FOUR BEARS WAR PARTY
Oil Painting by Vern Erickson
Courtesy Bismarck Gold and Silver Exchange, Bismarck, North Dakota
The continued growth of membership and the surfacing of new projects and goals for the Foundation indicate that a lot of teamwork will be required over the next few years and onward, continuing toward the bicentennial celebration of the Expedition in 2004-2006. The Foundation has been able to increase its annual cost for an editor from the $2,400 paid the previous editor to $5,000 for the current editor. The membership secretary receives the same $1,200 annual payment as has been paid for the past several years. Now, consideration is being given to have a paid executive secretary.

There is, however, still a great part of the Foundation’s day-to-day activities that must be accomplished by the voluntary efforts of its members. As the number and complexity of activities increase, so does the need for additional participation from the membership. If you have expertise in any of the standing or ad hoc committees and desire to serve, please contact Donald F. Nell, First Vice President,

(Continued on page 24)
PLAN TO ATTEND 20TH ANNUAL MEETING
August 7-10, 1988
Bismarck, North Dakota

The first several articles in this issue of WPO have been provided by our friends in North Dakota as a way of introducing us to the fascinating history of the area to be visited by the attendees of the Foundation’s 20th Annual Meeting.

The first article, a captivating story about the prehistoric Knife River Flint Quarry, is told by Stanley A. Ahler of the Department of Anthropology at the University of North Dakota. This account would have intrigued Captain Meriwether Lewis, who recorded with interest the Shoshones’ manufacture of stone instruments.

Those who plan to attend the annual meeting should certainly read “The Sakakawea (Awatixa) Village Site” by Erik Holland. Mr. Holland gives an account of everyday life in the Hidatsa Village where Toussaint Charbonneau and Sacagawea lived at the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The present site, with its age-old depressions in the ground marking the locations of long-gone earthlodges, will be visited by the meeting attendees.

For those not too well acquainted with the Expedition, a summary of Lewis and Clark activities during their stay among the Mandan and Hidatsa people is given to us by Alan R. Woolworth. As the author points out, the success of the Expedition’s continued journey to the ocean may well have depended on the preparations made while at Fort Mandan.

In the fourth article, Virgil Luyben sends a message to those coming to the annual meeting from the East: “Passport Not Needed to Get to Bismarck.” Capitalizing on the bicentennial commemoration of the U.S. Constitution, Luyden relates how the adoption of this historic document made possible our nation’s westward expansion.

Kade Haviland’s article, “A Dream About a Long Table,” gives us a behind-the-scene look at North Dakota’s annual outdoor drama, “The Corps of Discovery: Among the EarthLodge People.” This historically accurate and well-documented play will also be part of the Foundation’s annual meeting program. It is a portrayal of the Expedition’s August 1806 return visit to the Mandan/Hidatsa villages after spending the winter at the Pacific Ocean.

The name “Sakakawea” is a dialectic form of the compound Hidatsa word meaning Crow woman (loosely translated by Lewis and Clark as Bird Woman). The captains understood this to be the name of their young Shoshone interpreter. The common spelling of the name as found in the Lewis and Clark journals is of the dialectic form “Sacagawea.” The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation has chosen to adopt the dialectic form used most commonly by Lewis and Clark.

A BRIEF PREVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

Hosted by the Sakakawea Chapter of the Foundation, the August 7-10 meeting will be headquartered at the Kirkwood Motor Inn in Bismarck. Activities will begin with an opportunity for participants to meet and visit with authors, artists and other Lewis and Clark enthusiasts Sunday evening at a special buffet and reception.

Monday, August 8, lunch will be served at Lake

(Continued on page 24)
Knife River flint is truly North Dakota's first and most ancient export. For more than 10,000 years this valuable stone has been dug from the ground in quarries scattered west and south of the Missouri River in Dunn and Mercer counties. For one hundred centuries this stone has been one of the most valuable natural resources in middle reaches of the Missouri Valley, second only to the game animals and crops which sustained life itself. Knife River flint has been the technological foundation of all Indian cultures in the region.

Knife River flint is a glassy, translucent, coffee-colored stone which is easily flaked by a person with skills in flintknapping. The most ancient artifacts of Knife River flint are often weathered or "patinated" to an equally distinctive, mottled off-white color. The popularity and widespread use of Knife River flint can be attributed in part to its attractive appearance which made it a valuable trading material sought by peoples in distant lands (see boxed story on page 7). More practical considerations were important, as well. The flint was relatively abundant as hand-sized cobbles occurring in soft glacial deposits in western North Dakota. Knife River flint is exceptionally tough, easily flaked, yet holding a keen edge under heavy use.

The quarries where Knife River flint has been dug from the ground give testimony to the long and complex history of human cultural development throughout the northern plains. The significance of the quarries extends well beyond the Dakota region because this valuable resource served as a drawing point for cultures of all ages in a much larger geographic area. The quarry sites themselves dot the landscape and occur in several known groups or clusters in Dunn and Mercer Counties, North Dakota. The extent of these quarry complexes has only recently been documented by archeologists and geologists. The largest and best-known flint quarry cluster occurs along both sides of Spring Creek, east of the Killdeer Mountains, between the towns of Dodge and Dunn Center, North Dakota. Quarry complexes in Mercer County to the east are far less well known, but may be just as significant.

Two areas totaling about 10,000 acres in Dunn County have been studied and found to contain a nearly continuous distribution of archeological sites. These areas, near Dunn Center, have been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The quarries themselves appear as clusters of pits and depressions which pock the ground surface. Individual quarry pit depressions may today be

Archaeologist excavating debris next to a large stone used as an anvil in flintworking.

It is springtime in the year 8,251 B.C. The stone age hunter squats by the campfire and puts the finishing touches on another symmetrical, leaf-shaped stone tool made of Knife River flint. The camp is on a bench overlooking Spring Creek in what would be (10,140 years later) western North Dakota. To the south lies a low range of hills where the highest quality flint cobbles had been dug from the soft earth the day before.

The two dozen residents in the camp pack up their belongings and prepare to move on. The group includes experienced hunters, wives, a few elders, and several adolescents and younger children. Each hunter is also an expert craftsman, capable of fashioning beautifully delicate, knife-
10 to 60 feet in diameter and from a few inches to several feet in depth. Several dozen to several hundred of these pit features may be grouped together to form a single quarry site, and each quarry site may cover from one to one hundred acres. The flint once occurred naturally in these quarry locations as individual cobbles, usually flattish in shape and a few inches in length, scattered through sandy and gravelly sediments not far below the ground surface.

Limited excavations have been conducted by archaeologists at a few Knife River flint quarry sites. These excavations indicate that most quarrying occurred in vertical shafts or open irregular pits dug directly down or along hill slopes into rich deposits. Ancient quarry pits often extended more than ten feet deep below the present surface. One quarry shows evidence of deep, narrow vertical shafts connected to lateral, underground tunnels which followed out rich deposits. Many quarry deposits were exhausted of usable flint and were redug several times over the millennia. This indicates that through time, Knife River flint became scarce and more valuable as a basic resource, justifying reworking of old quarry spoils in search of overlooked deposits.

The flint quarry "complexes" actually contain several other kinds of sites in addition to the quarry pit locations. Some of these other sites in fact contain very important information about prehistoric cultures. Workshop sites are very common. These are places where the quarried flint was worked down into products for transport and trade out of the region. Campsites or habitation locations are also common; these are places where families, hunting bands, or larger groups resided. Some sites contain evidence of bison kills and butchering and other non-quarrying activities. Burial sites have been reported from within the quarry area.

The camp and workshop sites contain hearths with charcoal which can
be dated and other artifacts which help identify the cultures which used the quarries. Exotic, non-Knife River flint artifacts in all sites tell something of where the peoples travelled from or with what region of the continent trade connections had been developed. Most importantly, the flint workshops contain the refuse from manufacturing artifacts for both local use and for distant trade. Such sites can tell us about ancient economic, technological, social, and political systems, and how these systems linked cultures across the interior of the continent.

Present information suggests that the Knife River flint quarries were used most intensively during two major periods in prehistory. The earliest was during what archeologists call the Paleoindian period, about 8,000 to 11,500 years ago (see boxed story on page 4). This is a fascinating period in the prehistory of North America, a time when the Americas had just been widely settled by human populations for the first time, and a time when big game hunters stalked mammoth, mastodon, camel, and several varieties of extinct bison.

There are many mysteries about the workings of Paleoindian culture. One thing known for sure is that these people sought out the highest quality stones for the production of their finely crafted hunting tools, and that they transported these raw materials or finished tools over great distances through the interior of the continent. Knife River flint was one of the principal stones used in this period, and Paleoindian spear points made of Knife River flint have been found at distant locations such as a bison kill site in New Mexico and in an artifact cache in New York state. Because of this attraction to the Knife River flint source area, the flint quarries and related sites offer a better picture of Paleoindian culture than can be seen at any other single locality in the Northern Plains. Much of this information is yet to be retrieved from the flint quarry area through careful scientific investigation.

Knife River flint was again very intensively quarried and heavily used during what archeologists call the Late Plains Archaic period, about 1,500 to 3,000 years ago. During this time Knife River flint was the most popular stone in a broad region around the quarries, and an extensive redistribution or trading system moved the stone widely through this area.

Toward the end of this period very

It is late summer in the year A.D. 162. The setting is at a small village on the upland rim overlooking the Missouri River valley, just below the mouth of the Knife River in what is now central North Dakota. A contingent of a dozen traders, priests, and warriors from a land far to the southeast is just completing several days of meetings and ceremonies with the local village leaders. Important events have taken place. New knowledge of supernatural beings and other religious matters, important to the well-being of all people on earth, has been passed along from the powerful priests from the nation to the east. With this new knowledge, local spiritual leaders can help ensure survival in this sometimes harsh environment, and can better prepare their people for life in the world after death.

In return for this knowledge these trader-priests from the east will take with them about a dozen of the purest and largest pieces of Knife River flint to be found in the quarries west of the Missouri River. These large, flat slabs of Knife River flint measure up to 18 inches in length and ring like a bell when struck with another stone. Such large and exceptional flint cobbles have been carefully sought out in the diggings which go on every year.

Cache of Knife River flint cobbles found near the mouth of the Knife River, Mercer County.
complex and rich cultures also developed in the Illinois and Ohio River valleys in the lower midwest. The most complex of these, known as the Hopewell culture, is distinguished by an elaborate religious system marked by construction of large earthworks and burial mounds, and by a network for the procurement of exotic raw materials from the far-reaching parts of the continent. These raw materials were used for production of symbolic religious items and art objects that were used by the cultural leaders and which eventually found their way into burial tombs.

The local Indian cultures in the Dakotas, particularly that along the Missouri River which archaeologists call the "Sonota complex," were drawn into the sphere of religious influence emanating from the Ohio valley area. Knife River flint played a key part in the religious and trading linkages between these two areas. Exceptionally large artifacts of Knife River flint were placed with the dead in burial mounds scattered from North Dakota through Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio.

The study of quarrying and artifact production from Knife River flint in North Dakota can certainly help us understand the rise and fall of this early civilization in the Ohio Valley.

The Knife River flint quarries are one of the most significant archeological resources in all of North America. Yet the significance of such sites is often difficult for one to grasp. Collectively, the amount of human effort which went into the excavation of the quarries and procurement of the flint was greater than that expended on any single prehistoric public monument in North America north of Mexico. Yet this effort was spread over more than 10,000 years and was dispersed over sites covering many thousands of acres. The most concentrated locations for these efforts such as the quarry complexes along Spring Creek will contain the most complete record of past events. The information contained in such sites is equally as important as the record in the prominent earthlodge villages on the Missouri River or in the ancient ceremonial centers in the lower midwest.

Figures standing within a large quarry pit at the Benz Quarry.

at the flint quarries. They have been set aside by the local quarry workers in anticipation of the day when the eastern trader-priests would arrive.

Large amounts of flint are dug from the quarries each year, and old timers note that the larger and finer flint cobbles seem to be more and more difficult to find. Some of the quarried flint is destined for use by the people who reside and hunt near the quarries, but much is traded to peoples in adjoining territories in what is now Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, and Saskatchewan. The people in this region use the flint for everyday tools, spear points, knives, scrapers, and drills, because it is widely known as the best stone that can be found. And in the tradition handed down for many generations, a person's most useful belongings, including their best tools of Knife River flint, are buried with the dead beneath the earthen mounds which dot the hills along the Missouri.

The foreign trader-priests will use their cargo of Knife River flint in a much different way. Earlier that summer the trading party had been to Wyoming to procure obsidian, a black volcanic glass, and teeth of the great grizzly bear. From Knife River they will wend their way through what are now Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, finally arriving at their home settlement on the Scioto River in southern Ohio, completing a round-trip journey of more than 3,000 miles. The Ohio community is a bustling trade and religious center. There, the flint cobbles will be turned over to the high priest and chieftain who had sponsored the trading mission. He will pass the cobbles to his master flint knapper, whose skills at chipping stone are unsurpassed in all of the Ohio valley. The flint cobbles will be annealed with heat to make them yet darker and more glassy. Then each cobbles will be painstakingly flaked into an exceptionally large and thin bifacial blade. Mistakes will be made, with several cobbles ruined by heat and fracture. Several beautifully finished specimens, unlike anything ever made before, will be completed, attached to staffs, and presented to the chieftain-priest. The chieftain will frequently display these oversized, symbolic spears and lances in public religious ceremonies, along with many other objects made of exotic raw materials from distant corners of the continent. In this way, the powerful high priest of the Ohio Hopewell culture will demonstrate his political and spiritual control over the known universe. Upon his death, these material symbols of power and control will be placed in his burial tomb for continued use in the afterworld.
As the Lewis and Clark Expedition approached the Mandan and Hidatsa villages on the Upper Missouri near the Knife River in late October, 1804, they must have thought about the possible harsh conditions of the upcoming winter and the need for building comfortable winter quarters. In any case, the following months proved to be cold and miserable. Strong winds blew snow into large drifts. But, despite this brutal climate, the Mandans and Hidatsas had had many generations of good life in the area chosen by the Corps of Discovery to spend the winter.

How did the Indians who lived in this area cope with such extreme weather conditions? These hardy natives developed a distinct lifestyle that was well-adapted to their harsh environment. They lived in earthlodges—circular, earth-covered, wood-framed houses that were up to 65 feet in diameter. Although not moveable like the tipi, the earthlodge was an adaptation which had proven to be quite a comfortable dwelling. For subsistence, the village Indians cultivated garden crops in the floodplains and hunted game in the bordering uplands.
The Hidatsa may have already moved into their winter quarters on the floodplains by the time the Corps of Discovery arrived at the site. Their summer villages were more permanent and substantial, being on the high terrace overlooking the floodplain. The earthlodges of the winter villages were similar to those of the summer, but were not as well built or as large, because they were usually destroyed by the rampaging floods each spring.

The winter lodges were built annually in an area selected by the "Winter Chief," who was responsible for the well-being of the villagers for that winter. He knew the forested river bottoms offered protection from the winter winds and provided a source of firewood.

The remains of three of the summer villages in which the Hidatsa lived at the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition are preserved at the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, located approximately 60 miles north of Bismarck on the Missouri River near Stanton, North Dakota.*

William Clark referred to one of these villages as being on the south side of the Knife River and called it Mataharta. The remains of this village constitutes what is today called the Sakakawea Site, named by archeologists for its famous resident.

The village was established some time after the 1781 smallpox epidemic, by the Awatixa, a subgroup of the

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*The National Park Service was directed by Congress in 1974 to establish the National Historic Site "...to preserve certain historic and archeological remnants of the culture and agricultural lifestyle of the Plains Indians."
Hidatsa. Prior to the epidemic, the Awatixa had occupied a small village just to the south, known today as the Lower Hidatsa Site. Following the epidemic, the surviving Awatixa moved upriver to join the Hidatsa proper at a site known as Rock Village.

Although the exact year the Sakakawea Village was settled is unclear, it probably occurred sometime between 1797 and 1804. Nearly all historic accounts of the period indicate that the village held about forty lodges. Today the site contains the remains of thirty-one lodges due to erosion and channel movement of the Knife River. Although Clark did not give a definitive account of where Sakakawea and Charbonneau were living, some thirty years later Alexander Phillipp Maximilian, Prince of Weid, interviewed Charbonneau and was told that Clark's Metaharta Village was the village where he and Sakakawea had lived when they were employed by the Captains.

During its occupation, Sakakawea Village was busy with activity. In front of each lodge was a platform known as a corn stage. In the fall women husked, braided, and threshed corn. Long braids-of corn dried on the corn stages, as did slices of squash. At other times of the year the women worked in the gardens, carried in firewood, and worked hides. Favorite horses were tied in front of the lodges; and the men of the village sat on top of the lodges, smoked and planned hunting or war parties, watched for their enemies, or engaged in small manufacturing tasks. Children either worked or played.

In 1832, George Catlin visited the village, described its inhabitants and their way of life, and painted a picture of the scene.

The following year, the Swiss artist Karl Bodmer along with Maximilian also visited the Sakakawea Village during their winter stay at Fort Clark, just downstream.

In the Spring of 1834, the Sioux burned portions of the village during a raid on the Hidatsa. Nevertheless, the village continued to be partially occupied until 1837, when much of the lifestyle of the Plains Indian was destroyed by a catastrophic smallpox epidemic. The Hidatsa and Mandan, as well as other Plains tribes, had little immunity to the disease and were nearly decimated.
FORT MANDAN:
Wilderness preparation headquarters

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

A review of the activities of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at Fort Mandan, 1804-1805, demonstrates how they used their winter quarters to prepare for their continued journey to the Pacific Ocean in the spring and summer of 1805. Obviously, these preparations were well thought out and organized according to available resources. We can summarize these activities at Fort Mandan as follows:

- engage Mandan and Hidatsa interpreters;
- meet and council with the Mandan and Hidatsa leaders in order to inform them of American control of the region and its Indian trade; present medals and gifts to these leaders; and to attempt to halt the persistent warfare between the Sioux and Rocky Mountain tribes;
- gather sketch maps and geographical data on the Upper Missouri River and Rocky Mountain regions from the local Indians, interpreters, and Canadian traders for the purpose of preparing maps of the regions;
- put up food supplies for their long journey to the Pacific Ocean by hunting wild game; and trading with the Mandans and Hidatsas for corn, beans, squash and dried meat;
- collect ethnological information on the Arikara, Mandan, Hidatsa, Assiniboine, Cheyenne, and Teton Sioux Indian tribes;
- summarize and organize botanical, geological, historical, and zoological information along with related specimens;
- select soldiers and civilians to form the party which would proceed to the Pacific Ocean;
- make wooden dugouts for their trip to the source of the Missouri River in the Rocky Mountains;
- send the keelboat with the scientific collections and records thus far collected back down the Missouri River to St. Louis.

When the Expedition arrived at the Mandan villages on October 27, 1804, Captain Lewis hired Rene Jusseaume as Mandan interpreter, and made immediate contacts with the local native leaders. On the same day, Captain Clark smoked and talked with leaders of the second Mandan village. A council was scheduled for the next day, but was abandoned because of high winds. The names and ranks of native leaders were obtained from Jusseaume and Black Cat, the principal Mandan chief.

A council was held with these men on the 29th. Lewis and Clark gave medals, coats, hats, and flags to the first chief in each village and to the "Grand Chiefs" or head chiefs of the Mandan and Hidatsa tribes. They appear to have followed the list of native leaders with much care. Presents of corn were given the officers by the Mandans.

Both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark took great care to forge strong ties with these leaders during the following winter months. Warm relations were especially evident with Black Cat and with Big White, chief of the lower Mandan village. Both men made frequent visits to Fort Mandan, and at times remained overnight. Lewis and Clark in turn made visits to the chiefs' earthlodges in their respective Mandan villages.

Many Mandan men, women, and children visited the fort. They had never seen so many white men together. And to them, the white man's technology was marvelous. The blacksmith shop with its bellows and glowing forge was a special attraction. The Indians had metal

About the author

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tools, utensils, and weapons to be repaired by the blacksmiths. Men were especially interested in obtaining iron battle axes for warfare.1

Accustomed as the Mandans were to trading, an exchange system was soon worked out between them and the Expedition’s blacksmiths, Privates John Shields, Alexander Willard, and William Bratton. These talented craftsmen repaired and made Indian axes, mended holes in metal kettles, made metal hide scrapers from scrap iron, and repaired firearms. Dry shelled corn was exchanged for their labors. The trade was essential, for the Expedition needed to obtain substantial supplies of corn, beans, and squash as well as dried buffalo meat. The locally produced commodities were used to augment the dwindling stores of brined pork, flour, etc.

When the Expedition resumed its journey, there would be times when they would not be able to hunt, or when game would be scarce.

Initially, the Mandans and Hidatsas made gifts of their produce to the Expedition, but that gesture had to be limited as they needed to keep supplies for their own use as well as to participate in the well developed intertribal trade fairs which were held on a seasonal basis at their earthlodge villages.

At intervals men of the Expedition visited the Mandan villages. They witnessed and participated in various Indian ceremonies. Of special interest was the Buffalo Dance, a ritual involving sexual relations which were believed would transfer the white man’s powers to husbands of women participants.

Cross-cultural friendships developed between the Indians and the whites. Armed soldiers from the fort would go out to protect the Mandans or to guard hunters from Teton Sioux war parties.

Lewis and Clark made persistent attempts to convince the Indians to halt their ongoing intertribal wars. They hoped to end Hidatsa raids on the Shoshones. This would lessen the danger to the Expedition as it traversed Shoshone territory, and increase their chances of purchasing horses from these natives.

Other diplomatic activities included efforts to induce the Indians to trade with the Americans soon to be venturing up the Missouri from St. Louis as competitors with the British North West and Hudson’s Bay companies.

Both Lewis and Clark had a bias against the British as a legacy from the American Revolution. Still, it was necessary for them to deal with British traders who knew so much about the region’s geography, resources, and peoples. These traders were careful to keep (at least outwardly) friendly relations with the Expedition’s leaders and exchanged luxuries and information with them.

Both Lewis and Clark collected information on regional Indian history, myths, ethnography, and ethnology. Some of this material was narrated by Indians; other information was received from interpreters or British traders.

From November, 1804, until February, 1805, hunting parties bagged deer, elk, and buffalo meat. The buffalo herds foraged on the open plains until sub-zero temperatures and high winds drove them into the wooded Missouri River bottoms. There, they were hunted under easier conditions. As early as mid-November, 1804, Clark expressed concern about using up their pork supplies that were packed in brine within wooden kegs.

Well-organized hunting parties were sent out from Fort Mandan under officers or sergeants with small wooden “slays” and a few horses to haul frozen meat. Game became poor and no hunting is noted after February 22, 1805.

Additional watercraft would be needed to carry men, supplies, and provisions to the headwaters of the Mis-
souri. By late February, tools were ready to hew six cottonwood dugout canoes. The project was directed by Sergeant Patrick Gass. Three weeks later, all available men carried the new vessels to the Missouri, and they went down river to Fort Mandan on ice-filled waters.

Efforts in January failed to free their keelboat and two large pirogues which had frozen into the river near the fort. A month later, they were dug out of the ice and drawn up on the river bank to be repaired, caulked and made watertight.

On March 15, William Clark had clothing, supplies, and equipment aired in the winter sunshine. Corn was shelled from cobs and food prepared for the long journey ahead. Indian presents and trade goods were divided into eight packs, one for each boat. The keelboat was readied to return to St. Louis. Scientific collections and Expedition records were placed carefully aboard. Corporal Warfington was in charge of the several soldiers, a pilot, and French Canadian boatmen who would take it downstream.

As the keelboat left Fort Mandan at 4 p.m. on April 7, 1805, the Expedition also set out in the smaller vessels. It was now comprised of thirty-three individuals: two officers, three sergeants, twenty-three soldiers, two interpreters, a young Shoshone woman (Sakakawea), her infant son (Jean Baptiste), and York, Clark's black body servant.

Captain Meriwether Lewis commented: "Our vessels consisted of six small canoes, and two large pirogues...we were now about to penetrate a country at least two thousand miles in width, on which the foot of civilized man had never trodden; ...I could but esteem this moment of my departure as among the most happy of my life. The party are in excellent health and spirits, zealously attached to the enterprise, and anxious to proceed; ..."


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.

WE PROCEEDED ON is mailed on a "Non-Profit-Organization" bulk mail permit. This type of mail is not eligible for forwarding and is returned to the sender (the Foundation). When it is returned we are assessed "postage due," which has been anywhere from 56 cents to 98 cents depending on the weight of the issue. When we have your new address (sometimes provided by the post office), we mail out the returned issue to you and this postage costs us the same as the "postage due" fee when it was returned. The total cost of the transactions, therefore, costs the Foundation anywhere from $1.12 to $1.96.
PASSPORTS NOT NEEDED TO GET TO BISMARCK

by VIRGIL LUYBEN

U.S. Constitution paved way for westward expansion — Bicentennial still being celebrated

Editor's Note: Few of us, perhaps, give much thought to the relationship between the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-6 and the adoption of the U.S. Constitution a few years earlier. Virgil Luyben, of Bismarck, North Dakota, one of our past contributors (see WPO, Vol. 13, No. 3, Aug. 1987), gives an interesting insight into this linkage in the following article. It is fitting that this connection is noted in a year when the Constitution's Bicentennial commemoration is still being observed, largely by ratification celebrations in the original states and by traveling exhibits.

Foundation members from the eastern part of our country planning to attend the 20th Annual Meeting in Bismarck in August may like to ponder the likelihood that, if it had not been for the adoption of our national Constitution, they might have to stop in St. Louis or some other Mississippi River port to obtain passports to get to Bismarck. And then it would have to be for purposes other than the one that is bringing them there. The reason for this is that the broad expanse of land required to be traversed to get to Bismarck might still have been owned by France, or by some other colonial power with whom Napoleon might have chosen to do business, such as Britain or Spain.

The ability of a country to acquire a huge tract of world real estate by negotiation would have to presuppose the possession of a strong national government capable of commanding respect among the world's nations. If the Articles of Confederation had still been the law of the land when expansion opportunities presented themselves, the new nation would have lacked the prestige and unified purpose to successfully negotiate. The minute our Constitution was adopted in 1787, however, world confidence soared. Behind the authority of a strong central government fully capable of meeting its commitments, President Jefferson was enabled to consummate the negotiations that culminated in the Louisiana Purchase and opened the West to American exploration and settlement. But the opportunity was fleeting and its exploitation depended entirely upon the existence of the right conditions, and the readiness of the right man at the right time.

The "right conditions" were those existing in that limited period of time when Europe was in the grip of emotional and financial paralysis as a result of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. The grand opportunity to negotiate existed only while this paralysis was still on, with Napoleon badly needing money to prosecute his European wars. It was our good fortune to have a president in Thomas Jefferson with the farsightedness to grasp the opportunity before the paralysis passed and it would have been too late to pick up the biggest bargain in history—the Louisiana Purchase.

As a result of his travels to European capitals while ambassador to France, Jefferson was well able to recognize the gluttonous eyes through which functionaries of colonial powers looked upon the western lands. The thought of acquiring the Louisiana territory belied
the principles to which he was committed in his political thinking, but there was nevertheless an inherent consistency with his political philosophy that embraced a liberal agrarian policy extolling the widely spread ownership of land as a counterbalance to concentration of power.

As an example of how delicate international dealings were at that time, particularly as to relations with colonial powers, it is interesting to note that, on the eve of the Expedition, Captain Lewis went to the trouble of obtaining passports at St. Louis from the British and the French, in order to avoid difficulties with the nationals of those countries if encountered. The Spaniards gave an evasive answer to his request and it was later learned that they had contemplated a punitive campaign to intercept the Expedition and cut it off far short of its destination. They were reported to be unhappy that the French had reneged on their agreement not to alienate themselves of the Louisiana territory after they, the Spanish, had relinquished their title to them years before.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition paid a handsome dividend in addition to the consolidation, exploration and settlement of the land we had bought. It also paved the way for the accession of the huge Oregon Territory, comprising the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming. The United States had a fragile claim to the Columbia River Basin when Captain Robert Gray discovered the Columbia River's mouth in 1792, but this was challenged five months later when Britain's Vancouver Exploration explored the Columbia a hundred miles upriver, taking possession of the land for the King.

Jefferson knew that if a United States overland expedition could descend the Columbia and explore the adjacent lands, our claims would be strengthened. So the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and particularly Lewis' Marias River exploration, helped our negotiators stick to their guns in the later boundary line dispute that kept the British from successfully claiming a border much farther south. Then the steady flow of immigration over the Oregon Trail helped to put our claims beyond challenge.

Inclusion of the Southwest as an integral part of the American scene was also set in motion as a direct outgrowth of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. When gold was discovered in California in the late 1840s, the first onrush of wealth-seekers and settlers came from the ample reservoir of immigrants that had already made their way to Oregon. The Great American Empire was thereby one step closer to realization, thanks to a far-seeing President, two great explorers, and a band of plucky followers.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR
While not a career historian, Virgil is known as an avid student of Western history. He is a member of the Fort Abraham Lincoln Corral of Westerners International.

Virgil writes articles occasionally for fraternal, social and professional publications and has himself been a highly regarded newsletter editor. His profession is public accounting.
E ach August, at Knife River Indian
Villages National Historic
Site (KNRI), Tony Paff, minister and ac-
tor from New Town, North Dakota, renews a
personal dream through the character of
James McKay, white fur trader, in a three-
act historical drama called "Corps of Discov-
ery: Lewis and Clark Among the Earthlodge
People." Tony's dream is of heaven: "It is
a long table around which all my friends are
seated and I can visit them as long as I
wish." He got a glimpse of his heaven after
the 1987 play, when he walked into the local
cafe and there sat the entire cast, non-Indian
and Indian, seated at a long table, eating
supper.

"Corps of Discovery" was conceived by
the park staff as a gift, native American fa-
sion, to the people of Stanton and the Fort
Berthold Reservation. It is a gesture meant
to help heal old wounds, to tell the park
story, and to clarify the futures of at least
two races through a glimpse of the past. Af-
after three years, it has begun to accomplish
those goals, but only through the coopera-
tion and perseverance of the Park Service
and the white and Indian communities.

The play takes place upon Lewis and Clark's re-
turn to the Mandan villages from the west
cost in August, 1806. They are preparing to
return to "civilization." The focus is on their doubts
and fears for the future relationship between the Indi-
ans and the explorers' still young country. There are
only five white actors in the drama and 18 native
Americans. This, according to Philip Zemke, who plays
the role of Lewis, represents the ratio of Indians to
whites as it was in the West at that time.

"There are other similar historical dramas in the
country," Zemke remarks, "but none of them have this
degree of native American participation nor the atten-

"The drama was written by Philip Zemke, a former Park Service
ranger. Background research was conducted by noted Lewis and
Clark scholar Erik Holland of Fort Clark, Oxford scholar Clay Jenkin-
son, and Mandan/Hidatsa educator Anna Rubia of Bismarck, North
Dakota.

WE PROCEEDED ON
FE RIVER DRAMA
AND A DREAM ABOUT A LONG TABLE

bolizes the development this play has had over the past three years: The first year, he was in the womb; the second, he was newborn; the third, he was the right age to characterize Pompy, for the time portrayed in the play. It is as if he is supposed to be there.

The native American actors must travel 150 miles from New Town to join the crew at KNRI. There, in the Park Service garage, they stay on loaned mattresses for four nights. "Being showerless," smiles Marc Schmidt, the William Clark character, "lends an 'air' of authenticity."

Humor aside, this is no small feat for grandmothers and mothers with babies. "Each year," says Ardis Hale, Trajen’s grandmother, who portrays a member of the village, "I say I will not do this to myself. But what

About the author
Kade Haviland is a native Montanan and a graduate of Montana State University in English literature. She presently lives in Stanton, North Dakota with her husband and three daughters.
can I say? As the grandmother of 'Pompy,' all I can do is come again and just tell myself I won't." Everyone seems to feel that way—ambivalent, knowing the difficulty, yet unable to stay away. Like Pompy, they are supposed to be there.

Hopefully, conditions will get better. In some ways, they already have. The community of Stanton has formed a "friends" group, known as the Knife River Indian Heritage Foundation, which actively promotes the Park. During the play they do what they can to see that the members of the cast are taken care of—at least with good cooking. Perhaps money for motel rooms will come later.

It is the job of Bill Haviland, Chief of Interpretation, to make sure the play happens each year. He notes the unique relationship these amateur actors have achieved with each other, the area, and their audiences. "Within the past three years over 5,000 visitors have shared this experience with us. People actually leave this play with a tear on the cheek," he says.

Erik Holland, KNRI's seasonal interpreter and researcher for the play, notes that each August, during at least one of the play's performances, it rains. "The narrator asks the audience, 'Does the play go on?' and the audience shouts, 'The play goes on!'"

When Leonard Yellowface, the young Arikara who plays old Chief (One Eye) La Borgne, reaches out to the audience, one is aware of a deep sense of release: "...The old days are gone...Lewis and Clark are now memories...the people of the Knife River Villages are now memories...the great-great-grandchildren of the Village people live in North Dakota today. The great-great-grandchildren of the pioneers live in North Dakota today...We all live in the sunshine of this good day together. May it be a good day for everyone.

One leaves the play feeling that his deepest wish is the fulfillment of the Jeffersonian dream of equality and brotherhood in this nation—a dream of a long table, with many races seated together visiting as long as they wish.

In the February issue of We Proceeded On it was announced that we would run tributes to the late Donald Jackson in this issue. Due to the abundance of news items that have come in, the tributes will have to run in a later issue. The May 1988 issue of MONTANA, The Magazine of Western History is running tributes to Dr. Jackson. If you are not already receiving that fine historical journal, single copies can be ordered for $5 plus $1 for postage and handling, or $18 for a one-year subscription. Address requests to MONTANA, The Magazine of Western History, 225 N. Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620.
PORTAGE ROUTE CHAPTER
KEEPS BUSY SCHEDULE

The Portage Route Chapter, Great Falls, Mont., continues to be extremely active with a number of ongoing projects. On the top of the list of activities is the effort members are putting forth to bring about legislation which would authorize construction of a National Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in the Great Falls area.

The chapter is also involved in planning for the heroic size bronze, "Explorers at the Portage" by internationally renowned sculptor Bob Scriver of Browning, Montana. The dedication is planned for July 4, 1989 - the centennial year of Montana's statehood.

Historical archaeologist Ken Karsminzki's continued efforts to locate Lewis and Clark's cache site at Lower Portage Camp is another project encouraged by the Portage Route Chapter, and one in which the chapter maintains an active role.

Ella Mae Howard, member of the board of directors, is being assisted by the chapter in planning a "Lewis and Clark Run Across Montana," as part of the state's centennial celebration. She is also responsible for the second annual Meriwether Lewis Run along the Missouri River, July 4, 1988. This event, too, is sponsored by the chapter.

A colorful and detailed brochure covering the Lewis and Clark experience in the Great Falls area is being put together by the chapter to supplement the current National Park Service Lewis and Clark brochure. The chapter continues to work with the Governor's Lewis and Clark Advisory Council (chaired by chapter member Margaret Warden) to establish sites in the Great Falls area for possible signage.

Chapter members have assisted Blanche Harding of Polson, Montana over the past few years to prepare her "Lewis and Clark Adventures with Marionettes." Now the chapter is cooperating with the Great Falls School District to bring presentations of the Marionette production to the city.

A video recording was made in 1984 during the chapter's authentic re-enactment of Lewis and Clark's portage around the Great Falls. Copies of this recording are now being made available by the chapter.

The dugout and cart used in the portage re-enactment are on indefinite loan to the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and are on display at the agency's headquarters building at Giant Springs. The chapter has agreed to landscape the area around the dugout/cart display and has approved funds for matting, gravel, shrubbery, and edging.

The March meeting of the chapter was an open house held at the Fish, Wildlife, and Parks' district headquarters. Seventy-four people signed the register and many more who attended failed to do so. At least six new memberships to the chapter and Foundation were added at this event. A field trip on April 23 took chapter members in search of the coulee near the Great Falls (present Ryan Dam) where Capt. Clark, Charbonneau, Sacagawea, Pomp and York were nearly lost in a flash flood (results of this trip were not yet available at WPO press time).

A raft trip beginning just below Morony Dam and continuing to below Lower Portage Camp is scheduled for June 26.

A third field trip, a float on a pontoon boat through the White Cliffs of the Missouri below Fort Benton, is being planned.

In an attempt to educate the local community on the Lewis and Clark story, the chapter is working with the local Chamber of Commerce in developing a speakers' bureau. Several Lewis and Clark talks have already been scheduled.

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L&C Trail protectionists at fall meeting

Three important contributors to the protection of some of the finest remaining segments of the Lewis and Clark trail are pictured during the joint fall 1987 meeting of the Idaho and Traveller's Rest Chapters. Location of the photo is U.S. Highway 12 where the eastbound route crosses the highway near present-day Lolo Pass.

From left to right: Orville Daniels, supervisor of the Lolo National Forest. Orville has been a model land manager for recognizing the value of the historic trail route and by supporting measures that protect the immediate vicinity of the route from timber harvesting, mining and other impacting activities; Bill Reich of Missoula, Montana, co-founder and first president of the Traveller's Rest Chapter; and Laurie Harvey, forester retired from Burlington Northern Timber Company. Laurie has spent considerable time locating campsites and documenting the trail location. On company lands, he was instrumental in developing policies to protect key sites and the trail's tread where visible.
NORTH DAKOTA TO ERECT, CERTIFY 30 L&C SIGNS

The contributions of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the area of present North Dakota will now become a part of the activities to celebrate the state's centennial. The State Centennial Commission, on March 25, approved a project that will tie together 30 existing parks, campgrounds, recreational areas, museums and historical sites along the Missouri River as part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The overall Lewis and Clark Trail is administered by the National Park Service.

The project is being undertaken by the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Trail Council, which is made up of local, state and federal agencies that manage public lands along the historic trail. The project will provide the touring public with a comprehensive overview of the Lewis and Clark Trail in North Dakota.

Lewis and Clark Trail tourist maps will guide visitors along the trail. Each site will be marked at the highway turnout with official Lewis and Clark Trail emblems. Once a visitor has entered the site, he will find an interpretive sign that will describe the site as it was recorded in the Lewis and Clark journals. Additionally, each sign will contain a local site map detailing the locations of the Expedition's campgrounds or described in the Lewis and Clark journals.

Upon completion of this Lewis and Clark Trail Centennial Project, North Dakota will have the most developed segment of the National Historic Trail, according to the North Dakota Economic Development Commission.

NORTH DAKOTA
LEWIS AND CLARK SITES

I. Local Agency Sites
1. Ft. Yates—Standing Rock Tribe
2. Langeliers Bay—Emmons County
3. Kimball Bottoms (Desert)—Burleigh County
4. Graner Park (Sugarloaf Bottoms)—Morton County Park Board
5. Ft. Mandan—McLean County Historical Society
6. Beulah Boat Ramp—Beulah
7. Pouch Point Recreation Area—Three Affiliated Tribes
8. Reunion Bay—Three Affiliated Tribes
9. White Earth Bay—Mountrail County Water Board
10. Tobacco Garden Bay—Watford City Chamber

II. State And Federal Sites
A. North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department
11. Ft. Lincoln State Park
12. Double Ditch
13. Cross Ranch State Park
14. Ft. Stevenson State Park
15. Crow Flies High
16. Lewis and Clark State Park
17. Indian Hill Resort

B. North Dakota Historical Society
18. Ft. Rice
19. Ft. Clark
20. Ft. Buford

C. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
21. Beaver Creek Recreation Area
22. Garrison Dam Overlook

D. North Dakota State Highway Department
23. Painted Woods Rest Area
24. Seven Seas Overlook

E. North Dakota Game and Fish Department
25. Lewis and Clark Wildlife Management Area

II. Sites Currently Interpreting Lewis and Clark
26. Knife River Indian Village
27. Ft. Union

Providing Own Sign

All these sites have been or will be certified.
NEW SAINT HAS LINK TO CAPT. CLARK

by Ann Rogers*

There’s a connection between a newly proclaimed saint and William Clark. On July 3, in Rome, Philippine Duchesne will be honored by the Catholic church in canonization ceremonies. A Religious of the Sacred Heart, she came from her native France to St. Louis in 1818 and established a school for white and Indian children. She founded two other schools in the St. Louis area, and near the end of her life—when in her seventies—she worked with the Potowatami tribe in present-day Kansas. But the link between Clark and Mother Duchesne goes beyond an interest in the welfare of Indians and a familiarity with the hardships of life on the frontier.

William Clark’s stepdaughter, Mary Radford, not only attended the school Philippine Duchesne established in Florissant, Missouri (now a St. Louis suburb), but was also Mother Duchesne’s godchild. In April of 1822, Philippine Duchesne wrote:

We had planned to have several of our pupils baptized on Holy Saturday, but we put it off until Easter Monday in order that the parents might be present at the ceremony. We decorated the baptismal font and the children wore white dresses. I stood as godmother for the step-daughter of General Clark, the Governor, a very prominent man in St. Louis.1

(Foundation members who attended the 1985 meeting in St. Louis may remember visiting the church where this ceremony took place.)

And so the woman who brightened a frontier chapel with a few spring flowers to celebrate the baptism of Clark’s step-daughter will soon be honored with a celebration recognizing her as a saint.

*In a letter from the author we read: “My interest in her [Philippine Duchesne] is twofold: I attended one of the schools she established and, as I note... she has a link to William Clark and his family.”
1Louise Callan, RSCJ, Philippine Duchesne (Westminster, Maryland, 1957), p. 338.

SECOND ‘TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA PROGRAM’

SPONSORED BY CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

This year the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho will host three opportunities for those wishing to volunteer for its second “Take Pride in America” program in July and August. Last year’s program has been deemed an overwhelming success. Over 300 people took part in the Lolo Trail cleanup. An achievement award from the Regional Forester, as well as national recognition, were received for the work done.

Of primary interest to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts will be the continued work on the Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark, in the Pierce and Lochsa Ranger Districts, July 23-24. There will also be projects in the Cayuse creek area, North Fork Ranger District; and at Lolo Pass, Powell Ranger District.

In order for volunteers to participate in any of the three programs, they had to contact the Forest Service office by May 1. Those registered will have the opportunity to work on all or any of the three projects.

At the Pierce and Lochsa Ranger Districts, July 23-24, volunteers will be doing brushing and tread work on the Lolo (Lewis and Clark) Trail System. They will install trail directional signing, trail tread stabilization and opening approximately five vistas along the Lolo Motorway.

On July 30-31, volunteers will work on the Cayuse Airfield, North Ranger District. It is hoped that from 75 to 100 volunteers will spend this weekend working to spruce up an historic grave site, maintain several miles of trail, clean up campsites along the Toboggan Ridge Road, clear scenic viewpoints along the road, and maintain Scurvy Mountain Lookout—possibly making it suitable for public use.

It is hoped that 80 to 100 volunteers will participate in developing new winter-sport opportunities at the Lolo Pass winter sports area. Maintenance of Nordic ski and snowmobile trails as well as construction of one ski trail bridge and repair work on another is planned.
OFFICIAL NAME, HONOR TO BE GIVEN TO RIVER AT GIANT SPRINGS

On June 18, 1805, while surveying the portage of the Great Falls of the Missouri, Captain Clark discovered a very short river flowing from Giant Springs into the Missouri River. On June 29, Captain Lewis observed and described it in greater detail.

This unique river has been without an official name since its discovery. It is anticipated, however, that the river will soon have an official name. All that is needed now to make this possible is the signature of the Secretary of Interior.

The 28 students of Ms. Susie Nardinger’s fifth-grade class at Lincoln School in Great Falls, Montana recently persuaded the Domestic Names Committee of the U.S. Board of Geographic Names to approve “Roe River” as the name for the river discovered by Captain Clark 103 years ago. It is the committee’s approval that awaits the Secretary’s signature.

The name “Roe River” (roe = fish eggs) acknowledges the presence of the state fish hatchery in the area. It is a name used by several individuals who worked at the hatchery in past years.

In addition to getting the river an official name, the fifth graders will also be working to get the river recognized as the world’s shortest named river. Currently, the Guinness Book of World Records recognizes the River D in Lincoln City, Oregon, which flows 440 feet from a lake into the ocean, as the world’s shortest named river. Roe River has been surveyed by Neil Consulting of Great Falls and determined to be 275 to 307 feet long, depending on how it was measured.

As soon as official word has been received that the Secretary of Interior has given final approval to the river’s name, Ms. Nardinger’s class will contact Guinness to let them know their book needs to be updated.

Update:

As We Proceeded On goes to press, it is learned that the name “Roe River” is official, and Guinness has accepted the river as the shortest named river in the world.

L&C HISTORICAL SIGNBOARDS BOOK TO BE UPDATED

Historical Signboards on the Lewis and Clark Trail. This is a 56-page, 8½x11, illustrated book covering the Lewis and Clark signposts along the Trail from Wood River, Ill. to Fort Clatsop, Ore. and return.

The volume, which was published in 1976 by Foundation member Frank Muhly of Philadelphia, includes an overall map of Lewis and Clark's route. In addition, each of the twelve chapters is headed by an enlarged detail map showing signboard locations.

There are 144 signboards arranged in chronological order with the complete text and specific location references for each one.

The book sells for $6.50 plus $1 for postage and handling. When ordering quantities of more than ten books, the price is $5 each.

Now, Mr. Muhly is compiling a supplement to bring his signboards book up-to-date. This he plans to have completed in time for the Foundation's annual meeting in Bismarck. For those who already have a copy of his book, the supplement can be purchased after August for $1.50 plus postage and handling. The book and supplement together sell for $8 plus $1 for postage and handling.

To order, write: Author Frank Muhly, 3206 Disston St., Philadelphia, PA 19149.

ILLINOIS GROUP TO MAKE 15-DAY TOUR OF L&C TRAIL

The Illinois State Museum Society in conjunction with Triangle Tours of Springfield, Illinois is planning a fifteen-day tour of the Lewis and Clark Trail August 22 to September 5.

The private tour will begin at the Gateway Arch in St. Louis. There will be visits to the historic sites of St. Louis and St. Charles on the first day. The following day the group will fly to Bismarck, North Dakota. From there, they will tour the Lewis and Clark Trail by bus to Fort Clatsop near the Pacific coast.

In addition to touring the Lewis and Clark Trail, and viewing many Lewis and Clark sites, the group will visit forts, museums, interpretive centers, view works of art, and listen to talks by authorities along their route from many fields of interest.

MAY 1988
WILDERNESS THEATER TO PRESENT SECOND L&C PAGEANT

The Wilderness Theater of Boring, Oregon will present its second annual Lewis and Clark Expedition pageant June 24, 25, and 26. Under the direction of Mabel Johnson, the pageant "Glorifies" the Expedition's 8,000-mile roundtrip using only the words of the Lewis and Clark Journals.

Each evening program is performed (rain or shine) beginning at 7 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday (June 25 and 26), matinees will be performed beginning at 2 p.m.

The pageant is performed at the Clackamas County Fairgrounds, Canby, Oregon, off Highway 99E, seven miles south of Oregon City. The fairgrounds provide a covered grandstand with a seating capacity of 700.

Admission is $3.50 for persons 12 years of age and older, and $1.50 for children 6 to 11 years of age.

For more information, write Wilderness Theater, P.O. Box 7, Boring, OR 97009; or telephone (503) 654-6807.

Editor Lange recovering

WPO editor emeritus Robert E. Lange of Portland, Oregon, who has suffered from a hip ailment for several years, underwent hip replacement surgery March 1. He reports that he’s still taking it easy but indications are that he is well on the road to recovery. It will be several months, however, before full recovery is achieved. He sends thanks to his many friends who have expressed their concern.

NORTH DAKOTANS SUGGEST SACAGAWEA STATUE FOR CAPITOL

Sacagawea, along with former North Dakota governor and senator William “Wild Bill” Langan, head the list of names suggested to represent the state of North Dakota in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

Each state is entitled to place two statues in the U.S. Capitol. North Dakota is already represented there by a statue of “Honest” John Burke.

The Sakakawea Chapter of the Foundation is asking North Dakotans to send letters to their congressmen asking that a statue of Sacagawea be placed in the Capitol. “This is our chance to get behind that ‘wonderful girl,’ Sakakawea,” Art Shipley writes to chapter members, “and have her placed where millions of people will view her for hundreds of years into the future.”
Annual meeting program continued from page 3

Sakakawea State Park on the shore of the beautiful 200-mile-long lake. Then it's on to the site of the Knife River Indian Villages, which is under the supervision of the National Park Service. At this time, a visit will be made to the site of the Sakakawea Village. Next, the attendees will enjoy North Dakota's famed outdoor Lewis and Clark Drama, and later partake of a barbeque at Stanton.

Lake Sakakawea State Park

On Tuesday, there is scheduled a visit to Fort Mandan, the replica of the Expedition's 1804-05 winter quarters. And, like the explorers themselves, Foundation members will eat buffalo meat. Afterwards, there will be a tour of the productive hills of a reclaimed coal strip mine; followed by a buffet dinner back at Bismarck; and then a showing of movies related to the Expedition.

Fort Mandan (replica)

Wednesday will be an opportunity to relive the Custer saga in his reconstructed home on the grounds at Fort Abraham Lincoln; and a visit to the museum with its new exhibits on Custer's 7th Cavalry, and Indian life. On this day there will also be a visit to the earthlodges at Slant Village. In the afternoon, the participants will take a special ride past wooded shores of the Missouri River on the Far West paddlewheel riverboat; and then to the outstanding exhibits at the North Dakota Heritage Center in Bismarck.

The annual awards banquet will be held Wednesday evening with an address by nationally acclaimed historian James P. Ronda, best known to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts for his renowned book _Lewis and Clark Among the Indians._

JAMES P. RONDA, Lewis and Clark scholar and professor of history at Youngstown University, will be the banquet speaker at the 20th annual meeting of the Foundation in Bismarck, North Dakota.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

A registration form for the Foundation’s 20th annual meeting is being sent to current members with the mailing of this issue of WPO. For others, the registration fee of $140 for each person to be registered, along with the registrants’ names and addresses, may be sent to: 20th Annual Lewis and Clark Meeting, P.O. Box 579, Bismarck, ND 58502.

For additional information about the Annual Meeting, hotel reservations, or registration deadline, write to the above address or call (701) 223-5994 or (701) 442-5335.

President’s message continued from page 2

P.O. Box 577, Bozeman, MT 59715. Don is in the process of structuring his committees for his term starting in August.

Another hurrah for North Dakota—not only has the Sakakawea Chapter developed a great program for the Foundation's 20th Annual Meeting in Bismarck this August, but in addition, the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Trail Council has completed its Lewis and Clark Trail signage project. All thirty signs are now in place and the Council will offer a special one-day conference after the Foundation's annual meeting to bring attention to the significance of the signage project and the methods available to other states interested in interpreting their portion of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

You should soon be receiving your packet and invitation to attend the Annual Meeting. If you haven't been to an Annual Meeting before, this one should be a great one to attend.

H. John Montague, President

MAY 1988
The west wall of the Sovereign Hotel overlooking a spacious new plaza next to the Oregon Historical Society in downtown Portland will be enhanced with the gigantic mural pictured above, according to an article in the February issue of Oregon Historical Society NEWS. This, and another mural on the south side of the same building, will be the work of internationally renowned mural artist Richard Haas. The paintings will portray such heroic figures of the Oregon area as Capt. Robert Gray, explorers Lewis and Clark, Sacagawea, York and others.

The Sovereign Hotel, which has been the property of the Oregon Historical Society since 1982, currently provides apartment living in the upper floors. The paintings are part of an extensive renovation project underway at the Oregon Historical Center, and are expected to be completed this year.

PRESERVING THE LEGACY OF LEWIS AND CLARK:

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

The National Park Service, in conjunction with the Foundation's Sakakawea Chapter and the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Trail Council, will present a one-day training workshop Thursday, August 11, on the National Trails System, how the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail fits into that system, and how federal, state, local, and private interests along the Trail can participate in its development and management. Tom Gilbert and Rick Clark, the Park Service's coordinators for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail out of Omaha, Nebraska, will conduct the workshop with assistance from federal, state, and local officials and private individuals involved in managing portions of the trail.

The training workshop is designed for anyone who has an interest in the National Trails System and Lewis and Clark Trail, but is especially intended for public officials and private individuals involved in managing sites along the Trail or promoting tourism along the Trail. Handout materials summarizing the important information in most presentations will enable each participant to assemble a ready reference to the National Trails System and Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Presentation will be supplemented by slides and other visual aids.

Following is the agenda for the workshop:

8:30-8:45 a.m.
Welcome and Introductions—Tom Rolfstad, N.D.
Lewis and Clark Trail Council

8:45-9:15 a.m.
Overview of the National Trails System and Its Legislation—Tom Gilbert, NPS
What Events Led to the Original Legislation
Summary of the National Trails System Act—Oct. 2, 1968
Purpose of the system
Categories of trails
Initial designations
Initial authorities
Amendments to the Act
Added category—National Historic Trails
Additional designations
Modification of initial authorities

(Continued on page 26)
ILLINOIS STATE SENATOR PUSHES L&C VISITORS CENTER BILL

A bill introduced into the Illinois Senate would have the state purchase 39 acres near the Lewis and Clark Monument across from the mouth of the Missouri River near Hartford. The land is presently for sale for $15,000.

Senator Sam Vadalabene, D. Edwardsville, who introduced the bill, said the prospects for appropriating the money are slim without a state tax increase.

In the meantime, the Metro St. Louis Chapter of the Foundation has voted to present $1,000 to the Lewis and Clark Society of America, Inc., of Alton, Illinois to go towards the $25,000 required by the owner to keep the option on the 39 acres alive.

The owner has extended the date to September 15.

The April newsletter of the Metro St. Louis Chapter states: "...it seems that there is much good movement afoot towards the acquisition of the additional acreage and towards building the information center at the site."

Construction of the visitors center would cost $472,000, according to Senator Vadalabene. He figures that the cost of constructing the center would be offset by new revenue brought in by tourists. He estimates that the center could draw 200,000 visitors during the first year.

As it is now planned, the visitors center would feature historical exhibits related to the Expedition. Among material displayed would be documents, journals, and maps relevant to the Expedition. There would also be appropriate films and tapes for viewing.

It is hoped that a replica of the Expedition's Wood River Camp will also one day be constructed on the site.

The late Clarence Decker of East Alton, Illinois (former treasurer of the Foundation) bequested $100,000 to the project when he died in 1984 on the condition that the state would match funds. But at that time the state declined the offer and the money went to Decker's heirs.
L&C IN RECENT PERIODICALS


Foundation member, author of Lewis and Clark in Missouri, and a frequent contributor to WPO has written a fine tribute to George Shannon, a private and the youngest military member of the Expedition, in a magazine described as “a regional publication for people interested in the history, tradition, crafts, etc., of the Ozarks.”

In less than 1,000 words, Ann Rogers has given the magazine’s Shannon County, Missouri readers a good biography of their county’s namesake. And in the process, she has also given them a brief look at the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In addition to his Expedition adventures, the author briefly sketches Shannon’s interesting post-Expedition activities.

BBC PLANS NORTH AMERICAN NATURAL HISTORY FILMS

Ann Rogers of St. Louis sends word that she recently received a letter from Di Williams, production assistant for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Along with a request for a copy of her book, Lewis and Clark in Missouri, the letter states that the BBC is planning a major natural history series of eight 50-minute films on the North American continent as seen through the eyes of the first explorers and naturalists. Further details on this production will be relayed to the readers of WPO as they become available.

WEEKEND INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS AT FORT CLATSOP

Fort Clatsop National Memorial will conduct weekend programs during the spring, Superintendent Franklin C. Walker has announced. Lasting from April 2 to June 5, the activities will revolve around the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1805-06.

The reconstructed Fort Clatsop will be open weekends with special displays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Flintlock demonstrations will be 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 will be available to answer questions.

The memorial’s visitor center remains open 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.

Admission to Fort Clatsop resumes April 1. The admission fee is $1 for visitors 17-61, or a maximum of $3 per family. Young people under 17 and senior citizens enter free. An annual park pass is also available for $10 at the visitor center.

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 861-2471.

KC PUBLICATIONS ISSUES 1989 L&C CALENDAR

The second in a series of Lewis and Clark calendars has been published by KC Publications of Las Vegas, Nevada, in cooperation with the Foundation. This handsome wall calendar has 14 beautiful full-color photographs of scenes along the Lewis and Clark Trail by nationally acclaimed photographer David Muench. See the calendar’s Fort Mandan cover photo on the back of this issue of WPO.

The Lewis and Clark Journal quotations for each month of the 1989 calendar were selected by We Proceeded On editor Bob Saindon. The introduction to the calendar tells briefly about the Expedition, the Lewis and Clark National Trail, and the Foundation. This is followed by an invitation from President John Montague to the people across the nation to join the Foundation.

For the general public the calendar sells for $7.50 each, plus $1.50 for postage and handling. The special price to Foundation members is $6 per calendar plus $1.50 for postage and handling on orders up to four calendars to the same address. Orders of five or more calendars to one address need only send $2.50 for postage and handling.

To order your 1989 Lewis and Clark Calendar, send your request along with a check or money order to: Lewis and Clark Calendar, KC Publications, P.O. Box 14883, Las Vegas, NV 89114.
SMITHSONIAN TO OFFER
SECOND L&C TRAIL TOUR

Applications and informational brochures are now available for the Smithsonian's second annual Lewis and Clark Trail (Lolo Trail) study tour, August 13-20, 1988. The Smithsonian Associate Study Tour Program has again contracted with Triple "O" Outfitters of Pierce, Idaho to provide a guided horseback and vehicle tour over the Lolo portion of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

The study leader for the seven-day program will be Jim Garry, a specialist in preserving the fast disappearing oral history of our country and a noted presenter of cowboy history and legend.

The weeklong event is billed as a tour by "horse and van along the last remaining section of the Lewis and Clark Trail preserved in its primitive natural state." Furthermore, the Smithsonian study program promises that participants will "experience virtually the identical terrain, campsites, weather, and exhilaration that Lewis and Clark recorded in their expedition journals."

According to the brochure:

This active wilderness program is for adventurous individuals. It will provide insights to the travel conditions and hardships experienced on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Previous horseback riding experience is not required, but good physical condition is essential. Conditions beyond our control—such as heavy wind, rain, or vegetation growth—could make the trip physically demanding.

The weather should be warm and sunny during the day and mild at night. However, rain is always a possibility. This program is for active folks seeking an uncommon wilderness experience. The major requirement is cheerful acceptance of whatever surprises the trail may hold.

For more information about the tour, contact Carol Ann Reid, Program Coordinator, Associates Travel Program, Smithsonian Institution, 1100 Jefferson Drive S.W., Room 3045, Washington, D.C. 20560; or telephone (202) 357-4700.

Sixth grader gets mountain named for Sacagawea's friend

Kristin Anderson, a sixth-grade student in Bozeman, Montana, read a fanciful book about the Shoshone girl mentioned in the Lewis and Clark journals, and was so touched by the account that she persuaded the U.S. Board of Geographic Names to name a Montana mountain in honor of this obscure friend of Sacagawea.

Sacagawea, along with several other Shoshone women and children, were taken in a raid on their winter camp at the Three Forks of the Missouri in 1800 by Hidatsa Indians from present central North Dakota. When the captives were being taken to the Hidatsa villages (or perhaps after they had reached the villages), one of the girls escaped and returned to her people.

On August 17, 1805, when the Expedition met with the Shoshones at the headwaters of what Lewis and Clark called the Jefferson River (in present Southwestern Montana), Lewis wrote the following account of the reunion between Sacagawea and the girl who had escaped her Hidatsa captors: "the meeting of those people was really affecting, particularly between Sah-cah-gar-we-ah and an Indian woman, who had been taken prisoner at the same time with her and who, had afterwards escaped from the minnetarees [i.e., Hidatsas] and rejoined her nation."

The imaginative book, Noya Nuki, The Girl-Who-Ran, by Wyoming author Kenneth Thomasma, was read by Kristin Anderson two years ago. In a recent interview with Associated Press, Kristin said: "Back when I was in fourth grade, I thought 'you know, Naya Nuki deserves something.' And, since she was in the outdoors and loved the outdoors, she should have a mountain named after her."

Kristin contacted the U.S. Forest Service last year and found an unnamed peak in the Bridger Mountains near Bozeman. It happened to be immediately north of Sacagawea, the highest peak in the range.

Kristin and her father, Bozeman attorney McKinley Anderson, began writing to the federal board to get the peak named, and in June 1987, the peak was officially given the name Naya Nuki.
PAUL RUSSELL CUTRIGHT

By Harold B. Billian

During March, the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation lost a friend, a dedicated member of long standing and high regard: Paul Russell Cutright. Folks like him just don't come along everyday. His ninety years were abundantly filled in studying and enjoying nature, history, conservation, and people.

Dr. Cutright's books will be long remembered as major contributions to the study of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the life of Theodore Roosevelt. For all who study in these fields "Cutright" in a footnote gives warm assurance of thorough research on the point at hand. Few have been referred to as often.

To hear Paul tell of his 20,000 miles on the route of the Expedition was to hear also the voices of leading 20th century explorers and scholars of the trail: Ernest Osgood, Larry Gill, Roy Chatters, Don Jackson, Helen West, E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, Ralph Space to name just a few of whom he often spoke. His account of his visit to Alice Creek Canyon in Montana near Osgood's cabin made Lewis' return trip an experience to be felt. Yes, the Indian travois ruts are still to be found, if one knows what to look for. His detailed knowledge of the route of the Lewis and Clark Trail was based on experiences before the advent of Interstate highways. He'd visited most of the obscure locations. He'd done his research by mail in advance of his visits and often shared nights under the stars with fellow Lewis and Clark students/correspondents.

Paul kept active to his last year, reading and writing in spite of his failing vision. He described this relationship with the Expedition in the preface of his book The Story of the Lewis and Clark Journals as "an ardent, purposeful, sustained love affair."

He tried to keep current on new Lewis and Clark publications. His keen mind, retentive memory were always up to conservations on fact and fancy. He was pleased with the recent works by Bob Betts and Jim Ronda. The delays which Gary Moulton has met up with concerned him, but he was happy with the recent progress of the Nebraska project. The arrival of We Proceeded On was an important event for Paul. The unpredictable time required for delivery "To the East" was annoying—one of the few things about which Paul ever spoke unkindly.

Over the years many were fortunate in being adopted by Paul as regular correspondents. Each day, he arose at 4 a.m., and, as long as his vision would allow, his correspondence was attended to. Donald Jackson was probably his closest friend via mail and phone. Don's Letters was right at Paul's elbow on the bookshelf closest to his easy chair. A multitude of notes, dog ears and the worn covers are evidences of Paul's regards for Don and the loss he felt with Don's death in December.

In recent years, not many Philadelphia area residents have identified so completely with Lewis and Clark as did Paul Cutright. At the American Philosophical Society he's referred to with great respect. Few knew the journals as well as Paul Cutright.

At the Academy of Natural Sciences, where is found the collection of botanical material returned from the Expedition, there is cause for much gratitude for Paul's help in organizing the material after 150 years of neglect. At Beaver College, where he taught for so long, he is held in highest regard. His participation in alumni gatherings was always awaited. It will never be known how many lady physicians took up medicine because of his instructions in biology. To Rotarians in Jenkintown, Paul was a dedicated citizen of the community; recognized for his participation when regular attendance was expected.

Paul's roots in West Virginia were the cause for many happy recollections ranging from his youth on a farm through his college days. He was proud of the state and had thorough knowledge of this land of "Hills and Hillbillies." His participation in sports during his days at the University of West Virginia had a profound impact. He never lost interest. He was outstanding in three major sports: football (quarterback), baseball (pitcher), and basketball. To the end, Paul was current on league standings, and his TV set was very important for the sports and news it made possible.

Paul Cutright was a man of many interests and skills. He was a real gentleman of the old school. He's left quite a legacy for his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. I hope he was watching the Phillies in spring training when he shut his eyes for the last time.

Paul Cutright, teacher, biologist and author, was born in Lorentz, West Virginia, on March 18, 1897, the son of Dr. Dennis M. Cutright and Harriett Brooks Cutright. He was educated at Davis and Elkins College (1913-1917), West Virginia University (A.B.,
This photograph by nationally acclaimed photographer David Muench shows the authentic replica of Lewis and Clark’s Fort Mandan near Washburn, North Dakota. The photograph appears on the cover of the handsome 1989 Lewis and Clark calendar published by KC Publications of Las Vegas, Nevada in conjunction with the Foundation. See related story on page 27 of this issue.