaper article fragments (source and date unknown) sent to us by Ms. Liberty, the location of the inscription likely is or was on the property of Elias Bachman. The article states that the Indian markings which Clark likely referenced, or some of them, are still there. It also states that Bachman and "observers from the Nebraska State Historical Society" have failed to find Clark's name.

Is there reason to search further? It is difficult to determine. It is intriguing to contemplate that another authentic signature could yet be found. However, the location or fate of this inscription, like most others, may remain one of the never-to-be-solved mysteries associated with the expedition. We were told that Mr. Bachman is sensitive about other people coming onto his land.

Thanks for the interesting article. Continue your good work as editor and author.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Gilbert
Coordinator, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
ASSINIBOINE MEDICINE SIGN

Reminiscent of the age-old sign used by the Assiniboine medicine man in his ceremony to call to the buffalo. This sign above was erected on the prairie of northeastern Montana during the foundation's eleventh annual meeting (August 1929). The manner in which this sign was made used buffalo snouts and antlers to model the mountain goat, a sign used by early explorers to mark the trail to the upper Missouri in 1832-34.