THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

Incorporated 1969 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption Certificate No. 501(C)(3) – Identification No. 51-0167715

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ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

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

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Membership in the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. is open to the general public. Information and an application are available by sending a request to: Membership Secretary; Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.; P.O. Box 3494; Great Falls, MT 59403.

We Proceeded On, the quarterly magazine of the Foundation is mailed to current members during the months of February, May, August, and November.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES

General: $15.00 (3 years: $42.50)
Sustaining: $25.00
Supporting: $50.00
Contributing: $100.00
Student**: $7.00

* For foreign memberships add: $5/year in Canada; $10/year in Europe; and $15/year in Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

** Please indicate grade and school when applying

PRESIDENT DOERK’S MESSAGE

In The Course of Empire, Bernard DeVoto recounts 278 years of exploration history before culminating his volume with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. I am certain there were times when Don Nell, Jack Fellerhoff, and their cohorts felt it was equally long before the Annual Meeting finally arrived. But it was certainly worth the wait and provided a fitting climax to a great year for our Foundation.

The Board meeting and general membership meetings conducted by Don, the field trips into breath-taking country, and the Annual Banquet were simply highlights of a great experience for all attendees. I salute the Bozeman folks for creating a tough act to follow.

Hiram Chittenden, in his masterful The American Fur Trade of the Far West begins with the return of the Expedition to St. Louis and then recounts 37 years of history culminating with the establishment of Fort Bridger to provision the wagon trains heading west. Jim Fazio, Annual Meeting Chairman for 1990, and I certainly hope it doesn’t take that long to get to Lewiston, Idaho, but we may wish we had the time. There is a lot to accomplish, but it is being done through the efforts of the Idaho contingent and with the help of
Foundation members serving on committees.

I view committee work as the life blood of our organization. It is the vehicle used to channel all the diverse viewpoints, varied backgrounds, and individual interests that our members have. Through committee work we are able to be a scholarly association (e.g., the Publications Committee); publicize the Expedition (e.g., Membership Promotion and Public Relations Committee); raise funds vital to assist worthy causes (e.g., Planned Giving Committee); look to the future (e.g., Planning and Development Committee); and much, much more. If you would like to get more involved in the Foundation, serving on a committee is the way to do it. If interested, contact Winifred C. George for future consideration as she will be making committee assignments in the summer of 1990 for the forthcoming year under her presidency. By serving on a committee you may just get hooked on this Foundation like a mountain trout on the line of Private Silas Goodrich.

Among the many projects being undertaken by the committees this year is the preliminary planning for the 1992 and 1993 Annual Meetings; responding to inquiries from a Washington Post article on the Expedition, and from an ad in American History Illustrated, placing Lewis and Clark videos in selected schools in Wisconsin; planning a supplementary publication of perhaps eight of Jim Ronda's essays published in various periodicals over the past several years; considering the feasibility of creating an executive secretary position for the Foundation; recommending a permanent location for a Foundation headquarters; continuing liaison with the Jefferson National Expansion Museum Association about an extensive Lewis and Clark Expedition video disk; reprinting out-of-print books on Lewis and Clark; and expanding use of the catalog/flier of books and assorted in-print materials on the Expedition. Policies relating to our archival materials are being developed; an inventory of the Lewis and Clark Trail is underway, and the numerous projects under consideration for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial in 2004-2006 are being analyzed. Foundation work has continued in earnest since the Bozeman meeting in August.

Good news abounds: the 22-minute Lewis and Clark video spearheaded by Ralph Rudeen and his Audio/Visual Committee over a five-year period premiered in Bozeman, as did the equally excellent slide show produced by the National Park Service. As mentioned elsewhere in this issue of WPO, Illinois has funded the refurbishment and expansion of the Wood River site, the KATY Trail has received more support. And the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls proceeds through the planning phase.

As you make plans for next summer, you have a treat in store if you plan to join us in Lewiston, Idaho on July 29 - August 1, 1990, for the Foundation's 22nd annual meeting. "Lewis and Clark Among the Nez Perce" is the theme. It will be the first Foundation meeting ever held in Idaho. You will have the opportunity to experience the splendor of Idaho, and get a feel for wilderness country as Lewis and Clark knew it. Don't miss it. Jim Fazio and the Idaho Chapter are working on a masterpiece.

I am honored to serve you as your President and continue the rich tradition my predecessors set. This is your Foundation and if you have questions, concerns or ideas, please share them with me by dropping me a line at the address on the facing page, or give me a call at (406) 453-7091. I can only pledge to work as hard as I can to help the Foundation continue to prosper.

ROBERT K. DOERK, JR.
President

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

Our new president, Robert (Bob) K. Doerk, Jr., was born in Chicago in 1940. His interest in Lewis and Clark was acquired rather than "in-born" as he grew up in such places as Kentland, Indiana; (continued on page 31)

THE COVER PHOTO
The Devil's Chair is located near the Lewis and Clark Trail between the Expedition's September 16 and 17, 1805 campsites in the Bitterroot Mountains of northern Idaho. There is no mention of this interesting rock formation in the Lewis and Clark Journals, but it can be seen along Forest Service Route 500 and is representative of the kind of scenery passed by the Expedition as they struggled to cross the rugged Bitterroots both on their westward and their return journey from the ocean. Our cover photo was taken in 1984 by Bob Saindon during an interesting and informative reconnaissance through the Bitterroots with the Idaho Governor's Lewis and Clark Committee. At the time the group was looking at the possibilities of hosting an Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.
CAPTAIN LEWIS AND THE HOPEFUL CADET

By ARLEN J. LARGE

In May, 1804, a delegation of Osage Indians headed east from St. Louis to pay a call on President Jefferson in Washington. Among the escorts was a teenager named Louis Lorimier, who carried a sealed letter to Secretary of War Henry Dearborn. The letter was from Captain Amos Stoddard, at that time the top U.S. military commander in just-acquired Upper Louisiana. Stoddard's letter discussed young Lorimier's avid hope of becoming a cadet at the newly opened Military Academy at West Point, seemingly a routine item of Army paper-shuffling. Actually it was an important matter of some delicacy, directly involving activities of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Ocean.

Now housed in an obscure file in the National Archives, the letter has escaped attention by historians of that expedition. The case of the would-be cadet throws interesting light on the heavy trafficking in West Point appointments used by Captain Meriwether Lewis, Captain Stoddard and their Washington superiors in getting influential non-American citizens of Louisiana to help the U.S. government take over and explore its vast new territory. The possible cadetship of Louis Lorimier, Junior, specifically was seen as a reward for a mission of Indian diplomacy conducted by his prominent father on behalf of Lewis.

The proposition had an unexpectedly ugly side, due to Stoddard's wariness of racist attitudes in the early 19th century American Army. In that respect, however, young Lorimier's case had a happy ending.

Lewis and co-Captain William Clark arrived in St. Louis, their expedition's jumpoff point, in mid-December, 1803. Lewis mostly stayed in St. Louis, while Clark moved a few miles away to set up a winter training camp for his explorer-soldiers. Because Clark left a sketchy journal for this period, the historical spotlight mainly has focused on events in his camp, leaving the impression that Lewis did little but shop for extra supplies and go to fancy parties with the St. Louis elite.

And that he did, cultivating relations with such local merchant-kings as Auguste and Pierre Chouteau, fur-trader and landowner Charles Gratiot, surveyor Antoine Soulard and Carlos Dehault Delassus, the governor of Spanish Upper Louisiana. He also forged a close partnership with Captain Stoddard, who not only furnished some soldiers for the expedition but also guided Lewis through the local political thickets. Before Lewis left for the Pacific he designated Stoddard as his St. Louis bill-paying agent, with Charles Gratiot as backup.

Lewis socialized with a purpose, looking for people who could help him. It had been only eight months since Napoleon sold Louisiana to the United States in far-off Paris, and the Mississippi west bank was a political mess. France had reclaimed Louisiana from Spain three years before, but Spain's bureaucrats (some of them Frenchmen) still ran the place. The new American owners were wondering how to install themselves.
Jefferson needed basic information about Louisiana, and Lewis was his direct pipeline. The President's former secretary gave the Chouteaus questionnaires to fill out: how many people live here? What do they do? How many are American settlers? Lewis also wangled census information from surveyor Soulard, and got more data on the populous Cape Girardeau district 100 miles south of St. Louis from an aide to Louis Lorimier, Senior, the Spanish commandant there.

Lewis had first met Lorimier and his family the previous November, as the Expedition approached St. Louis. Emerging from the westward-flowing Ohio, Lewis and Clark turned their river keelboat north into the Mississippi and stopped at the west bank town of Cape Girardeau. Lewis had already heard a lot about the colorful Lorimier, and went ashore to find him at a tumultuous frontier horserace. Though an agent of Spain, Lorimier was a French-Canadian who formerly owned a trading post in Ohio. The Ohio store was burned down during the American Revolution by none other than General George Rogers Clark, the brother of William Clark, who remained aboard the keelboat during the Cape Girardeau stop.

Lewis and Lorimier hit it off wonderfully, with Lewis writing down perhaps the best available description of this Missouri pioneer. "He is a man about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark skin hair and eyes," Lewis wrote. Everybody noticed Lorimier's famous queue of straight black hair, so long that he sometimes used it as a riding whip. "He is about 60 years of age," Lewis continued, "and yet scarcely a grey hair in his head; which reaches nearly as low as his knees, and it is proportionally thick; he appears yet quite active - this uncommon cue falls down his back to which it is kept close by means of a leather gerdle confined around his waist." The commandant insisted on taking his visitor home for supper.

Lorimier had a Shawnee wife, named Charlotte, who "from her complexion is half blooded only," Lewis thought. "She is a very desent woman and if we may judge from her present appearance has been very handsome when young...by this woman Lorimier has a large family of very handsome Children three of which have attained the age of puberty; the daughter is remarkably handsome & dresses in a plain yet fashionable stile or such as is now Common in the Atlantic States among the respectable people of the middle class. she is an agreeable affable girl, & much the most
descent looking female I have seen since I left the settlement in Kentucky a little below Louisville.”

Clearly, the lively Lorimiers made a strong impression on Lewis, one he later recalled when seeking local collaborators. In late December, 1803, Lewis wrote Jefferson that he learned the Cape Girardeau district’s current population (exactly 1,111 people) from "the young gentleman" who wrote the census report for Commandant Lorimier. That probably was Bartholomew Cousin, who acted as secretary for the illiterate commandant. It’s unlikely Cousin would have given the American captain the information without Lorimier’s okay.

In January, 1804, Jefferson sent Lewis some updated instructions in light of the U.S. acquisition of Louisiana. In their talks with the region’s Indian tribes, Lewis and Clark now could be much more open about offering future trade connections. The Spanish and French are gone, the American explorers should tell the Indians. We are your new friends and protectors.

Lewis didn’t wait until his expedition’s departure to broaden his Indian diplomacy. He took a notably strong interest in contacts with the nearby Kickapoo tribe. In February Lewis altered his schedule to receive “a principal Chief of the Kickapoo nation, whom I have been anxious to see for some time past for several reasons,” and the next month he went on a short way up the Missouri with Clark, Gratiot and one of the Chouteaus to keep a Kickapoo war party from attacking the Osages.

And he used surrogate diplomats. From St. Louis he sent Lewis Crawford, a trader, to the Des Moines River with a speech of American greeting to a band of resident Iowas and Sioux. Crawford was to invite a delegation of these Indians to visit the President in Washington, and to bring back a vocabulary of their languages. Lewis gave a similar written speech to a Sauk chief to take to the Sauks and Foxes living northward on the Mississippi. He got Pierre Chouteau to use his considerable influence with the Osage tribe in rounding up a delegation that Chouteau himself would lead to Washington in the spring.

Then there was the long-haired Lorimier. Captain Stoddard’s overlooked May 7, 1804, letter to the Secretary of War makes it apparent that the Cape Girardeau commandant also had joined Lewis’s pickup diplomatic team. Calling Lorimier “one of the most respectable men in the country,” Stoddard said he “is now engaged by Captain Lewis in a very important, and in some measure a dangerous enterprise...” Stoddard gave no further clue to what Lorimier was doing.

Less than two weeks later, however, a reference to Lorimier’s mission cropped up in Captain Clark’s journal. On May 18, four days after heading up the Missouri, Clark and the other explorers were waiting at the village of St. Charles for Lewis to catch up from St. Louis. Clark reported: “Mr. Lauremus who had been sent by Cap Lewis to the Kickapoo Town on public business return’d and after a Short delay proceeded on to St Louis.” Expedition journal editor Gary Moulton concluded that in writing the name three ways—Lauriesme, Lauriesmus, and Lauremus—on May 18, Clark was trying to say “Lorimier.” (The meeting between the torched-out former storekeeper and the torcher’s younger brother apparently was tranquil.) If Clark knew why Lewis wanted Lorimier to see the Kickapoos, he didn’t write it down, or suggest why Stoddard would have considered the mission dangerous.

One may wonder how Lewis got all these local bigwigs to run his errands. His lucrative orders for expedition supplies surely helped butter up the St. Louis merchants, and every one probably was impressed by his good manners and close connection to the U.S. President. The Stoddard letter and other War Department records make it clear there was one other glittering reward for cooperation: West Point appointments for the sons of the U.S. government’s new helpers.

In his letter to Secretary Dearborn, Stoddard identified Louis Lorimier, Junior, as “the brother of the one of the same sir name whom Captain Lewis and myself have recommended for a cadet.” That’s confirmed by a War Department logbook showing receipt of a March 28 letter from Lewis recommending cadet appointments for young “Peter” Chouteau, young Charles Gratiot and young “V.B.” Lorimier—all sons of his faithful frontier operatives. On May 10, Dearborn wrote to Stoddard saying that if the parents of these three boys agreed, “they will receive appointments accordingly.”

But Louis Lorimier, Senior, also wanted a Military Academy appointment for another son, 17-year-old Louis Junior. “His father has applied to me to recommend him as a cadet,” Stoddard explained in the letter Louis Junior carried to Dearborn. But here arose
Stoddard considered a racial problem.

He reported to the Secretary that he tried to fob the elder Lorimier off with the objection that the boy was "rather too old" for West Point. "But my real reason was," Stoddard added, "that he exhibited too much of the Indian in his color."

That sounds raw to modern ears, but by the standards of his time and place Stoddard was no racist. In an 1812 book on his experiences in Louisiana, Stoddard wrote sympathetically of Indian society and harshly condemned the "evils of the slave system." With some sensitivity he explained to Dearborn why he thought young Lorimier's part-Shawnee heritage could cause problems:

"This circumstance may make his situation among the cadets at the school rather disagreeable - a situation of which he is not aware, as in this country the mixture of blood in him does not prevent his admission into the first circles. He is certainly very active, and at the same time rather discipated, tho' perhaps not more so than the generality of young men of his age."

Then mentioning the elder Lorimier's mission for Lewis as a factor in the equation, Stoddard said "I did not feel myself at liberty to refuse his request," and shunted the problem onto Dearborn himself. "The young man will exhibit his real character before you," said the captain.

Led by the elder Pierre Chouteau, the delegation of Osages set out for Washington at about the same time that Clark pushed his keelboat into the Missouri. Louis Lorimier, Junior, had wheedled permission from his father to join the entourage, and young Charles Gratiot also went along to collect his cadetship. When the delegation arrived at the capital in July, Secretary Dearborn evidently saw no flaw in Louis Junior's "real character" that would outweigh the government's obligation to his helpful father. Stoddard's racial worries notwithstanding. Evidently on Dearborn's recommendation, the President that month appointed Louis Lorimier a cadet in the Military Academy's regiment of artillerists.13

Whether or not he got extra hazing from his fellow cadets, Louis Loramier (the spelling used throughout his Army career) was graduated from West Point in 1806 with the rank of ensign. He was promoted to second lieutenant in 1808, and resigned from the Army on the last day of 1809.14 He took up his father's old occupation of trader, and was doing business in Missouri Territory in 1816.15 He died in 1830 or 1831, with a dictionary of Army biographies blaming his death, ironically, on Indians.16

NOTES

1 National Archives, microfilm series M222, unregistered letters received by the Secretary of War, roll 1.


3 Houck, Louis, Memorial Sketches of Pioneers and Early Residents of Southeast Missouri. (Naeter Bros., Cape Girardeau, 1915) p. 17.


6 Jackson. 1:167.


8 Jackson. 1:196, 197n. 9 Moulton. 2:237.

10 National Archives, microfilm series M62, register of letters received by the Secretary of War, roll 2, p. 175. Lewis' letter itself is missing. In a separate letter to Dearborn on April 2, 1804, Stoddard joined in recommending a cadetship for "V.B." Loramier, as registered on p. 271 of this roll.

11 National Archives, microfilm series M6, letters sent by the Secretary of War, roll 2, p. 236. In this reply, Dearborn used the full name "Vital Bougainville Loramier." This doubtless was the same individual as "Auguste Bougainville Loramier" cited in other accounts. While appointed to West Point, he did not graduate. Bougainville was the maiden name of Charlotte Lorimier, the wife of Louis Lorimier, Senior.


13 National Archives, microfilm series M6, letters sent by the Secretary of War, roll 2, p. 235. Besides Louis Loramier, Dearborn's July 17, 1804, notification of the President's cadetship appointments listed "Augustus" Chouteau (the boy's full name was Auguste Pierre Chouteau), Charles Gratiot and "Pascall Vincent," Bouix of St. Louis.

14 National Archives, microfilm series M127, letters of the Secretary of War to the President, roll 1, pp. 60, 76, 117.

15 Houck, History, 1:231.


ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Arlen J. Large of Washington, D.C. is a Foundation past president (1983-1984), and a frequent contributor to WPO. He is a retired correspondent of the Wall Street Journal. He serves on the editorial board of WPO.

- WE PROCEEDED ON 7 -

--- NOVEMBER 1989 ---
From initial outline to last revision, the writing of TRAIL, a novel about the Lewis and Clark Expedition with a special focus on Lewis's dog, Seaman, took about as long as the Expedition itself. What began as a short novel about a dog grew into a manuscript of more than seven hundred pages covering the entire Voyage of Discovery.

Early on I wrote to Robert Lange, then editor of We Proceeded On, to order some back copies of various issues and articles. Responding quickly and courteously, Mr. Lange made sure I received the materials I wanted and also recruited me into the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. At the same time he expressed the fervent hope that I would not so romanticize Seaman's story (in the way Sacagawea's story has been exaggerated) as to distort the historical truth. His was a wish and a challenge that dogged me every step of the way.

The challenge was to reconcile the novelist's need to dramatize events with the sparseness of the historical record where Seaman was concerned. I immersed myself in the journals and histories of the Expedition and its background in the hope of avoiding any egregious errors of fact. Where the Journals were silent or the facts unknown and it was necessary to draw upon imagination, I tried to place my fictional scenes firmly in their historical context.

Questions arose from the start. The original submission sketched an opening scene in which Meriwether Lewis found his Newfoundland on a farm between Fredericktown and Harper's Ferry. This chapter, which was later rewritten and relocated, illustrates one difference in the approaches of the historian and the novelist. The former, where the facts are uncertain, may simply speculate that Lewis probably bought his dog in Pittsburgh, off the docks in Philadelphia, or before he left Washington, and let it go at that. The novelist has to make a decision based on probabilities and imagine the actual scene.

That farm outside Harper's Ferry was plausible only because of Lewis's timetable and the fact that the dog was never mentioned in Philadelphia or Washington. Pittsburgh, a popular choice of historians, seemed less likely to me. Lewis arrived there July 15, 1803, intending to depart on the 20th – allowing only five days for the frantic activity of organizing crew and cargo, boats, etc. (That he was delayed more than six weeks was unplanned.) I couldn't conceive of Lewis, after all his meticulous preparations, leaving the finding of a dog for the journey to such last minute chance.

From all this came the conclusion that Lewis must have found his dog earlier in the East. The Newfoundland was well known throughout the eastern seaboard. Both George Washington and Benjamin Franklin had...
Newfoundlands, as did Samuel Adams, whose Newfoundland, QueQue, won renown during the Revolution for his antagonism toward British redcoats (an attitude Lewis shared). The Newfoundland was also a popular "ship's dog" on oceangoing vessels of the time, so the Philadelphia docks became a logical choice. And Lewis spent the month of May, 1803, in that city studying with Jefferson's friends and buying huge quantities of goods for his journey.

This process of weighing known facts (Lewis's itinerary, his length of stay in different places, availability of such a dog, etc.) against the need to dramatize the unknown continued throughout the writing of TRAIL. Essentially, what I tried to do was not to change the familiar story, but to fill in the blanks...and there were a lot of blanks.

How did Seaman fare on the overland journey from Harpers Ferry to Pittsburgh? What was he doing on the Pittsburgh docks for a month and a half while Lewis fretted and fumed at his drunken boat builder? How did he react to the soldiers who would become his companions? To the Indians along the Mississippi who first tried to buy him from Lewis? To the winter at Wood River Camp? With so much undocumented, the novelist has considerable freedom of invention, within the context of what little is known.

Once the Expedition got underway in the spring of 1804, events controlled Seaman's story more firmly, but even then much was left unsaid by the journalists. When the keelboat nearly overturned in the turbulent Missouri and all hands spilled out to try to right it, where was Seaman? Dumped into the violent current, obviously, and forced to fend for himself (the soldiers had their hands full). When a near accident imperiled Lewis's life, was Seaman walking with him, as he often did? How would a dog whose breed was already famed as a rescue dog react to such a situation?

Readers of the journals are familiar with the sketchy accounts of Seaman's encounters with antelope, beaver, and buffalo, his worries over grizzlies and agonies over fleas. Still, much of the time we don't know exactly what he was up to. For instance, what really happened to Seaman the night he was lost on the Plains, and Lewis confessed his fear that his dog was lost to him forever? We know that the Corps of Discovery encountered wolves and "white bears" during that summer of 1805 on the Missouri – and even a big cat in the river bottom. What did Seaman face that night? Here the historian doesn't speculate; the novelist must.

In retrospect, I fear that historical purists will find, inevitably, that Seaman's adventures loom larger in TRAIL than history justifies. In part this comes simply from more emphasis than usual upon his adventures. (A novel of the Expedition that focused on George Droulliard, say, might similarly seem to destroy even his remarkable contributions.) But it also served my purpose, when the journals were silent, to have Seaman present at momentous events, especially if it seemed logical – walking with Lewis when he discovered the Great Falls, crossing the Continental Divide to the first meeting with Shoshones, or ascending Marias River to Camp Disappointment and the encounter with Blackfeet Indians.

Aside from his presence at such moments (when we don't really know where he was), his story is dramatic enough sticking closely to the journals. And his story mirrors that of the great Voyage of Discovery itself. When his companions faced the truculent Sioux, would Seaman have been any less wary and suspicious? When they were near starvation on the Nez Perce Trail, Seaman, whose appetite was even heartier, surely went as hungry. When they challenged the white water of the Kooskooskee (Clearwater), Lewis's River (the Snake) and the Columbia, Seaman was frequently in the boats, his muzzle lifted to the stinging spray. And when they leaped for joy on the shore of the Pacific, would his thundering, joyous bark not have been thrown at the crashing waves?
But the story did not end there, or in the cold and wet of the Fort Clatsop winter. And a novel needs a climax; history often settles for less. Where was the climax of Seaman’s waiting?

When I came toward the end of the long journey, I found that crisis waiting.

In the summer of 1806, while Clark and one group of the Corps of Discovery set off to find and descend the Yellowstone River, Seaman returned with Meriwether Lewis to the White Bear Island camp above the Great Falls. While others in his party prepared for a portage around the falls, Lewis set out with Drouillard and the Field brothers to explore the source of Marias River and establish the northernmost point of the drainage of the Missouri (thus helping to define the upper limits of the Louisiana Territory). There he had his first and only violent clash with Indians, from which Lewis and his companions fled for their lives on horseback (not knowing the Blackfeet were fleeing the other way).

Ernest S. Osgood in his fine monograph suggested that Seaman could not have been with Lewis at the time — or if he was, that he surely perished on the plains. He would have been unable to keep up with the men on horseback, who covered a hundred miles during the first twenty-four hours and, after a fortuitous meeting with the boats, were soon speeding down the Missouri at a rate of seventy miles or more a day.

But the question was open. The last mention of Seaman in the Journals — the last history officially knows of him — was at the White Bear Island camp just before Lewis set off for Marias River. Was he left behind to be plagued by mosquitoes? Or was it equally plausible that Lewis, knowing he was entering potentially hostile Indian territory with only three other men (a smaller group than he had planned), would have taken his Newfoundland along as an extra camp sentry, a task at which Seaman had distinguished himself?

What if Seaman was present at camp when Lewis entertained the party of Blackfeet the night before their treachery? Would his disappearance in the morn-
was probably black with a distinctive white star on his chest. Although many Newfoundlands of the period were parti-colored (a type made popular in Britain in the 19th century as the Landseer Newfoundland), the black dogs were more highly prized, and Lewis’s dog was almost certainly one of them.

The origin of the breed is obscure. There has been a tendency to accept the theory that he was a Basque dog brought to Newfoundland by fishermen. The identification with Pyrenean or other European Alpine breeds may owe much to a correspondence in size and appearance that is more true now than it was in 1803, and it takes no account of the fact that the Newfoundland was twice crossbred to the St. Bernard during the 19th century in an effort to fortify that breed against decimating attacks of distemper that brought it close to extinction. In any event, there is no direct evidence to support the “Basque dog” conjecture, which ranks about on a par with theories that the breed was brought to the New World by Vikings, or was a Tibetan mastiff who came by land, crossing over from the Siberian Peninsula. He has also been linked to the Greenland wolf, with whom the Newfoundland shared many characteristics. (More than one early portrait even shows a Newfoundland with a high curly tail.)

One unusual genetic characteristic of the Newfoundland, already well established in Meriwether Lewis’s day, was webbed feet, which were not found in any of the large European breeds prior to the introduction of the Newfoundland there. This and other factors led one of the leading historians of the Newfoundland, Margaret Booth Chem (one of whose Little Bear champion Newfoundlands portrayed “Scannon” in an NBC documentary filmed in the 1960s), to an unequivocal finding about the origin of the breed. Using explorers’ writings as well as those of early dog historians, ethnological records and archaeological tracings, she concluded there was little real doubt that the Newfoundland was indigenous to the North American continent, a dog once prized by the Indians of the east and the central plains. She found one fact undeniable: “The Newfoundland is the American Indians’ dog, a truly basic breed.”

The thought resonates throughout the pages of Seaman’s story.
AN ODE TO LEWIS

1

In the year of our Lord, 18-0-4,
    some men with less, some men with more
Began a journey somewhat steeped in mystery.

These men were strong and duty bound,
    And the sights they saw and the things they found
Now form a major part of U.S. history.

The year before, in distant France,
    A sale was made which would enhance
Tom Jefferson’s dream (which was more than just a notion)
To recruit some men, both brave and hardy,
    And to mold them into an exploring party
Which would seek a water route to the distant ocean.

Lou-si-ana was bought from the war-torn French
    And Jefferson thought it would be a cinch
To expand his plan to include this new addition.

But, first, he chose a leader to whom
    The threat of danger was nothing new,
The man who would organize the expedition.

Meriwether Lewis was the President’s choice,
    And upon selection, he began to voice
The need for a co-commander in the project.

So, Lewis picked an old friend, William Clark,
    And told him they would soon depart
(They combined their skills to work out all the logic).

Jefferson’s charge was very clear
    To explore the land, both far and near,
And report on Nature all along the way,

To check on all the Indian tribes,
    Gather plants and rocks and animals hides
(No one knew just how long they would stay).

So, as 18-3 came to an end,
    An Illinois site was picked to spend
Nine months before departure to the West.

Arms were cleaned and supplies were racked,
    And meal and flour were stored in sacks
As winter placed on hold at TJ’s behest.

WE PROCEEDED ON

2

Bringing men and supplies and boats together,
    They waited on the river for pretty weather,
Then departed St. Louis on the fourteenth of May.

Paddling up the Missouri in pirogue and keel
    (The going was easier if the water was still)
Was difficult work with little time for play.

Thus Lewis and Clark and forty-three men
    Began the trip which in the end
Would open up the West for exploration.

But now their thoughts were of time and speed
    And the river’s dangers that they all must heed
As they watched its muddy water in anticipation.

Insects, snags, and frequent boils
    Added misery to the party’s toils
To the point that life was anything but pleasant.

But work was work and must be done
    As they pushed themselves toward the setting sun
(No one can say that any man was hesitant).

The sudden death of Sergeant Floyd
    Left the men and the party with a gnawing void
Since he commanded second to the captains.

They buried him there on the river’s shore,
    And thought for a while of the many things more
That, before this trip was over, would surely happen.

As Autumn devoured late Summer’s heat,
    The magnitude of the travellers’ feat
Was apparent as they approached their winter quarters.

This needed respite would then allow
    the party to avoid deep winter’s howl
And time to document the country’s borders.

They were in the land of the Mandan tribe,
    Where flattened plain stretched far and wide,
Where rest would soon sooth all their aches and pains,

It was late October when they disembarked,
    And Winter’s long, cold days were marked
To prepare for the new adventures starting next Spring.

NOVEMBER 1989
The following Spring as they prepared to go,
they hired a Frenchman named Charbonneau
To interpret on the river's upper reaches.

As they said goodbye to their Mandan friends,
The party was on the move again
Saluting the tribe on the wide Missouri's beaches.

Part of the deal with the old French guide
Was that he bring along his teenage bride
To lead them through the regions of her home land.

Sacagawea was the name of the Frenchman's wife;
In the early days of her youthful life
She was kidnapped and taken far, far from her own band.

Born of the Snakes, but stolen by the 'Rees,
The young girl's object was now to please
Her husband and her newborn baby boy,
And now as Springtime showed its green
Sacagawea was happier than she had ever been
And these thoughts would often fill her heart with joy.

Several days out from their winter home
They approached the river called Yellowstone
Flowing into the wide Missouri from the south.

And Captain Lewis, seeing its vast import
Observed that someday, perhaps, a fort
Would be constructed somewhere near its mouth.

Had Lewis lived, he could have made the boast
that, in fact, years later, there was a post
Built on that site by an American fur brigade.

But the future could not be told back then
And it was sufficient for Lewis and Clark and the men
To recognize the progress they had made.

So, pushing on up river a ways from there,
The party spied its first grizzly bear,
And the men could hardly believe that it was real,
'Cause Ol' Ephraim was so very huge and mighty,
That he must have been sent by God Almighty
Just to laugh at the way Ol' Eph made men feel.

The Rocky Mountains came into view next,
And here the men were really perplexed
By what turned out to be Rocky Mountain bighorns.

They had never before seen animals like these,
They seemed so tame that they really pleased,
As mild as they were the day that they were born.

The Missouri's Great Falls were just ahead,
And the obstacle they presented could not be said
To be insurmountable, but things looked very bleak.

In order to get around the cataract,
The equipment was loaded in separate packs
And the eighteen-mile portage took two whole week.

Reaching Three Forks with no one hurt,
Sacagawea suddenly became alert
And at last reported she recognized the land.

This excited the men and the captains, too,
Because, with her people, everyone knew
They would trade for many horses for their band.

And a few days later, they did behold
A group of Indians, brave and bold
And among them was Sacagawea's chieftain brother.

The girl was happy and so was he,
And the meeting was one which spread much glee,
And gifts were freely swapped 'tween one another.

The Shoshones warned of what lay ahead,
It was enough to make the captains dread,
But they pushed onward with the party nonetheless.

Across the Bitterroots they forged,
And finally pointed their party toward
Their final rendezvous with the Fate out West.

With the friendly Nez Perces, they did entrust
Their horses, and then they made a thrust,
For the sea, since Winter was rapidly approaching.

On the Clearwater River they had to make
Good time in order to reach the Snake
And the Columbia and finally, the Ocean. (continued)
Down the Columbia the party went
Its men and supplies so nearly spent,
Amid the rapids and around the numerous bends,
The Pacific Ocean came into view
And then, at last, the captains knew
Their expedition was finally at an end.

On November 29, 18-5
The party crossed over the southern side
Of the Columbia River and built a small stockade.
With two rows of cabins, it was 50 feet square,
And the men would spend the winter there,
It even had room for an occasional parade.

Fort Clatsop was the name they gave it,
After some friendly Indian natives,
And they spent their second winter in its confines.

They had thought they might return by boat,
But when the chances of that grew quite remote,
They dug in for the winter among the pines.

They left for home the following Spring,
And the route they took was much the same
As they used in their original outward river ride.

The only hostilities along the route
Was with some Piegans who came about
The vicinity of the Rocky Mountain’s Great Divide.
In the struggle which followed, two bucks were stillled;
And before long the trip would end,
With reunions, parties, and merry feasts.

Lewis and Clark were a great success,
They had opened up the American West,
And when they reached St. Louis on 23, September,
They had accomplished what none had done before,
They multiplied our knowledge of western lore,
And had seen sights that they would always remember.

EPILOGUE

We owe a lot to Lewis and Clark,
And to all the others who took a part,
In this momentous act of Man’s endeavor,

To see what lies around the bend,
And to come back and tell his fellow men,
"Is it unconquerable out there? Why, never!"

ABOUT THE AUTHOR
Foundation member James A. Crutchfield of Franklin, Tennessee has been a magazine and book editor since 1972. He is the author of thirteen books with several more in progress. His writings, which also include numerous magazine articles, are primarily historical. A native of Tennessee, Jim is owner, chairman of the board and president of Williamson Sales and Printing Company, and JRC of Franklin Corporation; and is editor-in-chief of Territorial Press. He is also a member of the board of directors of Publishing Enterprises of Nashville. His awards, honors, and affiliations are far too many to list here. Jim is interested in the Lewis and Clark/Tennessee connection and is pursuing a possible Tennessee/Foundation relationship. The above poem first appeared in BLACKPOWDER ANNUAL, 1987, and is reprinted here with permission.

TRAVELERS REST
CHAPTER REORGANIZES

The Travelers Rest Chapter, Missoula, Montana, appears to be back on its feet again, after nearly a year of inactivity. A reorganizational meeting was held in July, followed by a field trip in August (see related article on page 25 of this issue of WPO), and an official chapter meeting on October 25. News of the October meeting had not yet been received by WPO press time. Included on the agenda, however, was a discussion of a special Lolo Trail project with Dave Stack, Missoula District Ranger of the U.S. Forest Service; a report on the August field trip, and Chuck Mead’s meeting with Foundation President Robert Doerk regarding chapter goals and objectives.

A logo for the chapter was designed by Woody Erickson, and is currently being used on chapter stationery.
The planet Venus was shining like a headlight in the predawn eastern sky when William Clark awoke on August 27, 1804. "This morning the Star Calid, the morning Star much larger than Common," Clark reported in his journal.

The captain would be pleased to know that his record of this casual sighting isn't the only link between Venus and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. On a basalt plateau in the planet's northern hemisphere is a crater named "Sacajawea," for the young celebrity-heroine of the Expedition.

The Shoshone woman didn't join the explorers until the following spring, but then she marched all the way to the Pacific and into the pages of legend. At the beginning of this century her fame was broadened by American feminist writers trumpeting the deeds of history's brave women.

So she richly qualified for a place in the sky under a rule laid down by the International Astronomical Union, official arbiter of the names given to features on celestial bodies. Craters on Venus, the Roman goddess of love and beauty, are to be named for famous women, just as craters on the Moon and Mars bear the names of scientists and scholars.

Thus, after selection by the IAU's nomenclature committee, "Sacajawea" stands right up there with Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, and Florence Nightingale in gracing the surface of the second planet from the sun. Her crater, thought to be of volcanic origin, shares the Lakshmi Planum (plateau) with one name for Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette, a French novelist who in 1944 wrote Gigi, later made into a popular movie.

The old dispute about how to spell the Shoshone woman's name now echoes in heaven. The U.S. Board of Geographic Names, as does our Foundation, prefers "Sacagawea." That form is supposed to be used by Federal map-makers, but the rule can't bind an international body of professional astronomers like the Paris-based IAU. On this map of Venus, the U.S. Geological Survey has followed the IAU-decreed form, "Sacajawea."

Because sulfuric acid clouds always hide the surface of Venus, its craters and uplands can't be seen with ordinary Earth telescopes. Beginning in the 1970s, however, radar pulses from Earth-based transmitters and from U.S. and Soviet satellites orbiting Venus have pierced the clouds enough to allow the mapping of features even smaller than "Sacajawea." Still finer surface detail is expected to be seen by improved radar aboard NASA's Magellan spacecraft when it reaches Venus next year.
Awards Banquet

21st Annual Meeting

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.
Bozeman, Montana, August 3-6, 1989

George Tweeney, Seattle, WA (right) accepts the Foundation's Distinguished Service Award on behalf of Robert C. Carriker of Spokane for his summer Lewis and Clark program at Gonzaga University. Presenting the award is Ralph Rudeen, Olympia, WA.

Jack Fellerhoff, Bozeman, MT, chairman of the 21st Annual Meeting Committee addresses the crowd during the banquet.

Sheila Robinson (left), Coleharbor, ND, Jean Cambridge, Riverdale, ND, and Foundation past president Strode Hinds, Sioux City, IA, visit at the reception before the awards banquet.

Stuart Knapp, Bozeman, MT, served as master of ceremonies for the Foundation's 21st Annual Awards Banquet.

Foundation past president Bill Sherman, Portland, OR poses with his daughter Charis (center) and his two granddaughters Shauna (left) and Malia.

DESCENDANTS: Attending the annual meeting were direct and indirect descendants of various members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: (left to right) Lydia Justice Edwards, Boise, ID, descendant of a relative of Private Robert Frazier; Charles Gass, San Francisco, CA, descendant of Sergeant Patrick Gass; Carol Bennet, Los Angeles, CA, great-great-granddaughter of Alexander Willard; Marion Williams, San Diego, CA, great-grandmother was a granddaughter of Captain William Clark; and Donna Masterson Bloomington, CA, great-great-granddaughter of Private John Colter.
LEFT: Nationally renowned author David Lavender, Ojai, CA, presents Banquet address.

RIGHT: Foundation President Donald Nell presents the Foundation’s Appreciation Award to David Lavender for his fine banquet address.

PHOTOS BY BEV HINDS

Foundation Director Gerald Holcomb (left), Rochester, MN, visits with Bob Holcomb (a distant relative), Corvallis, OR, and Foundation 1st Vice President-elect Winifred C. George, St. Louis, MO.

Foundation Treasurer John Walker (left), Portland, OR, and President-elect Robert Doerk, Great Falls, MT.

David Lavender autographs a copy of his book, The Way to the Western Sea: Lewis and Clark Across the Continent, for Jack Schmidt, Council Bluffs, IA.

LEFT: George Richards, Chadwicks, NY (left) visits with Brad Smith, Peekskill, NY.

RIGHT: President Don Nell (left) installs Robert Doerk as the Foundation’s 22nd president.
LEWIS AND CLARK SITES CERTIFIED BY NPS

The following is a list of the eleven Lewis and Clark Trail States with the sites that have been certified by the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, National Park Service, as of September 15, 1989. The certification program grants the use of the rounded triangular Lewis and Clark Trail marker (shown on the left) for both federal and non-federal sites along the overland and waterway segments where interpretation about the Expedition is available. Certification is granted to such non-federal groups as communities, civic bodies, organizations, and state agencies which manage the sites. Application forms for certification of a site must be made to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, NPS, Midwest Region, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68102.

The numerals in parentheses below each state indicate the number of potential sites to be certified according to the NPS 1982 comprehensive Plan for Management and Use. According to the Plan, a total of 287 sites offer certification possibilities. As shown below, a total of 64 have been certified as of September 15, 1989.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>NAME OF SITE</th>
<th>LAND MANAGING AUTHORITY</th>
<th>DATE CERTIFIED</th>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Lewis and Clark State Park</td>
<td>Illinois Historic Preservation Agency</td>
<td>7-27-87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Sergeant Floyd Monumental Park</td>
<td>Sioux City Leisure Services Department</td>
<td>5-28-86</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Lewis and Clark State Park</td>
<td>Iowa Conservation Commission</td>
<td>5-21-86</td>
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<td>Lewis and Clark Monument Council Bluffs Parks</td>
<td>Council Bluffs Parks and Recreation Department</td>
<td>6-25-87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Long's Landing</td>
<td>Potawatamie County Conservation Board</td>
<td>9-12-88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>None certified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Fort Osage Jackson County, MO</td>
<td>Jackson County Parks and Recreation Department</td>
<td>8-26-86</td>
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<td>Little Blue Park</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Private</td>
<td>5-1-89</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark</td>
<td>Private</td>
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<td>West Bank Park</td>
<td>Great Falls Park and Recreation Department</td>
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<td>Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>Explorers at the Portage Broadwater Overlook</td>
<td>City of Great Falls</td>
<td>9-15-89</td>
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<td>Fort Atkinson State Historical Park Fort Calhoun</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
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Fonca State Park Fonca, NE Nebraska, Game and Parks Commission 8-12-86

North Dakota Lewis and Clark Memorial Park (Fort Mandan) Washburn, ND

- Lewis and Clark Site Park McLean County, ND
- Boulah Bay Recreation Area Beulah Park District 8-2-88
- Cross Ranch Site Park Oliver County, ND
- Double Ditch Indian Villages Historic Site Morton County, ND
- Fort Buford State Historic Site State Historical Society of North Dakota 8-2-88
- Fort Clark State Historic Site Mercer County, ND
- Fort Mandan Overlook State Historic Site Morton County, ND
- Fort Rice State Historical Site Morton County, ND
- Fort Stevenson State Park McLean County, ND
- I-94 Mandan Scenic Overlook Morton County, ND
- Indian Hills Recreation Area McLean County, ND
- Kimball Bottoms Burleigh County, ND
- Langelius Bay Recreation Emmons County, ND

- North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department
- North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department
- North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department
### THE LEWIS AND CLARK HIGHWAY MARKER

The familiar marker on the right was developed during the tenure of the congressionally created Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, 1964-1969. The Commission adopted the sign as the official highway marker along the route of the Lewis and Clark Trail, and as a symbol for other applications for promoting the Lewis and Clark story. The marker continues to be used along the Lewis and Clark Trail Highway which was established by State highway agencies to provide a continuous automobile retracement experience. While some portions of the highway systems closely retrace or parallel the Expedition route, the highways are often 10 to 20 or more miles from the explorers' historic trail and therefore provide an approximate retracement. The new certification marker described on the facing page is authorized for exact Lewis and Clark sites recognized by the National Park Service.
OLYMPIA, WA – By all accounts, the eight-day Washington State Centennial Lewis and Clark Trail Run, April 2-9 of this year, was an unqualified success. The course paralleled the 1805-1806 route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition form Clarkston, Washington on the Idaho/Washington border to Cape Disappointment, at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Thirteen hundred fifty runners came from twenty-two states, New Zealand, Japan, France, and Canada to run in this 505-mile world-class event. Among those participating were Washington Governor Booth Gardner, who ran the final day of the race and participated in the awards ceremony afterwards; and Washington’s Lieutenant Governor Ralph Munro who ran with his team “The State Seals.” The Governor’s wife, who is co-chair of the State Centennial Commission, was on the program at the beginning and end of the Run.

The idea for the Run was born at the January 1986 meeting of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Two other organizations joined the Committee in the planning and presentation of the event – the Olympia Rain Runners and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Intensive planning took place over the next three years. Two preliminary runs were held: a Test Run of the course was held in April 1987, and a Preview Run to test the system was held in April of 1988.

Communities along the route were contacted and invited to participate. Volunteers were organized to handle exchange points during the Run. In all, about 1200 volunteers participated in the event. There was also generous cooperation from the State Highway Patrol, Department of Transportation, Department of Ecology, and local law enforcement agencies. Ham radio operators, local officials, medic units, and the military also played significant roles in the success of the Run.

The runners were entertained each night by the locals with music, plays, speeches, dedications, and food. The theme was history oriented.

The news coverage was exceptional. Besides the local radio, television and newspaper coverage, a Spokane, Washington television station followed along each day and made a half-hour documentary; the Today Show aired the event on two different days; and a London sports network broadcast a five minute spot about the Run to sixty countries.

One of the highlights at the finish line each day was a replica of a Lewis and Clark cottonwood dug-out canoe. It was attended by a crew in authentic buckskins who explained its construction and use by the Expedition.

The athletic aspects of the Run did not overshadow the historic significance and the importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. To thousands more people, Lewis and Clark now means much more than a motel in East Alton, Illinois, a high school in Spokane, a theater in Seattle, or a college in Portland.
FIGHT SITE TREE PLANTED IN HELENA

Foundation President Robert Doerk watches as Wilbur Werner (right) and Paul Valle plant a sapling from one of the three historic Two Medicine Fight Site trees on the capitol complex grounds in Helen, Montana.

A sapling from a 250-year-old narrow-leaf cottonwood tree was planted on the grounds of the Capitol complex near the Justice Building in Helena, Montana Saturday, October 21, 1989. The mother tree stands along Two Medicine River near present Cut Bank, Montana, at the historic site where Captain Meriwether Lewis and his three companions fought and killed two Blackfeet Indians.

On July 26, 1806, the four members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, along with eight Blackfeet, camped at the site of "three solitary trees." The explorers had met the Indians near this place and after counseling with them camped for the night. At dawn the Indians attempted to steal the explorers' guns and horses. The fight that ensued left two of the Indians dead.

The Two Medicine Fight Site is still marked by the same three narrow-leaf cottonwood trees. The trees were dated by Fish, Wildlife and Parks personnel some years ago and found to be over 250 years old. Unfortunately, two of the trees caught fire in 1980. One was totally destroyed but a sprout has grown from a patch of bark on the other. The third is doing well.

In 1987, Foundation past president Wilbur P. Werner of Cut Bank sent several cuttings from the third tree to "Historic Trees, A Living Heritage" in Louisville, Kentucky. The organization, run by Stan Lemaster and Theodore R. Klein, gets cutting and seeds from historic trees and propagates them. In addition to sending saplings to
capitol grounds, parks, universities, etc., it is a common practice for them to have saplings planted near the mother tree. The company has agreed to send Wilbur a sprout that will be planted at the Two Medicine Fight Site in the spring of 1990.

The planting ceremony in Helena was done under the care of Paul Valle, landscape architect for Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks. It was part of Montana's ongoing centennial celebration.

During the ceremony, Wilbur presented an interesting account of the Two Medicine Fight. He also related the observations of John Ewers, noted author and authority on Plains Indians: The site marks the first meeting of officials of the United States with the northwestern-most group of people in the Louisiana Territory; it marks the first armed conflict between official representatives of the United States and the Plains Indians, and the only armed conflict between the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the Indians; it marks the most serious threat to the success of the Expedition; and it marks the beginning of the hostilities between the Blackfeet and the American citizens.

Among the dozen or so present for the planting ceremony were Foundation President Bob Doerk; former presidents, Wilbur P. Werner and Bob Saindon; Montana Historical Society Director Lawrence Sommer; and Montana historian Harold G. Stearns.

The Two Medicine Fight Site was identified in 1963, and protected by a pole fence built by the Cut Bank area Boy Scouts. Note the two trees on the right which burned in 1980. The new growth from the one burned tree can be seen near the base of the two trees. (Photo by Wilbur Werner)
ASTORIA, OREGON – National Park Service Superintendent Frank Walker recently explained the new visitor center expansion project at Fort Clatsop National Memorial, which commemorates the 1805-1806 winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This project provides an expansion onto the existing visitor center at Fort Clatsop which will include a 45-seat theater and a larger multipurpose room/90-seat theater, an enlarged exhibit room with new exhibits, a new library, additional storage, employee work space, and renovation of the existing building.

Visitation to this site has risen from 92,000 in 1978 to 203,000 in 1988. The existing 1963 visitor center was designed for approximately 60,000 to 100,000 annual visitors. During the summer months an average of 1,500-2,000 people per day visit the park. Without this expansion, park visitors will continue to overwhelm park facilities.

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail was selected as the number one tourism priority for economic development in Clatsop County in 1988. Currently, a plan is being implemented to certify the overland portion of the trail from Fort Clatsop to Whale Beach (the site where expedition members went to see a large whale which had washed ashore).

In order to improve the way they tell the Lewis and Clark and Fort Clatsop story, new museum exhibits are needed to upgrade the 25-year-old exhibits that are there now. Climate controlled storage space is required for proper care of the Museum study collection, living history weapons and articles, and the 850 volume park library.

The project’s construction and exhibit costs are estimated at $2,457,000. The Fort Clatsop Historical Association (the National Park Service’s cooperating association at Fort Clatsop since 1963) has a very strong interest in this project and has entered into a memorandum of agreement with the NPS for fund raising.

In this partnership effort, the Association will provide approximately $600,000 in construction funds for the interpretive portion, which would include the theater complex, the library, and museum collection room. As of July 30, 1989, the Association has raised over $118,000 towards the project. The U.S. Congress and the National Park Service provided $256,000 in planning funds in fiscal year 1989, and $1,857,000 in construction and exhibit funds are planned for fiscal year 1990. Project planning is being completed by the National Park Service’s Denver Service Center and the Harper’s Ferry Interpretive Design Center.

The Fort Clatsop Historical Association has supported the National Memorial for 25 years. In August, 1986, the Association was awarded the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation’s Award of Meritorious Achievement for “outstanding contributions in bringing to this Nation a greater awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.”
PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER EXPANSION, FORT CLATSOP NATIONAL MEMORIAL

NOVEMBER 1989

WE PROCEEDED ON 23
All members are aware that the Foundation by-laws provide for the two major awards: The Meritorious Achievement Award for outstanding contributions in bringing to this nation a greater awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the Distinguished Service Award for outstanding contribution towards furthering the purpose and objectives of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

In choosing a recipient for the Meritorious Achievement Award for this year, the awards committee faced a dilemma. The persons they chose to honor, either singly or collectively, had already received the highest awards of the Foundation.

Notwithstanding, their particular service, subsequent to prior award dates, was of such exceptional importance, the committee decided they were entitled to a special award. However, there was no special award category authorized by the by-laws. They wisely concluded to honor them as a team for the Award of Meritorious Achievement.

The committee recognized that the keeping of up-to-date, accurate membership records was the most important internal function of the Foundation. In a breakdown of this function, membership records and finances become chaotic. "We Proceeded On," publications and communications of the Foundation would not and could not reach all of the members.

In 1987 and 1988, our Foundation faced just such a crisis. There was a breakdown in the record keeping that effectively defeated the stated purposes of the Foundation. Rapidly it was being relegated to a second or third class organization. It became impossible to effectively disseminate to this nation a greater awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Justifiably so, many members were unhappy, angry and they complained.

The seriousness of the situation was acutely recognized by the officers, directors and many members. The question was how to correct the situation. Who had the know how, and would and could take the time to rescue the Foundation from the quagmire? Most assuredly, it was no longer fulfilling the purpose of its existence.

Into the breach stepped a couple, husband and wife, Robert and Ruth Lange. Individually and collectively they had worked thousands of hours for the Foundation, one as a past officer and editor of We Proceeded On, the other as membership secretary.

No two other members had contributed so much to give class and a professional status to the Foundation. Bob Lange was and is a preeminent authority on all phases of the Expedition. They were not about to see their beloved Foundation decline to mediocrity. They volunteered to straighten out the records and end the confusion.

Within weeks, they had stopped the hemorrhaging. Within a year, the rescue was complete. Letters were replied to, apologies made, questions answered, dues timely billed and payment acknowledged. Confidence and trust replaced turmoil. Again, the Foundation was internally sound. Integrity was re-established. Again, it was able to distribute to all its membership, and through them, to the nation, a greater awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

These then were the reasons why the awards committee thought Bob and Ruth Lange, working as a team, were so richly deserving of collectively receiving the Foundation’s highest award. In the past, they had made notable contributions to the Foundation. Now they had preserved them. No better choice could have been made.

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**SCRIVER BRONZE AVAILABLE**

Barb Kubik, Interpretive Assistant at Sacajawea State Park sends word that bronze number 27 of "Meriwether Lewis and Our Dog Scannon" is available for only $600. This is considerably under the original price of the bronze, which sold out a long time ago. The bronze was created for the Foundation by internationally renowned sculptor Robert Scriver of Browning, Montana in 1976. The casting was strictly limited to 150 copies. Interested parties should contact Pete Beer, 2527 W. Kennewick Ave., #162, Kennewick, WA 99336.
The remodeled Sacajawea Interpretive Center* at Pasco, Washington has been open to the public since 1978. During that time, the staff has received several inquiries from visitors who fondly remember a "life-size" statue of Sacagawea that once stood in the park.

Time, age and distance have all dimmed these visitors' memories of the statue, but from them, it is learned that the statue of the Shoshone Indian woman was about six feet high, including the base; it stood in the park (possibly along the riverbank); and Sacagawea was depicted either looking or pointing down the Columbia River. It is not known for certain when this statue may have been there.

The park became a part of the Washington State Parks and Recreation system in 1931. It is believed that there may have been such a statue in the late 1930s to the early 1950s. However, early photos of the park do not show this statue, nor can any of the early park staff recall it. But inquiries about the statue are so common that the present park employees believe that at one time a statue did exist.

If any readers of WPO can clearly recall the looks and site of this statue, or can provide a photograph of the statue, the park staff would appreciate hearing from you. They would also like answers to any of the following questions:

1. How did this statue come to be in the park? When?
2. Specifically, where did the statue stand?
3. Who was the sculptor?
4. From what material was the statue made?
5. What happened to it?
6. Where is it now?
7. In describing the statue, be as specific as you can: What was the size of base? the statue? What was her hair style? How was she dressed? Was there a child on her back? How was she standing? etc.

Address any information you may have to Barbara J. Kubik, Interpretive Assistant, Sacajawea Interpretive Center, RR 9, Box 2503, Pasco, WA 99301.

* Sacajawea State Park is located in southeastern Washington, at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Along with the interpretive center, the park offers picnicking, swimming, boating, and mooring facilities. Although the name of the center retains the "Sacajawea" spelling, park officials have adopted the more commonly accepted "Sacagawea" spelling in their literature.

BACK ISSUE OF WPO AVAILABLE

Although we are out of several back issues of WPO, there are still many issues available. AWPO "Feature Story Prospectus" is available for those interested in seeing what stories have appeared in our magazine over the past 16 years. Also listed in the prospectus are the WPO supplementary publications. A copy of the prospectus along with information on how to order back issues of WPO can be received by sending your request with $1 to cover printing and postage to Robert E. Lange, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201.
LEWIS AND CLARK ALIVE AND WELL IN BROOKLYN

Foundation member Robert Cavaliere of Brooklyn, New York is doing his best to keep the Lewis and Clark story alive in the Northeast. For the past four years, Cavalier, a Brooklyn Union Gas Administrative Supervisor, has been bringing the Lewis and Clark Expedition, as well as other historic events of the West, into the classrooms of St. Bernadette School, Reynolds Junior High, and St. Francis College, in the Brooklyn area.

When he does his Lewis and Clark bit, Cavaliere comes into the classroom dressed the part, bearing a Hawken rifle, twists of tobacco, porcupine quills, trade ribbons and beads, and a Jefferson Peace Medal.

In addition to the life-like presentations, the gas man is also in charge of annual essay contests at St. Bernadette School. Topics for the contest, in addition to Lewis and Clark, include the battle of the Little Big Horn and General Custer, the Fetterman Fight, the Alamo, and the Plains Indians. "When the students write their essays, I want them to be opinionated about our westward expansion," Cavaliere said.

Students research their topics in the school library, thanks to a donation of $500 from Brooklyn Union Gas to purchase books.

This year's first place winner was an essay on Lewis and Clark by Donna Curicio who wrote "Lewis and Clark as a Team." Other contest winners and titles were: Jeannine Valenti (second place) for "Custer: The Man Who Thought He Knew It All"; Daniel Sullivan tied with Angela Montermarano for third place. Daniel's essay was titled "Custer: Murder or Suicide"; and Angela wrote about "The Fetterman Fight."

	

FOUNDATION'S L&C VIDEO NOW AVAILABLE

The Audio/Visual Committee of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation under the chairmanship of Ralph Rudeen, premiered its interesting and informative VHS video entitled "We Proceeded On" during the Foundation's 21st annual meeting in Bozeman, Montana August 6. This twenty-two-minute overview of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was funded by a grant from the Washington State Parks and Recreation Department. It uses a wide range of Lewis-and-Clark-related photos, paintings, and drawings to tell about the Expedition from its inception to its return to St. Louis. The new video is now available to the general public.

"We Proceeded On" is an accurate portrayal of the Expedition, and an excellent introduction to the study of Lewis and Clark for all grade levels as well as adults. Because of its length, it also makes a good meeting program for any organization. There should be at least one copy available in every community along the Lewis and Clark Trail, if not every community across the country. Because of its modest price, individuals may be interested in purchasing copies as gifts for their local schools or for their own libraries and have them available on loan.

Copies of "We Proceeded On," the video, are available for $11 per copy (including p.&h.). Send your order to: Lewis and Clark Video, Headwaters Chapter, LCTHF, P.O. Box 577, Bozeman, MT 59771-0577.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING PACKETS AVAILABLE

If you missed the Foundation's 21st Annual Meeting August 3-6, 1989, you'll be interested to learn that you still have an opportunity to purchase one of the impressive registration packets. A limited number of the packets are available for $10 each. They include:

1. A 111-page book - Lewis and Clark in Montana. This is a reprint of the Montana Territorial Centennial publication which, along with the Lewis and Clark information, also contains tidbits of other historical interest.
3. Copy of a 1915 black and white photograph of the Three Forks of the Missouri by Albert Schlechten.
4. A 13 X 23" map showing the route and campsites of Clark's party from the Three Forks of the Missouri to Canoe Camp near present Park City, Mt.
5. A map showing Lewis and Clark's route and campsites from Dearborn River to Lolo Pass.
6. A copy of the handsome annual meeting program with a signed cover by artist Gretchen Fellerhoff White.

Packets may be obtained by sending a check for $10 for each packet (price includes postage) to: Headwaters Chapter, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 577, Bozeman, MT 59771.
ILLINOIS GOVERNOR SIGNS L&C CENTER BILL

In a recent letter from Foundation Second Vice President Winifred George of St. Louis, we learn that on August 31, 1989, Illinois Governor James Thompson signed a $7 million dollar Hiking-Biking Bill sponsored by Senator Sam Vadalabene. During the same ceremony the governor signed a $450,000 appropriation for the development of the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center at the Lewis and Clark State Park, the site where the Expedition set up its 1803-1804 winter headquarters before setting out on an 8,000-mile round-trip journey to the ocean. The interpretive center bill was also sponsored by “Senator Sam.” (See related story on page 27 of this issue of WPO.)

The Lewis and Clark State Park will benefit from the Hiking-Biking appropriation, according to Wini, because there are several rail abandonments along the park and levee in the offing which will make it possible for hikers and bikers to leave St. Louis, bike to the Lewis and Clark State Park, proceed across a nearby bridge and connect with the MKT abandonment (KATY Trail) at St. Charles and follow over 200 miles along the Missouri River.

PORTAGE ROUTE CHAPTER UPDATE

The Portage Route Chapter, Great Falls, Montana, continues its active pace in promoting the Lewis and Clark story in that area. At the September chapter meeting, Marcia Staigmiller showed drawings of the proposed site and building configuration for the national Lewis and Clark Visitor Center to be constructed in the Great Falls area. The group is also looking at the possibility of working with the Montana Power Company to maintain a trail to Sulphur (Sacagawea) Springs – the springs from which mineral water was taken for Sacagawea during her life-threatening illness in June, 1805. Chapter members are working with Montana Power in preparing two illustrated Lewis and Clark interpretive signs near Ryan Dam on the Great Falls.

MERCHANDISING COMMITTEE SEEKS RESPONSES

Ella Mae Howard, chairman of the Foundation’s merchandising committee, is looking for comments on the catalog/flier put together by the Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association’s (JNEHA) sales office in conjunction with our Foundation. A copy of the flier was mailed with the August issue of WPO. Suggestions or comments about the flier should be sent to Ella Mae Howard, 1904 4th St. NW, Great Falls, MT 59404.

Howard reminds members that the Foundation receives ten percent of any order from the flier, and asks that whenever possible, members support the Foundation by placing their orders for in-print Lewis and Clark materials through the JNEHA.

Individuals and Foundation chapters which have printed material to market through JNEHA, should contact Howard for more information.

NOVEMBER 1989
Richard Munoz of Sidney, Montana proudly carries the 15-star, 15-stripe flag believed to be of the same design as those carried by Lewis and Clark. The flags were relayed along each route as the runners followed the Interstate highways as near as possible to the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Four hundred runners from forty Montana counties participated in the 900-mile "Lewis and Clark Run Across Montana," June 9-18, 1989. One set of runners began on the eastern border of Montana near Wibaux and the other set started out near the northern border at Camp Disappointment. The Run was completed on the Montana/Idaho border at Lolo Pass.

The opportunity for the Lewis and Clark Run Across Montana was the state's 100th birthday celebration. The Montana Centennial Office granted $2500 for the run - symbolic of the $2500 appropriated by Congress for the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It was a special opportunity to commemorate the Corps of Discovery's many accomplishments in the state. As Harry Fritz wrote in "Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and the Discovery of Montana": "...the Expedition spent more traveling time and camped more often in Montana than in any other modern state, made its most significant discoveries here, and encountered its greatest dangers." The rich legacy left by Lewis and Clark was the inspiration for the run across the state.

Runners ran legs of three, six or nine miles. Advance scheduling allowed most runners to choose where and when they could put in their miles. Here Run organizer Ella Mae Howard describes the progress of the run to the members of the Bozeman Wind Drinkers Running Club.
THOMAS GILBERT, of the National Park Service, and Coordinat­tor of the National Historic Lewis and Clark Trail, sends word that Congress has approved a Trails budget for fiscal year '90. For the second year in a row, $400,000 has been approved for the administration of National Scenic and National Historic Trails by the National Park Service (NPS). Last year the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail was allotted $80,000 of the budget, and the hope is that at least the same will be granted again this year.

Three other appropriations directly affecting the National Park Service's Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail management were also approved, according to Gilbert:

1. $300,000 for planning the Western Historic Trails Center in Council Bluffs, Iowa. The funds should cover the cost of a development concept plan and site location study. The Lewis and Clark Trail is one of the three historic trails to be interpreted at this center.

2. $300,000 for planning a Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail interpretive center in Nebraska. This was requested by Representative Doug Bereuter of Lincoln, Nebraska. The funding should accomplish a site location study beyond the preliminary work already done this past year) and a development concept plan.

3. $15,000 for acquisition of 39 acres near Wood River, Illinois, adjacent to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency's 14-acre Lewis and Clark State Historic Site. The local Lewis and Clark Trail Society of America owns the option on the land and holds a partially paid contract for deed. The Illinois Capital Development Board has already earmarked $400,000+ for construction of a Lewis and Clark Trail visitor/interpretive center on the site to be operated by the State. Long­range, tentative plans envision construction of a replica of Camp Dubois on this site (on the dry side of the levee, not down by the river). A walking trail to the existing monument would be constructed through the wooded area on the wet side of the levee.

This is the first time any acquisition money has been appro­priated to the National Park Service for any scenic or historic trail other than the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Land acquisition authority for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail at federal expense is limited to one interpretive site per state (outside of other already existing federal areas).

The Run had rain eight of the ten days, and the high winds in the Hyshum area snapped the flag pole. The relay had only one brief stop, which was during a blinding rain storm outside of Miles City. Here the two flags meet as runners on the east­west branch and the north-south branch meet near Butte.

Often the support crews and runners were treated to picnics. John Devitt, of Billings, waves the fifteen-star flag during the noon picnic at Columbus.

PHOTOS BY STUART WHITE

Carrying the U.S. flag, a crew of runners break the tape at Lolo Pass – the end of the ten-day race. In the end the Lewis and Clark Run Across Montana was a remarkable feat marked by enthusiasm, high spirits and a touch of heroism.

At 415 pages, this is the shortest (by 49 pages) of the four narrative volumes thus far published. The books have been progressively reduced in length; Volume 5 is just 68 percent as long as Volume 2. One wonders why: one more section, “From the Rapids to the Sea,” would have brought the Expedition all the way down the Columbia to the Pacific, and led nicely into the winter: “At Fort Clatsop.” But this is not the place to inquire into the vagaries of the publication industry. Volume 5 carries Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and their entourage from the Three Forks of the Missouri across the Bitterroots and to the Cascades of the Columbia. It’s a solid chunk; geographically the most significant segment on the itinerary, and we can wait until Volume 6 for the ocean.

All of the scholarly apparatus which graces these volumes but does not burden them is once again displayed: a fine list of 138 sources cited, a comprehensive index, and more than 700 explanatory annotations, conveniently located at the end of each day’s entries. These notes tell us where we are and what we’re seeing, reference the original codices and journals of Lewis and Clark, and provide introductory information about the many native Americans encountered along the route. No one will hereafter be able to write a history of the Expedition without these valuable clues.

When we left the captains and their crew at the end of Volume 4, they had arrived at the modern headwaters of the Missouri River, at Three Forks, Montana. Incredibly, after three months in Montana and a journey of 600 miles they had not encountered a single Indian. What a difference a volume makes! In these pages the explorers encounter, visit, describe, and are assisted by the Shoshone, Flathead, Nez Perce, and numerous Chinookan tribes on the Columbia River. We almost feel at home with these peoples, armed as we are with the ethological information provided by Lewis and Clark.

Meriwether Lewis spotted the first foreigner – he spooked a lone horseman shortly after leaving the forks of the Jefferson River (present Beaverhead River). Who was this man? Although he galloped in that direction, he apparently did not warn the larger Shoshone encampment of the coming stranger. When Lewis finally made contact he faced two tasks – to enlist Shoshone aid in crossing the Continental Divide, and to discover the way to the western sea. The second task proved more formidable than the first.

The heart of this volume – and, to my mind, the heart of the Expedition – is Chapter 22, mistakenly titled (but not by Moulton et. al) “Down the Lolo Trail.” This long segment, of 45 days and 85 pages, actually begins on the Lemhi River in central Idaho. It involves not one but two arduous and dangerous crossings of the Bitterroot Mountains in unseasonably wintry weather, poses one mystery (why Lewis stopped writing his journal) and solves another (the shortest overland route to the Missouri, which Lewis would take on the return trip), and brings the Corps of Discovery to the verge of disaster, when it lost its way in the snow and cold of the second crossing. We can follow the trail pretty well when the Expedition is floating rivers, but like it we easily get lost in the mountains – a couple of detailed route maps would help here. And when the Expedition finally stumbled out of the hills every man became deathly ill from eating camas roots and rancid salmon. What if the Nez Perce had been a hostile tribe?

The remainder of this volume is not without drama – floating the Snake and the undammed Columbia River to the Cascades. At book’s end, we are almost at the Pacific. It was a frightful trip, but splendid reading!

**BOOK NOTE**

Hoopesanton and Kankakee, Illinois; Saginaw, Michigan; and Green Bay and Madison, Wisconsin.

A 1962 graduate of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, Bob was commissioned in the USAF the same day and spent twenty years serving his country in such locations as Ohio, the Pentagon, Vietnam, Illinois, England, and Montana. His most interesting assignment was with the Orientation Group, scheduling and displaying Air Force exhibits, aircraft, and missiles at public events throughout the country. His most challenging assignment was serving with Foreign Liaison in the Office of the Vice Chief of Staff in the Pentagon as desk officer for the United Kingdom, France, and Japan. His most unique assignment was serving as Commander of a Postal and Courier Service Detachment in Illinois with his boss stationed in Texas; and, again, as commander of a detachment in England with his boss in Germany. (The creative latitude involved in that kind of arrangement is not the norm in the Air Force).

"When I received orders to Montana in 1976, I knew it was a state and Helena was the capital and that was the extent of my knowledge of my future home," Doerk recalls. "This lack of knowledge of the West and of Montana gave me a unique perspective about how this region is perceived back east and in other parts of the country."

Doerk retired from the Air Force in 1982, remained in Great Falls, and began a second career with Northwest Capital Management and Trust Company, which he serves as a Trust Officer. Bob manages assets, administers trusts and settles estates. He is a graduate of the National Trust School and the National Graduate Trust School, both located at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and is a certified financial services counselor.

On a more personal note, Bob and his wife Mary are looking forward to celebrating their silver wedding anniversary along the Lewis and Clark Trail in 1991. They have one son, Steve, serving in the U.S. Navy and stationed in Naples, Italy. Mary is a registered nurse employed by the Montana Deaconess Medical Center.

Doerk has had a diverse range of interests over the years with the common thread of building a library in each of his interest areas, "much to the chagrin of Mary." These interests include English history and literature, Abe Lincoln, the Thoroughbred horse, German shepherds, homesteading, domestic rabbits, Wisconsin history, and certain aspects of the West including, of course, Lewis and Clark. Involvement in the Expedition began with the establishment of the Portage Route Chapter in 1983 and has built ever since.

Doerk says, "The annual meetings of the Foundation always recharge my batteries as the enthusiasm of all the great members of this organization is so contagious. It is to each of you that I dedicate this year of service and will do my best to represent you as your president in a manner that you deserve."

LETTERS

GS DIRECTOR PLEASED WITH FOUNDATION’S PART IN SUMMER EVENT

NOTE: The following letter was received by Foundation Director Patti Thomsen as a result of her involvement in the Lewis and Clark outing with the Girls Scouts last summer. The two-week outing was sponsored by the Sakakawea Girl Scout Council of North Dakota in cooperation with the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. (See related article in August, 1989 issue of WPO.)

Thank you so much for sharing with us a copy of the August 1989 issue of your publication, We Proceeded On, featuring an article on the council event, "Prairie Days and Yesterways," sponsored by Sakakawea Girl Scout Council in cooperation with your organization. We were delighted to learn of the success of this event. Our staff has been in touch with Sakakawea Girl Scout Council. We are interested in the possibilities of an event with nationwide participation on the same theme at some suitable time in the future.

Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. is working to increase the number and range of wider opportunities available to girls in our organization. We welcome the interest and cooperation of groups such as yours in this endeavor.

Sincerely,
Frances Hesselbein
National Executive Director
New York, New York
The course of the Lewis and Clark Run Across Montana, June 9-18, 1989, reached as many Expedition sites as possible while staying mainly on the Interstate highways. (See story on pages 28-29.) Here, east of Billings, the runners exited the Interstate to carry the flag to the top of Pompeys Pillar.