We Proceeded On

UNCHARTED TERRITORY
Showing portage diorama and central glazing (looking west)
THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

Incorporated 1989 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption Certificate No. 501(C)(3)—Identification No. 51-0187715

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ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

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

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT DOERK

The importance of an idea and the difference an individual can make in what we think and do... these thoughts crossed my mind in anticipation of the 23rd Annual Meeting forthcoming in Louisville and reflection on where the Lewis and Clark Expedition really began.

Bob Lange and other scholar's of the expedition claim it all began "in the mind of Thomas Jefferson" and I quite agree. In my part of Montana, the recent resurgence of interest in the expedition began in the mind of one individual back in 1983. His vision led to creation of an affiliated chapter of the Foundation. That chapter, in turn, generated a myriad of projects including the hosting of the 1984 Annual Meeting in Great Falls, the 30' x 14' mural at our local airport, a six day re-enactment of the portage, the continuing archaeological dig at Lower Portage Camp, publication of several of Bob Bergantino's maps (on the portage and campsites in Montana), publication of a self-guided tour brochure covering Lewis and Clark sites adjacent to the portage, the Lewis and Clark Honor Guard, the Third Annual Lewis & Clark Festival, the Seventh Annual Meriwether Lewis Run, the heroic size bronze "Explorer's at the...

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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 3434; 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**: $7.50

* 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.
From the Editor’s Desk

Ken Karsmizki told me, “When I graduated from Purdue with a degree in philosophy, I never thought I would be concerned about the effect of sunspots on the magnetism in central Montana.”

That’s true, Ken, but it seems that when people get involved with Lewis and Clark and their epic journey, they get involved in more ways than they anticipate.

Ken, of course, is the historical archaeologist who has been digging and monitoring for four summers trying to locate the Lewis and Clark Lower Portage campsite. He will be trying again this summer. An article about Ken starts on page 19 in this issue of WPO.

I remember in another life when I was editor of another magazine I did an article on Montana Tech. As a sidebar to that article I wrote about Bob Bergantino and his Lewis and Clark maps.

Bob said (I’m quoting from my memory), “When I was a navy cartographer in Washington, D.C., I thought it would be fun to trace the actual trail of Lewis and Clark through Montana. I figured it would take me about six months. It took me six years.”

People just seem to get caught up in the spirit of the journey.

Another example, in my short experience with WPO and the L&CTH Foundation, is Winnie George in St. Louis and Margot and Bud Kipfer in Louisville, Kentucky. Margot and Bud went on a tour in St. Louis in 1987 and that led to ... well, read the article on page 7 of this issue.

I guess one of the things about Lewis and Clark that makes them so interesting is their humanness. In their journals they get sick, frightened, excited. They show all of the human emotions in a fairly open way. It is easy to identify with them.

At any number of points along the trail they would have been justified in throwing in the towel, but they never did. They just kept moving on, overcoming obstacle after obstacle.

The journals made the difference in the perception.

Like the rest of us, their plans sometimes went awry. Like the rest of us, they didn’t and couldn’t have figured in all the contingencies. Don Nell’s article on the salt situation on page 12 takes a look at that.

All in all, in regard to Lewis and Clark, many of us can say, “The more we know, the more we know we don’t know.”

DELTA AIRLINES OFFERS SPECIAL CONVENTION DISCOUNT

Delta Airlines is offering a 40% discount for those of you planning to attend the 1991 L & C Convention in Louisville, Kentucky. The convention dates are August 3-7 and the discount off Delta’s domestic round trip full coach fares is good for August 1-10.

The tickets must be purchased at least 7 days prior to departure. Changes to the originating flight must be made 7 days in advance. Return flights may be changed at any time. Travel is valid on Delta only and must be round trip. Other restrictions may apply. A 5% discount on most of Delta’s published discounted fares and full first class fares has also been approved by Delta.

Call Delta or have your travel agent call 1-800-221-1212 and ask for Special Meetings Network. The office is open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. Eastern Time.

See you in Louisville!

The Bicentennial Committee has as one of their goals the republishing of significant Lewis and Clark books that are now out of print. WPO readers are asked to submit to the committee the names and authors of books they would like to have back in print. Send your suggestions to Foundation member Ron Laycock, 1000 Oakwood, Benson, MN 56215.

ON THE COVER—
A life-size diorama of the Expedition struggle to portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri River as viewed from the lower level of the proposed Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Exhibit Hall and looking towards the lobby balcony.

Photo by Dave Brown
Several lectures regarding various topics have been arranged for the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation annual meeting in Louisville. Four of the six scheduled talks focus on members or landmarks regarding the expedition.

On Monday morning, August 5, well-known Louisville historian George Yater will speak on the "Nine Young Men from Kentucky" who served as members of the Corps of Discovery. A 1950 graduate of the University of Louisville, Mr. Yater has been actively involved in historical research and writing for many years. He has worked as a reporter, writer, and editor for several publications and taught Louisville history at the University of Louisville. He is known best, perhaps, for his history *Two Hundred Years at the Falls of the Ohio*.

Later that day Dr. Ernest M. Ellison will present an illustrated lecture on the Falls of the Ohio. Dr. Ellison will discuss the role of the Falls in the expansion of the frontier, its contribution to western movement, and the more recent focus on its scientific significance. It was from the Falls of the Ohio that Lewis and Clark and the nucleus of the Corps of Discovery set off on their epic journey. Dr. Ellison is a 1947 graduate of the University of Louisville School of Dentistry and is a retired professor from that school. He is also the retired director of the Biomedical Learning Resources Center at U of L. Dr. Ellison has been interested in the Falls since a 1943 college field trip there. He has researched and photographed the Falls extensively.

Expedition member George Shannon is the subject of Wednesday morning's lecture. Dr. Charles Boewe is an international authority on naturalist Constantine S. Rafinesque and will relate the Rafinesque-Shannon connection. Rafinesque also had an interest in American Indian languages and took advantage of interviewing Shannon about his knowledge of the western Indians and their languages while the two men were both living in Lexington, Kentucky. The information he gleaned from Shannon is preserved in three documents Rafinesque wrote. This hitherto unrecognized contribution of Shannon is all the more important because the Native American vocabularies collected by Meriwether Lewis were rifled from Thomas Jefferson's papers. Dr. Boewe holds a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin. He has taught at several American universities and lectured abroad. For 16 years he lived on the Indian subcontinent while administering U.S. government educational exchange programs. Dr. Boewe has spoken and written on Rafinesque extensively for many years. He is currently editing Rafinesque's correspondence which will be published for The Filson Club.

Speaking with Dr. Boewe will be Carolyn S. Denton of Transylvania University in Lexington. Ms. Denton first acquired an interest in George Shannon while reading a novel about the Lewis and Clark Expedition that mentioned Shannon had attended Transylvania. Since that time she has researched his life; collecting information and corresponding with Shannon descendants. Her talk will focus on Shannon's years in Kentucky. Ms. Denton received her B.A. in fine arts from the University of Kentucky in 1968 and her master's in library science from that institution in 1984. Prior to assuming her present position of curator of special collections/university archivist in 1984 she studied paper and book conservation in Sweden.

The writer has the pleasure of being the meeting's banquet speaker. I have had a long-time interest in Lewis and Clark. An important part of my job as curator of manuscripts at The Filson Club is the acquisition of desirable additions to the collection. William Clark and Clark family material is of course high on our list and in December 1988 I learned of the possible existence of a collection of their papers. Their existence was confirmed in February 1989. The Filson Club worked toward acquiring this important collection and in October 1990 officially gained title to the
Jonathan Clark Papers—Temple Bodley Collection. As reported in the reprinted newspaper stories in the February issue of We Proceeded On the nucleus of the collection is the 47 letters of William Clark. Forty-two of them are written to his oldest brother Jonathan. Jonathan was held in great esteem by William and was really something of a father figure to him. William reveals his hopes, fears, frustrations, and plans to Jonathan, providing a personal insight into William Clark, the man found nowhere else apparently. The information contained in the letters and their historical importance is overwhelming. Topics include William helping Jonathan and his family move to Kentucky, George Rogers Clark, St. Louis news, Indian affairs, the establishment of Fort Osage, the Missouri Fur Company, the Burr Conspiracy, William's business affairs, and family news and health. Those topics of major interest to LCTHF members are the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Meriwether Lewis, and William's slave York. New information is contained about all three subjects in these letters. My talk will relate the story of the letters acquisition by The Filson Club and what William writes about some of the above mentioned topics. A student of history prior to joining the staff of The Filson Club in 1982, my nine years with the Club have strengthened that interest. B.A. (1980) and M.A. (1985) degrees in history from the University of Louisville as well as the knowledge and experience gained from serving as The Filson Club's manuscript assistant and curator of manuscripts have been invaluable in working on the Clark letters. The Filson Club plans on publishing the letters in book length, annotated form. The tentative date of publication is late 1992 or early 1993. LCTHF members will undoubtedly be interested in this project. An announcement will certainly appear in this publication when the book is available.

The planning committee hopes all meeting participants will enjoy these talks and the other scheduled activities. We look forward to your visiting Louisville.

LYNNE S. RENAU—Curator of collections, Kentucky Derby Museum and speaker at the Derby Museum at the August 6 luncheon.

Weekend Curator, Locust Grove, 1979-1980
Curator of Collections, Kentucky Derby Museum, 1988-present

In the last decade Ms. Renau has presented independent research on a wide variety of historical subjects to the Smithsonian Associates, the Jefferson County Public Schools Cultural Arts Showcase, and many other organizations. She has had various articles published and has participated in conferences such as the second and third annual symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historical Archaeology as well as Elderhostel at Pleasant Hill—a look at the Shakers and the secular forces which confronted them at Pleasant Hill in the 1840s.

Ms. Renau will speak about Meriwether Lewis Clark and his connection with the Kentucky Derby as well as Churchill Downs.

ATTENTION ALL FOUNDATION CHAPTERS, book dealers, and authors! The Merchandising Committee of LCTHF cordially invites you Sunday evening, August 4, to set up displays at our annual meeting's opening reception. We encourage you to offer to the Foundation members and friends the opportunity to pick up those unique Lewis and Clark publication,, videos and other related items. What better opportunity than our annual meeting for the “trekkers” to exchange ideas, literature, and knowledge plus a chance to meet the authors of some of the more recent Lewis and Clark literature.

Add to your library this exciting comprehensive account of the medical aspects of the Lewis & Clark Expedition—facts separated from fiction by Dr. E.G. Chuinard, a renowned historian and medical doctor. Written in 16 point layman's language. Buy direct from publisher: paperback $18.95; hardcover $29.95. Washington residents only: Please add tax of $1.44 and $2.28, respectively. Postpaid, prepaid to:

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From a Chance Meeting

by Martin Erickson

Probably every one of us is familiar with the old saying about "great events have small beginnings" or words to that effect.

The 1991 Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is being held in Louisville, Kentucky, because of one such small beginning.

To set the stage—Margot and Bud Kipfer of Louisville like to travel and they are interested in history. Winnie George of St. Louis spends some of her time as a guide at the Museum under the Arch in St. Louis. Bill Sherman, past president (1984-85) and a long-time supporter of L&CTHF visited The Filson Club in Louisville.

Are you already getting ahead of me? Well, I am still going to tell this story.

Margot and Bud (he is retired from the publishing business) were in St. Louis in September 1987 and decided to take a tour of the Museum under the Arch. As luck would have it, Winnie George was conducting the tour.

"A good portion of my tour is on the Lewis and Clark Expedition," Winnie says. "Shortly after the tour Margot and Bud left a note for me requesting more information about the Foundation."

Winnie had been talking to Bill Sherman and he mentioned that he had visited The Filson Club. He commented about the large amount of Lewis and Clark memorabilia in the Club. He thought it would possibly be worth consideration to have an annual meeting in Louisville.

Winnie sent the Kipfer's information about the Foundation and a copy of WPO. She asked for information about The Filson Club and told them about the possibility of an annual meeting in Louisville.

In the spring of 1989 Bill Sherman 'indicated that we might prepare some data for consideration of a Louisville meeting,' Winnie said.

Margot and Bud contacted Jim Bentley, director of The Filson Club. On June 2, 1989, a meeting was held at The Filson Club for preliminary discussions. Author George Yater, Dr. Ernest Ellison, Jim Bentley and Rick Bell of The Filson Club, Sharon Receveur of the mayor's office, Grapelynn Fentress of the Louisville Convention Bureau and the mayor's secretary Mary Ann Quesenberry met with Margot and Bud, Maggie O'Toole and Winnie.

The rest is history. After a further meeting at the Galt House (convention headquarters), Winnie George extended the invitation to go to Louisville at the 1989 annual meeting in Bozeman, Montana. The invitation was accepted.

Margot and Bud Kipfer are co-chairmen of the annual meeting. They will be worthwhile folks to meet.

PROCLAMATION

of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY

JUDGE/EXECUTIVE

TO WHOM ALL THESE PRESENTS
SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

WHEREAS,

Jefferson County finds it fitting to make note of and encourage celebrations and events which bring greater awareness to the proud traditions and history of the Jefferson County community and the Commonwealth; and,

WHEREAS,

on October 29, 1803, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set out from Captain Clark's home in Louisville to begin their great expedition in the American West; and,

WHEREAS,

the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is a national organization dedicated to commemorating and studying the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and,

WHEREAS,

The Filson Club will host the 23rd Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in Louisville, the first such meeting to ever be held in Kentucky,

NOW, THEREFORE,

I, David L. Armstrong, Jefferson County Judge/Executive, do hereby proclaim the week of August 3-7, 1991 as:

LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION WEEK

in Jefferson County.

Done in the County of Jefferson, the Commonwealth of Kentucky, this Sixth Day of February in the year Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-One.

David L. Armstrong

Jefferson County Judge/Executive
Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center Comes Into Focus

An architect's drawing of the rear view of the proposed Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center near Great Falls, Montana. Note the floor to ceiling windows affording panoramic views to the Missouri River. The Center has a tunnel/elevator exit at midslope providing access to the river for the physically challenged.

by Jane Weber

A tribute to the greatest land exploration ever undertaken by the United States is in the making. In October 1988, Congress authorized the USDA, Forest Service to design, construct, and eventually manage a facility dedicated to the struggles, accomplishments, and changes wrought by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Although the planning journey has at times resembled the expedition's paddle upstream, the evolving designs are certain to excite the imagination of visitors coming in the not so distant future.

Joining the Forest Service in the development of the Interpretive Center have been a dedicated volunteer citizens steering committee, the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, notable historians, researchers and exhibit designers, and a myriad of local citizens associated with the Portage Route Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

The success of the Interpretive Center relies on meeting four main objectives: 1) portraying the historical significance of the Expedition; 2) providing education and interpretive opportunities with authenticity; 3) creating a place that sparks interest in every visitor; and 4) promoting tourism along the National Historic Trail.
Selecting the site was a critical first step. Through the foresight of those who drafted the legislation, the facilities are to be built in Giant Springs Heritage State Park, considered the gem of the Montana State Park system. The Interpretive Center building will rest on the edge of a 70-foot bluff overlooking the Missouri River. Panoramic views of Black Eagle Island, Steamboat Island and the rockface bluffs on the opposite side of the river are a natural backdrop for the Center.

Developing the interpretive focus was the second critical decision. The interpretive emphasis for the Great Falls Center evolved from a group think tank including Forest Service employees, citizens steering committee members, and a select group of individuals with specialty talents: Dr. James Ronda, presently at the University of Tulsa; George Horse Capture, recently retired from the Plains Indian Museum at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center; Dr. Herman Viola from the Smithsonian Institution; Beth Merrick from the Museum of the Rockies, Bozeman, Montana; Don Nell, past president of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.; and John Ververka from Ververka and Associates Interpretive Planning.

With their collective knowledge of history and experience in interpretive exhibits, this planning team recognized the importance of identifying the unique niche that a Great Falls facility could offer. The Lewis and Clark story is noted in most history texts as a military expedition charged with the task of locating a Northwest trade route. Incidentally, they were to gather information about botany, zoology, geography, cartography, and meteorology. Often overlooked in history lessons are President Jefferson's orders to observe and record the ethnology of the peoples through whose lands the expedition passed.

The dominant theme of the Interpretive Center in Great Falls is the Corps of Discovery's travels through a world well-populated by Indians. A main educational goal is to expand understanding of the dynamics between the native people and the explorers; and to portray events which led to evolutionary changes in the western landscape, culture, and way of life.

Having settled on the thematic emphasis, design consultants headed by The Portico Group, of Seattle, Washington teamed with Gerard Hilferty and Associates of Athens, Ohio, and Davidson/Kuhr Architects of Great Falls, Montana were retained to prepare a conceptual design for the Interpretive Center. Historians Dr. Gary Moulton and Dr. Stephen Beckham joined the consulting team to ensure historical accuracy in the design. Conceptual designs have been completed; two design phases remain (design development and construction documents).

Major elements within the building include:
- Over 10,000 square feet of exhibit area
- Orientation theater designed to accommodate multiple programming needs
- Traveling exhibit room where displays can change seasonally
- Education center providing opportunities for full-day school group activities
- Archive resource and office space meeting the anticipated needs of the growing Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.
- Administrative offices for the interpretive staff
- Sales area operated by a nonprofit Interpretive Association
- Lobby and restrooms for visitors

Major outdoor elements include:
- A looped trail system providing access to the river's edge
- Patio overlook of the river
- Amphitheater accommodating day and evening activities
- Riverside living history sites where costumed interpreters can demonstrate activities typical of the expedition

Interpretation and education are the mainstay of an Interpretive Center. The operative word is "interpretation." Reproduction objects will promote visitor understanding through hands-on experiences. Live demonstrations will reinforce learning. Special events will take place throughout the year. A Lewis and Clark focus week involving community volunteers and staff in re-enactments at stations along the portage route has already heightened awareness of the Lewis and Clark experience. This week will become an annual special event at the Center. Seminars and elder hostel programs associated with the university and college system will attract vacationing visitors nationwide. State educators will find the Center a learning laboratory for teaching their young students history, political science, Indian culture, engineering, and much more.
The outdoor living history area (above) along the Missouri River illustrating a camp scene with costumed interpreters. (Below) A cut-away view of a Mandan Indian lodge in the main exhibit hall.

Sketches courtesy of USDA Forest Service
The exhibits will reflect variations on the recurring themes of the Great Falls location and the significance of the portage; the human determination; the recorded notations on the flora and fauna; and the major concept of Lewis and Clark venturing into a world well-populated by Indians. To orient visitors to the dominant theme of Lewis and Clark among the Indians, exhibits relating the Indian culture will be grouped along the right side of an exhibit path; material about the Corps of Discovery will be to the left. Interpretive techniques range from simple interactive devices to computer stations.

Native American motifs, graphics, and exhibits in the lobby will provide visual cues of the physical environment. An illustrated map of North America traces the Expedition route electronically and equates a visitor's day with the timing of the explorers' journey. Enticing visitors to the lobby balcony will be two large figures from a lifesize portage tableaux. This massive central scene extends two floors of the building and can be approached from different perspectives, as visitors progress through the exhibit hall. The program in the 150-seat capacity orientation theater will present an overview of the Lewis and Clark Expedition while building anticipation for the exhibits to come. Design of the theater allows visitors to be literally invited to move into the exhibit hall as doors are exposed beneath the central projection screen onto a full-scale setting of the expedition members. Visitors will be able to walk through this lifesize diorama meeting the crew members and visualizing the phenomenal amount of gear transported for the long journey.

After meeting the crew, visitors will travel the river exhibit path and approach a dome-shaped Mandan lodge where they explore life at Fort Mandan and discover the expedition's reliance on both white traders and Indians for information.

Additional interpretive exhibits will include quiz games requiring visitors to test their navigational skills; translation games illustrating the complexities of communication; and interactive maps showing the shifting tribal territories. Natural history collections and preservation techniques will be incorporated into other exhibits.

Lastly, visitors will explore the geopolitical alterations and consequences to the North American continent which followed the expedition. An audio visual program will examine the impact of the Corps, and ask visitors to think about the expedition's successes and failures. After recapping the salient objectives of the expedition, visitors will cast their vote on the issue of the expedition's outcome.

The total cost to complete design, install buried utilities, relocate one-half mile of access road, and construct the site developments, building and construct/install the exhibits is $9.5 million. To date, over $300,000 has been spent preparing the conceptual design. It will take one year to complete design work. Completion is contingent on future funding. Funding was not available this year and design work has been stymied; however, indications look hopeful for 1992. If designs can be completed in 1992 and Congress appropriates the necessary construction dollars in 1993, the Forest Service projects the doors to open on an exciting tribute to Lewis and Clark in 1994, a decade before our bicentennial celebration!

The front view of the Interpretive Center.

Jane Schmoyer-Weber of Great Falls, Montana has been employed by the USDA Forest Service since 1977. Since the passage of Public Law 100-552 in October 1988 which established the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, she has been the planning coordinator for the project.
Where Is The Salt?

BY DONALD F. NELL

"... the four men who had been sent to assist the saltmakers in transporting meat which they had killed to their camp, also returned, and brought with them all the salt which had been made, consisting of about one bushel only. With the means we have of boiling the salt water we find it a very tedious operation, that of making salt, notwithstanding we keep the Kettles boiling day and night. We calculate on three bushels lasting us from hence to our deposits of that article on the Missouri."

Meriwether Lewis, February 3, 1806

The Lewis and Clark Expedition left Camp Dubois, Illinois, quite well supplied with salt and the members evaporated salt water at present day Seaside, Oregon to add to their supplies; yet several references were made in the journals to being out of salt, and prove or disprove the general belief that they "salted down" their meat.

What is the explanation for this apparent dichotomy? This article closely examines the journals along the route of the expedition in an attempt to ascertain the amount of salt used and its supply or shortage.

Salt is a universal spice and its use as a commodity dates back as far as history is recorded. Whether it is a luxury or a habit is debatable. (My medical friends tell me there have been no known causes of death due to a lack of salt in the human diet.)

When Lewis and Clark left to penetrate the West, there were many concepts as to what was out there; one of which was "A Mountain of Salt," described in articles of the most reputable periodicals and geographic writings. "After the cessation of Louisiana to the United States in 1803, even the official account of the lands encompassed in the newly acquired territory reported solemnly that there was about a thousand miles up the Missouri, A Mountain of Solid Rock Salt, 180 miles long and 45 miles wide, without a single stick of vegetation on it."

In 1807, John Sibley, a well respected Indian Department employee in St. Louis, stated in his Statistical Review: "the extent of this salt region is 75 miles square which gives us an area of 5,625 miles." Later, John Bradbury, the first trained botanist to travel up the Missouri, entered in his diary in 1809 the following account: "No fewer than three salt rivers flow into the Arkansas, the Least of which is fifty yards in breadth; another is seventy-five and the largest is one hundred and fifty yards wide." This last is called by the Osage Indians as New-Sew-Ke tonga, which signifies in their language, "the largest salt river." These streams all rise in the same region, as also does
a branch of the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas. Another river, mentioned by Zebulon Montgomery Pike in his 1807 exploration, is the name of Na-sout-che-bra-ra, which in Osage language indicates either the water is salt or that salt is found in the neighborhood. It appears that this salt deposit passes through the Arkansas to the northwest and impregnates two branches of the Kansas River of the Missouri, both of considerable magnitude. There are several Salt Deposits on our globe of vast extent; but perhaps when this deposit becomes better known, it will be found inferior to none in point of magnitude, for if its continuity in one body is a fact the area it covers must amount to several thousand miles. It is obvious that Meriwether Lewis took all these reports of an abundance of salt with a grain of salt (pun permitted), as his list of supplies obtained in Philadelphia lists "3 bushels of Allum or Rock Salt." Rock salt is common table salt in coarse form. However, whether he thought three bushels would suffice his command or not we will never know. The extra weight of three bushels would amount to 180 pounds, or the equivalent of a full grown man on a small vessel and consequently a major factor to consider. Perhaps his list of supplies was predicated on Jefferson's original request to Congress for 10-12 men so as not to further arouse his political enemies as well as disturb the already fragile diplomatic relations with Spain. When the expedition was being formed in early April, 1804, at Wood River Camp, Illinois, the journals listed "12 cask salt @ 3.00-36.00." Evidently this amount of salt was in addition to the original supply because it is a pouring salt, compared to the larger and coarser rock salt which was invoiced at Philadelphia, because it had to be easy to pour in a cask. Since a cask is any size between a canister and a barrel, it is difficult to ascertain how much salt the expedition had at its beginning in St. Louis.

There seems to be a common belief among some historians that much of the meat used by the expedition was salted from animals killed along the way. Before the benefits of electricity or refrigeration, I learned from my own personal experience in helping my Missouri-born grandfather that "salting down" pork was very hard work. First the animal must be completely cool of all animal heat. Then the salt is rubbed by hand into the meat prior to being placed in a barrel with salt brine. The technique is described in The Foxfire Book thusly: "Sometimes hunters would salt down an entire deer carcass with about twenty-five pounds of salt, let it dry and hang in a smokehouse. Good penetration of a ham requires 7 days per inch of thickness." Either process takes time and a lot of salt, two variables in short supply during most of the expedition, except for the winter lodgings at Mandan, North Dakota and Fort Clatsop, Oregon.

As the expedition made preparations for its journey, Captain Clark noted on April 14, 1804 that he "received from Major Runsey (Rumsey) 537 lb of salt—7 barrels of salt of 2.5 bushels each." Although the archives at the War College library in Carlisle, Pennsylvania show two bushels per barrel, I find the primary source of Clark's field notes more credible than a clerk's record.

We know that a considerable amount of salt was used in salting pork, of which there seemed to be a universal fondness among frontiersmen in addition to its longevity under various temperate conditions. In fact, Osgood noted that "50 kegs of pork were roasted and filled with brine," which is quite a bit of pork and a large quantity of salt, based on the reference of 25 pounds per barrel. Since the coarse rock salt dissolves easily in water, creating brine, much of this salt could have been used in this pork salting operation. Since salting pork was a way of life, all the expedition members probably participated and were knowledgeable about the procedure. In fact, Lewis's mother was well known for her hams, which were most likely salted down and smoked and Meriwether learned by following his parents, like most boys, around the family unit.

However, just before sailing, on May 3, 1804, on the advice of Major Runsey, "several kegs of pork were spoiled and condemned." From the Geographic Dictionary of the United States in 1805, the following valuation was in effect at the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: "Price per pound: Salt—1 Dollar." This ratio makes it a relatively expensive spice compared to the average (monthly) wage of $20.00. With one gallon of salt weighing eight pounds, and one bushel weighing 64 pounds, the total poundage of salt at the commencement of the expedition was between 700 and 800 pounds, or enough salt to fill the box of a half-ton pickup truck.

Salt was a rather common commodity in the St. Louis area because of the numerous business
operations there. On November 28, 1804 near the mouth of the Kaskaskies River, Lewis notes "at 1-o-clock passed donohoes landing on the Larb side, this landing is the place that boats receive salt from the Saline Licks which is one mile and 2.5 miles SW from the river and is worked at present to great advantage."12

In Biddles's notes from Clark he records the following: "9th of June (1804) About 4 miles from the Cliff of Arrows (Arrow Rock, Missouri) to the S.E. is a large lick & Salt Spring-220 Gallons make a bushel of salt—which proves its strength."13 Moulton's remarks about this occurrence are as follows: "Salt is Collected in various parts of the Missourie Country particularly on a Creek 60 Lgs. up the Republican fork of the Kanzas River it is Collected by Sweeping it together with a Broom of feathers on a hard Surface. The Grand Saline one forke of the Arkansas, also the red Satem pot Saline, & Cristict Salt on the waters of that River-Salt is made in 3 places on the River Rogue of Lake Winnipic. Maney Small licks near the Missouri in different posts, no doubt (from their appearance) equal to any."14

Later, 180 miles above the entrance of the Missouri, the expedition met the mythical Salt River as noted in the Journals, "so great with the quantity of Salt Licks and springs on this river that its waters are said to be brackish at certain times of the year."15 Near this area Daniel Boone's boys were establishing "Boone's Lick," which produced salt in large quantities for many years. On Thursday, August 23, 1804, when expedition member Ordway saw his first buffalo, he writes: "Fields came to the boat and informed us that he had killed a 'bull Buffalow.' But this was the first I ever saw & was a great curiosity to me. So we pickled down our buffelow meat & jerked the venison."16

What's this!! "Pickled down" must mean that they used salty water. This is the first time the word pickled was used after putting the pork in a barrel.

On about September 10, 1804, in Clark's field notes, there is the following entry: "A large Salt spring of remarkable salt water much frequented by buffalo, some smaller springs on the side of the hill above, less salt. The water excessive salty is 1.5 miles from the S.W. side of L.S. opposite Cedar Island."17 This is the area where the expedition members made another mast for the keelboat. Sergeant Ordway writes on Monday, September 10, 1804, "Serg Pryor who walked on shore today joined us and informed us that he saw a large Salt Spring SS-.5 miles from the river and killed one buffalow, Corp. Warfington, of the pearogue walked the distance on the S.S. joined us also killed 2 buffalow."18 In this reference to three dead buffalo and a salt spring, there is no mention of pickling when it would seem to be ideal conditions to do so; especially since they also were making a new mast and consequently some of the crew were idle. This incident occurred about 1,200 miles from Camp Dubois. Was this the Salt Mountain area? If they would have been short of salt here they could have easily scrapped some from the surface of the spring with a feather (the method of lifting encrusted salt on top of the earth from the dirt). Did meat from the buffalo frequenting this salty area taste different or better for human taste? The only evidence I have found to this effect is in the "Journal of a Trapper," by Osborne Russell, an early 1820 Rocky Mountain trapper, in the following citation: "the flesh of a buffalow cow is considered far superior to that of domestic beef and it is so much impregnated with salt that it requires but little seasoning when cooked."19

On Monday, September 24, 1804, Ordway's journal relating to John Colter states: "he called for a pearogue to take in the game he had killed which was 2 elk & a deer, while they were a dressing and getting the meat on board the indians stole the horse and some salt out of his bag & C."20 Colter must have taken off his pouch, generally slung over his shoulder, which probably contained some jerky, flint, a razor, balls of lead and powder (if not in a separate horn) and the indians only took the salt from these items. Now things are complicated by a hunter, who was a private by rank, not in charge of a mess, having his own cache of salt. We will never know how many people may have carried private supplies of salt, but it is an interesting variable to consider in the effort to determine the amount of salt used on the expedition.

Many months later, the journals note the depositing of one keg of salt in the cache at the mouth of the Marias River.21 It is logical to infer that this must be two bushels, which, if used sparingly by today's standards, would last on their return trip from this point back to St. Louis. A few days later, when Sacagawea was recovering from an illness, Lewis noted that "she is free from pain
clear of fever her pulse regular and eats as heartily as I am willing to permit her of broiled buffalo well seasoned with pepper and salt and rich sope of the same meat."

Here he noted the luxury and the excellent benefits of the seasoning and he also included the first mention of pepper. Where did the pepper come from?

On Wednesday, August 28, 1805, in the land of the Flatheads in Ross's Hole, Ordway observes: "These savages are fond of salt, the first we have seen that would taste it." This must mean that they had offered it to many, if not all the tribes along the way, and since it had never been used by native people, why would they be expected to have acquired the habit or taste? The Flatheads must have gotten salt somewhere since it is not prevalent that far north on the western slopes of the Rockies—at least they were glad to get some. Could their source have been "spice trading" such as with the early tribes of Asia?

When the expedition ran out of supplies on the Lolo Trail, we can well imagine they followed the cook's instruction to add it (what is "it") to boiling water and add salt. Since it must have looked and tasted like glue, it is reasonable to assume that salt was a real treat here. A few days later, on Saturday, September 28th, Sergeant Gass wrote: "Game is very scarce, and our hunters unable to kill any meat. We are therefore, obliged to live on fish and roots that we can procure from the natives and which do not appear a suitable diet for us. Salt is scarce without which fish is but poor and insipid." Here we have evidence that members of the expedition still had some salt and they may have used it to help make the candles and bear's oil more palatable. On Wednesday, December 25, 1805, Gass writes: "We have no kind of provisions but meat, and we are without salt to season it." The salt works set up as soon as the expedition established winter quarters was located some 14 miles west of Fort Clatsop at present day Seaside, Oregon for the express purpose of dehydrating sea water into the salt they desperately needed. On January 5, 1806, Lewis described the ocean salt thusly: "We found it excellent, fine, strong, & white; this was a great treat to myself and most of the party, for my friend, Capt. Clark declares it to be a matter of indifference with him whether he uses it or not; for myself, I must confess I felt a considerable inconvenience from the want of it."

After six weeks of stoking a constant fire and boiling sea water, we note in Lewis' diary on February 21, 1806: "Serg Ordway returned with the party from the Salt Camp which we have now evacuated. They brought with them the salt and utensils, our stock of salt is now about 20 gallons;
A modern day re-enactment (above) of the salt making on the beach near Seaside, Oregon. The author's view of the Salt Works at Seaside (right). It is now maintained as a satellite site of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

12 gallons of which we secured in two small iron bound kegs and laid by for our journey. At eight pounds per gallon, 12 gallons split off in two kegs yields 48 pounds per keg. These were smaller than when they first started by keelboat and more practical to place on a pack saddle. The eight loose gallons were quite a bit and we must assume they wrapped it in easily handled sacks of rawhide to scatter among the supplies.

Sergeant Gass writes on Monday, February 17, 1806, "One of the men brought word from the Salt Works that they had made about 4 bushels of salt, and the commanding officers thought that would be sufficient to serve the party until we would arrive at the Missouri where there is some deposited." Shortly after leaving Fort Clatsop on Saturday, April 5, 1806, Ordway writes, "Went to the camp of our hunters and brought in the juked meat." He made another entry later the same day, "and is the cause of our delay in this neighborhood for the purpose of procuring as much dried Elk meat as will last us through the Columbia plains in which we do not expect to find anything to kill & C." Some historians have referred to salting down of meat along the way of the expedition. However, evidence does not support that theory. In this situation, they had plenty of salt, lots of game and knowing the snow was still heavy on the western slopes of the Bitterroot, time to salt it down. On Wednesday, April 2, 1806, Sergeant Patrick Gass noted in his diary: "It was agreed to stay here some time longer to hunt and dry meat." Two days later, on Friday, April 4, 1806, Gass continues: "A party went out on the
Upper Side of Sandy River killed 4 Elk and some of the men were out drying meat.30 He further writes on Monday, April 7: "Three hunters went on ahead again and the rest of the party remained drying meat to subsist on while we passed the Columbia plains, as there is no game in that part of the country."34 Here we have the facts, in writing, from two Sergeants, that drying or jerking was the method of curing meat. Salt can and often is used prior to the drying process but was not noted at this stage of the expedition or anywhere else that I can find.

On the expedition's first attempt over the Bitterroots on Tuesday, June 17, 1806, when they decided the snow was still too deep, Ordway notes: "So... we Scaffelled up all our baggage we could do a short time without."35 Was part of this cache for later assault one or two casks of fine ocean salt? We will never know. However, just prior to the departures of that attempt, Clark noted in his journal that each man was well mounted, with a small load on a second horse, and several supernumerary ones in case of accident or want of food. Having split up their meager belongings, they surely didn't break open the two casks of salt but probably had them split at least among the sergeants in charge of their respective mess. Just a few days after the attempt on June 17, 1806, Lewis writes: "Cruzatte brought me several large morells (a type of mushroom) which I roasted and ate without salt pepper or grease in this way I had for the first time the true taste of the morell which is truly an insipid tasteless food. Our stock of salt is now exhausted except for 2 quarts which I have reserved for my tour up Maria's River and that I left the other day on the mountain."36

Where is the salt that they had worked so hard to obtain and package so carefully? We note they all enjoyed, in fact required, salt in order to make their half-cooked, half-rotten, bacteria-infested meat at all palatable. Starting with four bushels scattered among them and not used excessively in "salting down" meat is another mystery of the expedition. Examining Gass's journal entry of Friday, May 30, 1806, he notes: "Two of our men in a canoe attempting to swim their horses over the river, struck the canoe against a tree, and she immediately sunk; but they got on shore, with the loss of three blankets, a blanket-coat and some articles they had with them to exchange for roots. The loss of these blankets is the greatest which hath happened to any individuals since we began our voyage, as there are only three men in our party who have more than a blanket apiece."37 Certainly the loss of blankets was serious but there was no mention of losing salt here. It is equally strange that as careful a planner as Lewis was that he would leave his last salt at a former campsite and not send someone back for it!!

They had previously sent members back for various items forgotten or lost so they were used to accepting such a command. But here are the facts in Lewis's own hand. On June 27, 1806, Lewis further states: "Our meat being exhausted we issued a pint of bears oil to a mess (eight people, more or less) which with their boiled roots made an agreeable dish."38 We can imagine the combination would have tasted better with salt but they did not complain in writing so they must certainly have run completely out or Lewis would have said so.

On July 28th, 1806 on opening the cache at the mouth of the Marias River, Lewis relates: "We found the cash had caved in and most of the articles buried therein were injured: I sustained the loss of two very large bear skins which I must regret: most of the fur and baggage belonging to the men were injured. The gunpowder corn flour poark and salt had sustained but little injury the parched meal was spoiled or nearly so."39 Since salt was in a barrel and only a possibility of having been crusted by dampness and not dissolved, the party is now fixed with enough for the final leg home. They did not make any statements about how great it was to have salt on this nice fresh buffalo meat. In their haste to get out of Blackfoot Country, a little salt was not of importance.

Clark's journey on the southern route didn't note any lack of salt either—perhaps he had some tucked away also (that he didn't leave at a campsite in the Bitterroots) or his indifference to salt didn't warrant comment. However, in his letter to Hugh Heney at Mandan villages, given to Sergeant Pryor on July 24, 1806, near present Park City, Montana, he writes, "As many of the remaining horses as may be necessary you will barter with the traders for such articles as we may stand in need of such as Flints three or 4 Doz. cors handerchiefs, 2 small kegs of spices, 2 cappoes, (?) tobacco sufficient, Glab Salts and such curious species of fur as you may see or such articles as you may be
enabled to get and we are in most in want of viz tobacco Knives & Flints & Ect. 40 Again, there is no pressure here to get table salt for flavoring—Glab Salts is short for Glauber Salts, which is a physic. 41 Perhaps Clark did not ask for any knowing that Lewis was picking up some at Marias River, but he had no assurance that they would ever meet again or if the cache would survive the elements or be found by Indians.

It is strange considering all the work during the cold and rainy stay at the Oregon seashore to obtain salt that it does not warrant more comment. As they quickly went downstream and met up­coming parties already streaming westward, they traded for whiskey, sugar, chocolate but there was no mention of trading for salt or tobacco (tobacco requirement may have been satisfied at the Man­dan villages from their ground bark mixtures).

So, the search goes on in attempting to find out what is not said in the journals. Perhaps Frazer and Pryor’s diaries will appear and solve this and other questions. 42 The American Philosophical Society in recent years found Jefferson’s original subscription solicitation to fund the travels of And­ré Micheaux in their own library; and when one sees the boxes and bundles of items in various depositories throughout the country, one can only wonder and hope that the answers are still out there somewhere.

Postscript: From the Donation Book of the American Philosophical Society under Botany is noted: M. Lewis donation 16 Nov 1805 (date is confusing) No. 1 specimen of compact salt formed by concretion and found adhering to the rocks, thro which a Salt fountain issues, situated on the South Side of the Southern Branch of the Arcan­sas River, called by the Osage Indians Ne-chu-re-thin-gar (ibid., Thwaites, Vol. VI, p. 159).

About the Author …

Donald F. Nell is a former Foundation president, a longtime history buff and Lewis and Clark enthusiast. He is a semi­retired real estate consultant and operates a 300­acre ranch south of Livingston, Montana.

NOTES

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28 Thwaites, ibid, Vol. 4, p. 94
29 Gass, ibid, p. 223
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32 Gass, ibid, p. 234
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36 Thwaites, ibid, Vol. V., p. 147
37 Gass, ibid, p. 266
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39 Thwaites, ibid, Vol. V., p. 228
40 Thwaites, ibid, Vol. V., p. 287
41 Chinnard, ibid, p. 162
42 All Sergeants were advised to keep diaries but there is no firm evidence whether Sgt. Pryor ever did or did not keep a diary. It is logical to assume he was an obedient soldier and obeyed orders. Frazer was a private but he definitely kept a diary as it was the only one authorized by Lewis to be printed—but it apparently never was printed, nor was it ever referred to again.
Ken Karsmizki describes himself as a historical archaeologist.

"An archaeologist," he says, "finds tangible evidence of what a historian suspects."

If that is the case, then Ken combines the best of both worlds. He has the tools to do a complete job on whatever project he is involved with.

"If you are a historian," he notes, "you are more interested in what people did, how they conducted themselves doing everyday things.

"However," he continues, "if you don't know what you are looking for or where you are looking for it, you are throwing your money away. That's where archaeologists come in. Historians know how to look for Lewis and Clark in the library but not in the field. Archaeologists say—what is the camp going to look like now? What did they do that would create evidence they were there? What residue is left of their operation?"

For the past four summers Ken Karsmizki has been using his knowledge and skills in history, archaeology, architecture and even philosophy to pin down the precise location of the Lower Portage Camp of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

He will be back again this summer, more determined than ever to locate the camp if for no other reason than to keep from having to eat his hat. It is a matter of public record that Ken has sworn to eat his straw hat if he doesn't locate the Lewis and Clark encampment.

If anyone can find the camp, it will be Ken Karsmizki. A native of Mansfield, Ohio, he graduated from Purdue with a bachelor's degree in philosophy. When he came to Montana in 1977, he developed an interest in Montana history. This led, in 1981, to a master's degree in history with a concentration on archaeology, history and architecture.
He accepted a position as the first curator of history at the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, Montana. He developed a field history program to study archaeological and historic sites in Montana.

"I wanted to get history out of the library," he said. "I was trying to humanize history. It was appealing to people. It was history that you could touch. The more you can touch history, the more real it is."

Ken believes that, "If you've never seen the Great Plains you have a hard time visualizing covered wagons crossing the plains. History in the field gives you a more accurate mental picture. It is more realistic. When people get more physically involved in history it becomes more meaningful."

One of the first efforts was at Bannack, a gold mining community in southwestern Montana that was the state's first capital. It is now a semi-ghost town and a state park.

"There had not been much development of history at the site. Historical archaeology hadn't even been pursued," Ken noted.

In Bannack, just a fraction of the buildings were left. What and why were the buildings built? Ken asked. What did the town look like in 1862?

The records showed that by 1880, roughly 25-30 percent of the population was Chinese. But the records also showed a curious thing. Out of 125 to 150 Chinese in town, only three owned land. Why were they so under represented as land owners?

History shows the Chinese were good competition for the whites. There were prejudicial laws passed in Montana. The Chinese were only allowed to run restaurants and laundries or be domestic servants. They could not own land or mine ore.

If they were not allowed to own land, where did they live?

"If prejudice said you can't own land, then it probably said you can't live in town," Ken comments. "There is no historical record of where they lived—there is nothing in documents—so the answer lies in archaeology."

Another program Ken pursued was the homesteading period in Montana. He looked at what it was, where it came from, what people built, what were the influences on what they built and how they built.

It was a fertile field of study as Montana had 150,000 homesteads—roughly 10 percent of all homesteads in the United States.

He found that there were patterns of Ohio and Indiana in Montana as well as other southern and eastern architectural influences reflected in buildings and crops.

In 1989, Ken left the Museum of the Rockies and started his own consulting business—Western History Research—in Bozeman.

"I satisfy agency needs," he says, "on public and private projects. I research history and archaeology to comply with state and federal laws."

Contracts have included the history of the uranium industry in North Dakota for the Public Service Commission, an architectural study of Indian schools in South Dakota for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and an archaeological and historical study of an abandoned railroad in South Dakota.

Working 60 or more hours a week, he says, "There is lots of work I would like to do. There is just not enough time. I could spend full time on the Lewis and Clark project or Bannack or Fort Ellis (an abandoned military post) by Bozeman. I would also like to study Fort Manuel Lisa, the first fur post in Montana."

Among other activities, Ken is a fundraiser. He needs $30,000 for the Lewis and Clark dig this summer.

"Everything you see in camp you buy—food, utensils, tents, outhouses, water tank, digging equipment."

One of the biggest expenses is for the magnetometry equipment, but it is also one of the biggest time and labor savers. Last summer Ken brought Dr. John W. Weymouth to the site. Dr. Weymouth, from the University of Nebraska, is an expert in magnetometry.

The camp was established August 11 for the magnetic survey segment. This survey used proton magnetometers to map an area of slightly more than 1.5 acres.

A proton magnetometer is basically a six foot stick with a tin can and wires attached. Inside the tin can is a fluid that contains protons. The protons become excited by electric currents. They move when they are excited. The degree to which they move depends on the electric currents or magnetism in the field.
The pole man walks slowly along a set path holding the magnetometer upright about 6 to 8 inches above the ground. The wires from the tin can lead back to a person following carrying what could be termed a proton counter that records the magnetism in the earth.

A second magnetometer is in a set position measuring the ambient magnetic field. This control group indicates any change in the general magnetic field from outside influences such as sun spots.

When the primary magnetometer moves over a heightened or intensified magnetic field, it indicates an anomaly—a deviation from the norm.

It may be a geologic anomaly such as a huge magnetic boulder or it may be something man-made or man-caused. Different objects have different magnetic signatures. The computer can be programmed to register different magnetic signatures such as fire, rock, metal or a trail.

"What we are looking for are campfires, maybe four of them," Ken says. "If we can find the campfires then we can locate the tent sites."

"We don't really know what it (the campsite) looked like. It was a military expedition and Baron von Steuben said it should be a certain way, but did they follow his rules?"

"The tents were made by somebody in Philadelphia. Did Lewis say—make them the way the army says? There is a data gap. Since it was a military expedition, why didn't Lewis go to the quartermaster and order tents instead of having them specially made? Four tents were needed for the number of people on the expedition. Why did they have eight? Spares? Some other reason?"

"If we can find the pattern of campfires, then we can trace the rest of the camp. When they first camped they should have had four campfires. We will look all around the campfires and we should find more artifacts."

The magnetic survey costs $1,000 a day, but in eight days last summer it covered more ground than had been covered in the previous two summers of digging. One person digging can excavate 25 square feet in one day. The magnetometer can survey 14,440 square feet in one day.

The three summers of digging and surveying have convinced Ken Karsmizki he is on the right
track. Within the project outline, he has two more summers to locate the portage camp.

When asked what he would do if he had not just the bare bones $30,000 for this summer, but all the money he needed, Ken outlined a broad plan of action.

"If I had all the money I needed," he said, "I would hire a hydrologist, a geoarchaeologist, and a dendrochronologist. I would use the hydrologist to see how much the course of the river has changed, where the high water mark was and how much the channel has changed. When Lewis and Clark came through, there were no dams.

"The geoarchaeologist or a soil scientist would look at siltation and look at the soil to see how rapidly it built up. In science, one piece of information is not enough. You need at least three pieces of information to validate each other. Does the soil information support the cultural information? We would determine the geomorphology—any dramatic events in soil disruption.

"I would also get larger crews to do the magnetometry. The stake we found last summer could be associated with any number of things. We would look for evidence to support it. It was definitely man made. It was altered by humans, but what humans? It was not prehistoric. It was shaved to a point on one end using a sharp instrument like a metal tool.

"The stake may have been protohistoric—made by manufactured objects coming into the hands of Indians through trade patterns. A hatchet from the East could have come to local Indians’ hands through trading with other Indians or whites.

"We know the approximate time the stake was put in the soil so one of the ways to check is tree rings. They can be very sensitive. If there is no ready source of water except precipitation you find wider rings in wet years. We can use a scale to match up tree rings to determine when the tree was born. Dendrochronology can determine scale patterns up to 2,000 years. The keys for the scale
are determined by old tree rings. You find the oldest living tree and track from it.

"If it is a complacent tree with a ready source of water such as a river or creek, you can also determine its age.

"There are also other ways to determine the campsite such as studies of the pollen found in the soil. Soil scientists can date the soil. It is unlikely it would be put in the soil by anyone other than Lewis and Clark."

Questions keep coming up about the campsite. Ken says there are huge gaps in the information available. Hypothesis is one thing, he notes, but what is found might be entirely different.

"To some extent," he says, "most people don't even realize there are gaps in the information. With hundreds of volumes about Lewis and Clark and the expedition, it would seem every question would have been answered. Not so.

"A lot of time has been put in on Lewis and Clark by historians but not by archaeologists. Historians look at information one way—archaeologists another way. More people are looking at the information. There is more to discuss. The insight of archaeologists is missing."

Ken Karsmizki is combining both of those areas of expertise in his search for the Lower Portage campground.

One last question. Why is he trying to locate this particular campground? Why not some other?

"There are three reasons," the historical archaeologist says, "they were at the site for days on end—for a period of two weeks. While there they were very active both preparing for the portage and for their continuing journey. They off-loaded materials, processed meat and built things. It was a longtime active camp on an undisturbed site.

"They camped where I'm digging. I'll stake my hat on it!"

(Another photo on page 24)
Lewis and Clark Honor Guard of Great Falls presents the colors to open the Montana State Senate Session on February 22, 1991. Left to right: David Wims carrying the 1803 Harper's Ferry rifle; Harry Kokko carrying the 50-star American flag of today; Jay Geisinger carrying the 15-star flag—"The Star Spangled Banner"; Jim Meeth carrying the Montana State Flag; Mike Labriola carrying the U.S. Model 1795 musket; and the Guard's narrator, at the podium, Bob Bivens.

Photo courtesy of Great Falls Tribune

Wayne Black works in one of the trenches as volunteers Tammy Ostrander and Jan Postler sift dirt removed from another, along the Missouri River Bank.

Photo by Stu White, Great Falls Tribune
The U.S. Forest Service has agreed to support funding for the proposed Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in Great Falls the year after next, according to U.S. Representative Ron Marlenee, R-Eastern District.

In a press release Thursday, Marlenee says the commitment came as the result of inquiries he made during a congressional hearing last week.

Marlenee's press aide Dan DuBray said his boss has been told the Forest Service, which operates on a three-year budget cycle, intends to pay for roughly half of the $9.45 million project in the 1993 budget year, which begins a year from October 1.

The Forest Service commitment is contingent on full congressional approval for that part of the agency's budget, the aide stressed.

In the meantime, Marlenee intends to introduce a separate appropriations bill this year to cover a significant portion of the remaining half in the 1992 budget year, which begins October 1.

The amount of money Marlenee seeks this year will depend on how much is provided by state government and through private contributions.

"The Forest Service now agrees that the Lewis and Clark project in Great Falls will be included for funding through the President's America the Beautiful program," Marlenee said.

Marcia Staigmiller of Great Falls, a member of the project's local steering committee, called Marlenee's announcement "excellent news." "It's very good to see this project coming together again in a reasonable time," Staigmiller added.

The Lewis and Clark National Forest ran out of funds for the project last fall after spending $200,000 for the center's conceptual design. The project still requires about $1 million in design work, $1 million to relocate the road to Giant Springs and install utilities, $5 million to construct a building and $2 million for exhibits to show what the early explorers saw along their historic journey, including major treatment of the plains Indians.

The state of Montana has offered to contribute up to 50 acres of land west of the Giant Springs State Park valued at $1,175,000. Great Falls legislators also are checking for possible state funding sources to pay $565,000 to relocate the road.

The 27,000-square-foot, two-story building would be built on a slope overlooking the Missouri River. The center would employ 11 people full time.

Marlenee said he questioned Forest Service officials appearing before the House Interior Subcommittee on Parks and Public Lands about the agency's method of determining which proposed centers to fund.

Assistant Forest Service Chief George Leonard acknowledged that the agency had funded some projects that were not authorized yet by Congress, the press release said. The Lewis and Clark project was authorized by Congress in a bill sponsored by Marlenee in 1988. Authorization is the step before actual appropriation.

**LEGISLATORS OKAY MONEY FOR LEWIS & CLARK CENTER**

Good news for the proposed Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center (see article page 8) to be built near Great Falls, Montana. On April 29 the Montana Legislature approved a $700,000 appropriation to help pay for the center.

It is now up to local backers of the project to raise $300,000. Congress will kick in another $8.4 million.

At press time the bill had not yet been signed by Montana Governor Stan Stephens.
Three Projects Are Necessary to Enhance Great Falls Economy

Great Falls Tribune, Great Falls, Montana, Editorial, March 13, 1991

Good news for Great Falls: The U.S. Forest Service has agreed to support funding for the proposed Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center in its 1992-1993 budget. According to U.S. Representative Ron Marlenee, the agency intends to pay for roughly half of the $9.45 million project in its fiscal year 1993 budget, subject to approval from Congress. Marlenee added he hopes to secure additional funding—to match local and state contributions—in the 1992 budget year that begins this October 1.

The Lewis and Clark Center—which would become the most complete facility of its kind between St. Louis and Fort Clatsop on the Pacific Coast—could attract hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. It would concentrate on inland aspects of the epic 1804-06 journey, including the expedition’s relationship with Indian tribes it met along the way.

The center would be paired with an enlarged visitor facility at Fort Benton, the jumping-off point for boat trips on the portion of the Missouri River that is largely unchanged from the time of the expedition.

The Great Falls facility also would house the archives of the Lewis and Clark Trail Foundation, a national group dedicated to preserving the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Marlenee’s announcement is not the final confirmation. Congress must still authorize and appropriate the money. But it’s a giant stride for the many local supporters of the center. Public and private interests—including state government—have made huge contributions during the past five years.

It’s important to note that two of the three major projects enhancing the Great Falls economy are close to reality.

These include a new building for an expanded McLaughlin Research Center and construction of the Lewis and Clark Center—both of which involve a mix of public funding with private grants and donations.

Yet to be realized is the improvement project for State Fair.

The fairgrounds is where local people must provide the financial support. It’s a vital component of this city’s future and we urge another ballot measure next year to secure voter approval.

All three projects are needed to offset reductions at Malmstrom Air Force Base in coming years. They have the combined potential to give the city a net gain rather than continued losses.

35mm Slides Available from Peabody Museum

Information has been received that a set of six 35mm slides are available that picture Lewis and Clark artifacts/memorabilia in the collection of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology (Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts).


Unfortunately, the information provided We Proceeded On does not identify the Lewis and Clark items pictured on the six 35mm slides that may be ordered from the Museum.

Your order should specify “Six Lewis and Clark Collection 35mm Slides,” include a remittance of $9.00, and be directed to the attention of: DEBORAH L. MELIKIAN

Peabody Museum, Harvard University

11 Divinity Avenue

Cambridge, MA 02138

Videos and voice-over slide presentations on the Lewis and Clark Expedition are now available to the general public. Great for meeting programs, excellent for schools. Copies of We Proceeded On, the video—$11.00 per copy (postage and handling included). The 111 voice-over slide presentation—$70. Also available on loan. Send your order to:

Lewis and Clark Video

Headwaters Chapter, LCTHF

P.O. Box 577

Bozeman, MT 59771-0577
In the 114 runnings of the Kentucky Derby, no finish has been more disputed, or more unusual, than the 15th running 100 years ago. The race involved a financial “killing” by the outlaw Frank James, a mighty crowd, a champion, a “spirit horse” and a battle to the wire “that will never be forgotten in the history of the American turf.”

by Rick Cushing
Courier Journal Staff Writer

It was intensely hot on Thursday, May 9, 1889, as some 20,000 people made the trek to the Louisville Jockey Club, which since 1883 had been referred to commonly as Churchill Downs ...

The main attraction on this day was Proctor Knott, “the greatest horse ever to look through a bridle,” boasted his trainer ...

Set to face the mighty Knott in what was then a 1½-mile classic were seven challengers, including the highly regarded entry of Once Again and Bootmaker, who would carry the hopes of the Lexington contingent, and Spokane, the “spirit horse.”

A Montana-bred, Spokane was named for an Indian legend. In September 1859, Col. George Wright of the U.S. Army had captured some 800 horses belonging to the warlike Palouse tribe led by Chief Tiloax. Concluding that without their horses the Indians would be unable to mount any offensives, Wright ordered a mass slaughter. Over two bloody days on the banks of the Spokane River, his soldiers killed nearly the entire herd. Even battle-hardened soldiers wept at what they were forced to do.

According to legend, Chief Tiloax, who watched in agony from a nearby mountaintop, collapsed and fell into a trance. A vision appeared to Tiloax, a beautiful chestnut stallion, and it promised revenge. One day a spirit horse would come, it said, and it will possess “the speed, the endurance and the pluck of all the horses dead on the battlefield. He will go forth to conquer all the horses of the earth. The losses of your people will be redeemed in his name, Spokane, Child of the Sun” ...

Noah Armstrong, the owner and breeder of Spokane, told his jockey, Tom Kiley, who was in from Nashville, that they were shooting for second money. Accordingly, Kiley gave a stable boy $25 and told him to get the best odds he could on Proctor Knott.

[Frank] James, who was from Missouri, wasn’t so convinced. Having observed that Spokane was a fine looking animal, James went shopping for the best odds he could get.

“What are the odds on Spokane?” asked James, who had been acquitted of all his crimes in 1882 by a jury incensed because Jesse had been murdered recently, shot in the back by Bob Ford.

“Ten to one and the sky’s the limit,” a bookie replied.

James ... slapped a fistful of yellow-backs on the box. “There’s $5,000 (the equivalent of about $60,000 in 1989 dollars) here,” he said, “all on Spokane to win” ...

Also in Spokane’s corner was Col. Matt Winn, who had seen the first Derby from the back of his father’s wagon and would not miss one until called to his death in 1949 ...

Final bets were laid, including $110 wagered by Winn on Spokane. Diamond Jim Brady thrust his sparkling fingers into a leather bag and plunged on the favorite ...

Dust partially obscured the view [of the track], and twice, just as starter Jim Ferguson was about to drop his flag, Proctor Knott reared and darted down the track, going nearly an eighth of a mile each time before his jockey, Little Pike Barnes, could rein him in ...

Hindoocraft was the first to show, with Bootmaker second and Spokane third, followed by Proctor Knott, Sportsman, Once Again, Cassius and Outbound. But they had not gone 50 yards before Proctor Knott rushed to the front. He led by three lengths as they entered the main track, and he was up by five as the field passed the stands. Hindoocraft was second, Sportsman third, followed by Spokane and Once Again ...

They reached the turn, a quarter mile to go, and Proctor Knott bolted to the outside. Spokane was gaining on the rail. By the time Barnes straightened him out Spokane was a head in front ...
Both colts streaked under the wire, Spokane on the inner rail and Proctor Knott on the outside rail.

"It's a dead heat."

"Proctor Knott won it."

"No, Spokane got up."

The judges, Gen. James F. Robinson, J.K. Megibben and Col. Meriwether Lewis Clark (the grandson of William Clark), presiding, huddled, their task complicated by the great distance separating the rivals at the wire. Col. Clark, the founder of the Louisville Jockey Club and the creator of the Derby, had the best view, his chair straddling the finish line. Some say the deliberation lasted 15 minutes ...

Finally, Col. Clark raised his hand to signal for quiet from the throng around the judge's stand.

"It's Spokane!" he shouted.

The Courier-Journal reported the margin to be a head, the Livestock Record said it was a short throat latch. The chart makes it a nose.

And Frank James won his $50,000.

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**Expedition Sites to Be Improved**

*Louisville Courier Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, Editorial*

*February 10, 1991*

Who would ever have thought that the fossil beds at the Falls of the Ohio, for years a treacherous reef that wrecked more than one effort at intergovernmental and bi-state unity, would become a symbol of cooperation? That, however, will be one result of a relatively small action by the Indiana legislature which looms large for supporters of a land-and-water nature preserve in the middle of metropolitan Louisville.

After this year's budget battle in Indianapolis had ended and the smoke had cleared, a $1 million appropriation for falls area projects remained intact. About $700,000 will go to the town of Clarksville to help pay for construction of an interpretive and education center overlooking the fossil beds. Another $200,000 will go to the Army Corps of Engineers as the local share—now required by law—of a federal water project. And $100,000 will be spent to improve the nearby state-owned George Rogers Clark homestead.

An intricate plan for building, equipping and managing the interpretive center will involve folks on both sides of the river.

The Clarksville Waterfront Foundation, headed by John Minta, must first raise $2 million, mostly from private sources, to cover the rest of the construction costs. The building will be leased to the state Department of Natural Resources, which will operate it as a state park, apparently Indiana's smallest. But exhibits on the natural and human history of the falls area will be prepared by Louisville's Museum of History and Science.

Meanwhile, the Corps is completing the purchase of private land in the 1,400-acre National Wildlife Conservation Area and will administer the property.

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**William Clark Letters**

*Louisville Courier Journal, Louisville, Kentucky*

*December 3, 1991*

Regarding the 47 William Clark letters at The Filson Club:

The recent discovery of the 47 letters written by William Clark and now at the noted repository of Kentucky history is a most exciting event. On behalf of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., I wish to congratulate the contributors, James W. Stites, Jr., Ellen Stites Thurber, Dr. Temple Bodley Stites, William Stites, William A. Stuart, Jr. and George Roberts Clark Stuart.

The people of Louisville are also to be congratulated as it is certain that the 47 letters at The Filson Club will be a great magnet, drawing many Lewis and Clark Expedition enthusiasts, historians, research technicians and many others to view the recent discovery.

As an officer of the international organization, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., I am most delighted with this discovery. About two years ago our organization decided to have the 23rd annual meeting of the foundation in Louisville with The Filson Club as host. Needless to say, this "find" will certainly draw many more to our meeting next August to view the letters.

Our congratulations also to Jim Holmberg, the astute Lewis and Clark expert who is on the staff of The Filson Club and the curator of manuscripts. We are depending on our many friends in Louisville to make our meeting a great success.

Winifred C. George
First Vice President
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.
St. Louis, MO 63105
Irving Anderson's Class of 1989

Many foundation members have inquired about not seeing Irving Anderson at recent annual meetings. Anderson served the foundation as secretary, 1973-1978, and as president, 1980-1981. Each year, his teaching responsibilities have conflicted with annual meeting dates. As a faculty member of The Heritage Institute, Antioch University, Seattle, Washington, Anderson teaches two 30-hour summer session field courses in Oregon and Washington. His *Lewis and Clark Expedition* course is centered upon the expedition's 1805-1806 activities at the estuary of the Columbia River; his *Trails West* course focuses upon segments of the Lewis and Clark and Oregon Trails in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, and the Barlow Road segment of the Oregon Trail in the Mount Hood National Forest.

All of Anderson's students are school teachers, representing both public and private schools in virtually every western state, including Alaska. Of all the expedition sites visited, his students invariably single out Youngs River Falls as the most impressive, unaltered feature of "a durable kind" remaining as a lasting legacy of the pristine wilderness explored by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Anderson, wearing dark glasses, is pictured in the second row, third from left.

Youngs River Falls is located in Clatsop County, Oregon, near the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial (the site and restoration of the expedition's 1805-1806 winter establishment) and Astoria, Oregon. Discovery of this spectacular waterfall is credited to a party of hunters, recorded in both the expedition's Sergeant Patrick Gass' journal, March 1, 1806, and Captain Clark's journal, March 5, 1806. Sergeant Gass is more correct as to the height of the falls. Youngs River, a tributary of the Columbia River near Astoria, Oregon, was named by Lieutenant William Broughton of British Captain Vancouver's command. Broughton entered the river on October 22, 1792 and named it in honor of Admiral Sir George Young of the British Royal Navy. The river discharges into Youngs Bay (the expedition's "Meriwether Bay") and takes its name from the river. Broughton explored the tidewater reaches of the river, but apparently did not see or learn about the waterfall, as it is not documented on his maps nor in his record of observations.

**NOTES**


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**BACK ISSUES OF WPO AVAILABLE**

A limited number of copies of back issues of *WE PROCEEDED ON* are available at $3 per single issue for Foundation members. Several WPO supplements are also available. To order a free prospectus of Foundation publications, send your request with $1 to cover printing and mailing costs to Robert E. Lange, WPO Publications, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., 5054 SW 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201.
Early Foundation Leader Dies—Edward Ruisch, 1899-1991

We have news of Edward Ruisch's passing on February 17, 1991 at East Troy, Wisconsin at the age of 91.

Edward Ruisch, an electrical engineer, retired in 1965 as vice president of Territorial Relations for Iowa Public Service Company. He joined the electrical utility company as a district manager in 1920. In 1950, he was appointed assistant to the company's president. Involved with the planning for a network of power transmission lines, he was instrumental in proposing the high voltage lines that became the background of the Iowa Power Grid system. Upon the death of Mrs. (Anne) Ruisch in 1988, Ed moved to Troy, Wisconsin to live with his son Dudley E. and wife Nancy.

A long-time member of the First Presbyterian Church of Sioux City, services were held at the church on March 2. Final rites were held in Alton, Iowa, where he was born September 1, 1899.

Ed was active in civic and community affairs in Sioux City. For 50 years he played piano for the weekly Rotary Club meetings, was active with local Boy Scout administration, gave time to 4-H activities, and was active in Masonic organizations. He was a lifetime member of the National Water Resources Congress.

Ruisch's interest in the Lewis and Clark saga dates to 1964 when he served as president of the Iowa Lewis and Clark Historical Association. This was followed with his appointment as a member of the 1965-1969 Congressional Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. Inspection of the note on the bottom of page four in several issues of the Members Handbook will reveal that Edward Ruisch was one of 13 Lewis and Clark enthusiasts who journeyed to St. Louis, Missouri, June 27, 1970, for the purpose of organizing the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.—the present organization that followed the termination of the 1965-1969 Congressional Commission.

Over the years Ed gave special attention to the Sergeant Floyd Monument, several miles east and south of Sioux City. On several occasions he was the speaker at the monument on the anniversary of Sergeant Floyd's death, August 20, 1804.1

Early Foundation members will recall the Third Annual Meeting of the Foundation hosted by Ed Ruisch, V. Strode Hinds and other Sioux City Lewis and Clark aficionados, August 20-21, 1971. Twenty-five Lewis and Clark enthusiasts attended that meeting. Ed was the subject of one of the "Foundation Personality" features published in We Proceeded On (Volume 2, No. 2, February 1976). At the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting, Omaha, Nebraska, he was the recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement. At the same meeting, by a Board of Directors' resolution, he was granted a Foundation Lifetime Honorary Membership.

A memorial has been established in his name with the First Presbyterian Church, Sioux City, Iowa.

NOTES

1Sergeant Floyd was the only member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to die. He is suspected to have been a victim of acute appendicitis. See the journal entries for August 20, 1804 (Thwaites, 1:44, Moulton, Vol. 2:494-496). See also We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 2 (May 1986), page 18, and Vol. 6, No. 4 (November 1986), page 6.

2See We Proceeded On Supplementary Publication No. 4 (December 1980) for the text of Edward Ruisch's address at the Floyd Monument, August 21, 1980—an event at the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting, Sioux City, Iowa.
Land Acquired for Lewis and Clark Visitor Center

The National Park Service has purchased a 39-acre lot outside of Wood River, Illinois, near the point from which Lewis and Clark embarked on their explorations. The site will be used for the construction of a Lewis and Clark visitor's center, which will be built and operated by the State of Illinois. No timetable has yet been set on the construction; an agreement between the NPS and Illinois is currently being drafted.

The site is adjacent to 14 acres currently owned by the state, providing a large parcel for the development of an interpretive site to commemorate the explorers. The state land currently features a monument dedicated to Lewis and Clark. Officials emphasize that the interpretive center is on a site "analogous" to Lewis and Clark's campsite. Because of the eastward migration of the Mississippi River over the last two centuries, the actual campsite is now located across the river in Missouri.

From Pathways Across America

Pompey's Pillar Status Undecided

When Lewis and Clark explored the Northwest in 1804-06, they left little evidence that they had been through. In fact, only one documented historic site exists along the entire Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail: William Clark's signature on a rock outcropping, called Pompey's Pillar, located about 28 miles east of Billings, Montana.

The pillar and the surrounding acreage was recently put on the market by its owner, but federal government efforts to acquire the site have been unavailing. The Bureau of Land Management received authorization from Congress to purchase the land, but Congress forbid paying more than the price set by an outside appraiser. That assessment was $632,000; the owner, who originally asked $1 million for the parcel, turned down the offer in October. The status of the historic site remains undecided.

From Pathways Across America

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (continued from page 2)

Portage," the congressional approval for the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, and establishment of overlooks at Rainbow Falls.

Now this was not a singlehanded effort in the same sense that Thomas Jefferson never traveled more than 50 miles west of Monticello, but there are parallels. Both men laid the groundwork for others to follow. My point? Simply to remind ourselves that ideas have significance and a life of their own. Jefferson wanted the West explored for many reasons, among them commercial potential; our local gentleman wanted the citizens of Great Falls to stop referring to Black Eagle Falls as "The Great Falls of the Missouri." Both did something about it. They acted in a way that impacts on my life, and yours, today and enriches our heritage. Thank you, Bob Bivens, for pointing us in the right direction and may we continue to profit by your example.

Our 1991 Annual Meeting in Louisville ... what an opportunity to become more conversant with William Clark and George Shannon and "the nine young men from Kentucky," a chance to "flesh out" these names. Both Captain Clark and Private Shannon had distinguished careers after the expedition and anticipation is further heightened for Jim Ronda's full length biography on William Clark, to be published in 1992.

I trust you will have the chance to look over the items mailed with this issue of WPO. The Planned Giving Committee, under the able leadership of Ed Wang, has put together a brochure designed to answer all your questions as to how you can assist the Foundation financially. Increased revenues will allow us to accomplish even more in educating the public about the expedition and ultimately our heritage. The brochure on our videos allows for easy ordering ... rarely is an item offered to you at cost but this service to you has been accomplished by the Audio-Visual Committee with a strong assist from the hardworking members of the Headwaters Chapter ... I salute your efforts and now it is up to all of us to get our quality video into the schools and museums across the country! One administrative note ... we are in the process of changing labels on the WPO envelopes that are mailed to you. If you miss an issue before this is accomplished, or have missed one in the past, please let me know. I empty P.O. Box 3434 and invariably one WPO mailing is returned with no address affixed. If you don't get one, just let me know and I'll put an extra copy in the mail to you.

See you in Louisville!!
Journal of William Clark, Friday the 3rd January 1806

... our party from necessity have been obliged to Subsist some length of time on dogs have now become extreamly fond of their flesh; it is worthey of remark that while we lived principally on the flesh of this animal we wer much more helthy strong and more fleshey then we have been Sence we left the Buffalow Country. as for my own part I have not become recon-siled to the taste of this animal as yet ....