THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
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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 and 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 month of birth of 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 GEORGE

I am writing this on June 1st, but it is my final message as your president. I thank all of our Foundation members who have been so active in pursuing the stated goals of the Foundation with such vigor. In my term of office I have grown to appreciate that our projects are carried out by an extraordinary group of volunteers. These are people of admirable energy and talent who have made it their mission to turn our Foundation objectives into reality. I have also learned that our Foundation is a dynamic organization responding to new ideas. Our Foundation has been the beneficiary of the astounding discovery of the 47 letters written by William Clark to his brother Jonathan. This discovery was well publicized and put the Lewis and Clark Expedition on the front page all across the country—and while we had nothing to do with that discovery, we had our Annual meeting in Louisville and were allowed to view the letters which were presented to our host organization, The Filson Club.

This morning I attended a grand celebration on the St. Louis riverfront where we gave the 1992 Lewis and Clark Expedition a “send-off.”

(Continued on page 38)

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: $20.00 (3 years: $55.00)
Sustaining: $30.00
Supporting: $60.00
Contributing: $150.00

* For foreign memberships add: $5/year in Canada; $10/year in Europe; and $15/year in Asia, Australia and New Zealand.
From the Editor’s Desk

Somewhere I read we strive for progress, not perfection. That was the case in the May issue of WPO when your old editor made not one but two errors! Heaven help us.

The first one was when I used an old ad for Jim Ronda’s “Westering Captains: Essays on the Lewis and Clark Expedition.” The correct price on the essays is $12.00, so if some of you have sent in the incorrect amount or asked for $1.05 back, let your conscience be your guide.

The second error was in the article on Dr. Bob Holcomb’s talk on Lewis and Clark. The characteristics of their respective personalities were reversed in the newspaper article that was reprinted and I didn’t catch it. This error is more understandable when you know that I also edit a small town weekly newspaper in central Montana so I know newspapers never make mistakes. If you believe that ...

Now that the air is cleared we can move on to a request I have for all of the L&CTHF chapters in all the corners of this country of ours. Last year I mentioned we were going to start an events column in WPO. Unfortunately, we cannot do that if we don’t know what is going on and we don’t know if you don’t tell us. Put WPO on your mailing list for your newsletters. If you put together a yearly schedule of events, that is even better. Don’t keep our readers in the dark. That’s my job.

Good stuff again in this issue. We learn more about mosquitoes from Bob Hunt. Carol MacGregor tells us about Thomas Jefferson and the American Philosophical Society and there is an article about the new Lewis and Clark bronze.

I hope to see many of you in Vancouver.

Glenn Bishop Builds Replica of Keelboat

BY LAURA BRADFORD
ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI JOURNAL

Building boats has always been a lifelong interest for Glenn Bishop of St. Charles, but his most recent project became a labor of love.

Bishop built an authentic reproduction of “Discovery,” the keelboat used in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. While it began as a whim seven years ago, it became an important part of St. Charles’ present, for it represented the city’s history in this year’s National Independence Day Parade in Washington, D.C. St. Charles was the last outpost of civilization where members of the Expedition rendezvoused for five days before leaving for uncharted territory.

“I have been working on the Lewis and Clark Rendezvous every year, and about seven years ago I thought it would be nice to have a boat from their Expedition as well,” Bishop said. “This winter the parade opportunity came up and I felt it was a real nice use for it.”

Bishop said the boat is an authentic reproduction as far as size and shape but not methods. While researching the keelboat, Bishop acquired prints of line drawings of the boat from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

From these prints Bishop made his own scale (KEELBOAT—Continued on page 29)

ON THE COVER—The “Lady Washington” was under Capt. Robert Gray’s command when he sailed from the East Coast in 1787. When he sailed from Vancouver Island to discover the Columbia River in 1792 his ship was the Columbia or the mighty river might now be the Washington. This replica is part of the Pacific Northwest Bicentennial Celebration now underway.

Photo by Dick Clifton, courtesy of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
The Lewis and Clark journals provide a vivid documentary chapter in the ongoing drama of "Man versus Mosquito"—a history which has been reviewed in detail by Gordon A. Harrison. His capsule summary, quoted herewith, sets the stage for a view of the curious way in which the Expedition is a part of the overall story:

"Malaria, described by Hippocrates in the fourth century B.C., is almost certainly one of the most ancient diseases of man. Indeed it is reasonable to suppose that it is older than we, that our primate ancestors were recognizably malarious before they were recognizably human, that the parasite which causes the fever and the mosquito which transfers it from one person to another have accompanied us throughout the Darwinian descent. But it is less than a hundred years since the causes first became known and only since the beginning of this century that people have begun systematically to attack it and its insect propagators."

Though the causes of the disease were not firmly established until Walter Reed's work, culminating in 1900, the mosquito theory for the disease was pronounced as early as 1807. At the very same time Meriwether Lewis was in Philadelphia in the summer of 1803, consulting with Dr. Benjamin Rush and Dr. Caspar Wistar, the basic studies which led to the mosquito theory were in progress, perhaps directly under Lewis's nose.

**DR. RUSH'S QUESTIONS FOR LEWIS**

Recall that President Jefferson, under date of February 28, 1803, wrote to Dr. Rush advising him of Lewis's assigned mission and of Lewis's pending visit to Philadelphia. Jefferson asked Rush "to prepare some notes of such particulars as may occur in his [Lewis's] journey & which you think should draw his attention & enquiry." Rush compiled a list of more than twenty "Questions to Meriwether Lewis before he went up the Missouri"—all concerning the physical history and medicine of the Indians, and their morals and religion. Here are the questions at the head of this list.

**What are the acute diseases of the Indians? Is the biliary fever ever attended with a black vomit?**

These two questions are joined together in Rush's format as though parcels of a single question—suggesting that "the biliary fever" (yet another name for "ague," i.e., malaria), concomitant with black vomit, would be among the "acute diseases." Why this special prominence for "black vomit" as related to ague?

An answer may be inferred from a discussion by Sigismund Peller entitled "Walter Reed, C. Finley and their Predecessors Around 1800," a discussion which makes one aware of the reasons for Rush's interest in black vomit and his hopes for help from Lewis and Clark. Peller points to the central importance of experiments with black vomit conducted in 1802/3 by S. Firth, a medical student then under the tutelage of Wistar and Rush at the University of Pennsylvania. At that time, it was commonly thought that yellow fever epidemics resulted from "contagium," that these fevers were transmitted directly through contacts between persons. Firth began his studies, and a
series of experiments to test whether direct, intimate contact with yellow fever patients would produce ill effects, i.e., by contagion. Many of his experiments involved (1) inhaling vapors from black vomit taken from yellow fever patients, (2) injecting such vomit into the stomachs and veins of cats and dogs, and (3) injecting the vomit into Ffirth’s own body. 28 Both he and his animals failed to get sick. The results of Ffirth’s studies and experiments were compiled and reported in his doctoral thesis and presented to Caspar Wistar on June 6, 1804; they were quoted by Rush in his own dissertation of 1805 on “autumnal disease” (yet another name for “ague”) with “facts intended to prove the Yellow Fever not to be contagious.”

The importance of Ffirth’s thesis is indicated by the fact that Carlos Finlay in 1881 relied on Ffirth’s experiments to arrive at his own conclusions about the transmission of the fever by mosquitoes, work which was preparatory to the historic achievements of Walter Reed and associates in 1900 in solving the mystery of the disease.

As for the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the intriguing feature of the Ffirth episode is that the studies, the experiments and the preparation of Ffirth’s thesis were all occurring at the same time, in the same place, and in intimate association with the same mentors shared with Meriwether Lewis. One may speculate whether Lewis met Ffirth during this period in company with Rush and Wistar, and whether they might have shared notes about their own respective experiences with “bilious fever.” Rush’s questions, for example, as addressed to Lewis about vomit, must have been influenced by association with Wistar in overseeing Ffirth’s thesis—these questions being dated June 1803, at the very same time when Ffirth was injecting himself with vomit.

This network of personalities with their respective concerns reveals how closely Dr. Rush missed being more directly associated with a major breakthrough in medical history (and Lewis too, since he had been charged with gathering evidence in response to questions posed by Rush). For Rush himself at this time was near the threshold of the mosquito-as-vector idea. Rush had noted the abundance of mosquitoes during the fever epidemics and had observed that “persons who lived and worked in smoky houses escaped the disease.”29 But envisioning mosquitoes rising out of stagnant gutters and ponds, in lieu of “miasma” or “exhalations,” to spread infection escaped Rush. It was left to Dr. J. Crawford in neighboring Baltimore in 1807 (i.e., during the lifetimes of both Rush and Lewis) to be the first to have “pronounced mosquitoes to be the source of malaria, yellow fever and other diseases.” If Rush earlier could have made that leap in imagination, when Ffirth and Lewis were consulting with him in 1803, what a multitude of additional questions he could have added to Lewis’s list! Lewis would be traveling through a veritable continental “laboratory,” furnished with plenty of low moist places and stagnant ponds to provide millions of eager mosquitoes, together with more than 40 red-blooded persons as potential fever patients, not to mention thousands of natives who would also be combating mosquito maladies. The observational skills of Captains Lewis and Clark could then have been called on to compile specific data on the incidence of fevers as compared with mosquito attacks, as well as to report upon the effectiveness of medicines and protective measures.

LEWIS’S REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

But enough of another missed rendezvous in history. Lewis would have plenty to do without adding further documenting responsibilities which could have made his party a Corps of Medical Discovery. His mission did, nevertheless, demand attention to disease and insects. The assignment from President Jefferson, dated June 20, 1803, instructed Lewis to make himself acquainted with the diseases prevalent among the Indians and the remedies they use.30 Further, among many “other objects worthy of notice,” he was to record the “times of appearance of particular birds, reptiles or insects …” Thus Rush’s concerns became incorporated into Jefferson’s orders. Faithful to this charge, the two Captains recorded observations about a whole host of insects besides mosquitoes, including gnats, hornets, bees, flies, fleas, ants, beetles, butterflies, crickets, katydids, melon bugs, spiders, ticks, and wasps. They collected and encased insect specimens. Among the “sundry articles …, sent to the President of the U.S.,” shipped down river from Fort Mandan in April 1805, was “1 Tin box Containing insects mice, etc.”31 Eventually these items were deposited with the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia—evidenced by John Vaughn’s receipt for the Society
recording "a few insects" in the Donation Book from the receiving list of items sent from Mandan.\textsuperscript{32} One must ask whether mosquitoes were among those "few insects."

But what about the duty to report upon the "bilious fever" and whether it was ever "attended with a black vomit?" The journals appear to be silent. Dr. Chuinard conjectures that "the absence of recordings in the journals about any malarial attacks was because they were too commonplace to mention."\textsuperscript{33} He is referring to attacks among the members of the Expedition, not among the Indians, adding that the only reference to a personal fever affliction was Lewis's note about his own bout with "a violent ague" in November 1803—he was then voyaging down the Ohio on his way to St. Louis.\textsuperscript{34} Neither apparently is there mention of fevers, nor of "black vomit," among the Indians.

Could ague among the natives, as with Lewis's party, also have been "too commonplace to record?" Chuinard suggests that the Expedition might have been the original importer bringing the fever-causing parasite to the mosquitoes of the new territory, until then unknown by the whites.\textsuperscript{35} Could the infectious blood meal drawn by these mosquitoes from Lewis's malarious men have then been transmitted to the natives?

**INDIAN MOSQUITO Lore**

Apart from the disease factor, native populations, of course, had been fighting mosquitoes in wilderness areas for untold generations and had developed their own means of dealing with their torments. What measures could Lewis and Clark have learned from them, and from the literature about them? During earlier days as young Army officers in the Ohio Valley of the 1790s, the two Captains would have become acquainted with anti-mosquito tactics of the Indians. They would also have known of native practices recorded in the literature of frontier explorers which provides background for our knowledge of native tactics. Probably the most prominent preventative was the use of oil and grease. Lewis's mentor, Dr. Rush, writing in 1774, asserted that

"the practice of anointing the body with oil is common to the savages of all countries; in warm climates it is said to promote longevity, by check- ing excessive perspiration. The Indians generally use bear's grease mixed with a clay, which bears the greatest resemblance to the colour of their skins. This pigment serves to lessen the sensibility of the extremities of the nerves ..."\textsuperscript{36}

Rush acknowledged that his assertions were based on the reports of Pierre de Charlevoix, about the Hurons of the Great Lakes in the 1720s. This Jesuit missionary observed that these Indians "painted" themselves with grease not only ornamentally but also to defend them from the cold and wet ...—saves them from the persecution of the gnats.\textsuperscript{37} Whether the climate was warm or cold, oil was the preferred treatment. William Dampier's famous account of his voyages around the world in the 1690s relates that besmearing the naked body was common in Africa, especially with the "Hodmadods or Hottentots" of the Cape of Good Hope; also in the East Indies, the Philippines and in the "North Seas."\textsuperscript{38} Palm oil and coconut oil were used, as well as "a Pigment made with Leaves, Roots or Herbs," a mixture which smells "unsavourly enough to People not accustomed to them; though not so rank as those who use Oil or Grease."

Robert Beverly's narrative of early days on the Virginia frontier would have been indispensable further reference.\textsuperscript{39} Thomas Jefferson had studied Beverly; Lewis, when in Jefferson's household, would have reviewed this work. Beverley describes use of a "Sweating House" by the Virginia Indians when they were "troubld with Agues, Aches or Pains in their Limbs;" his description is almost an exact blueprint for the sweat lodges set up by Lewis and Clark when they were with the Nez Perce in May and June, 1806, then working a cure for an old chief who had "lost the power of his limbs."

Beverley also reported that the Virginia Indians pulverized roots "which they call Puccon and ... a sort of wild angelica;" this was mixed with "Bears Oyl," providing an "Oyntment" which kept "all lice, Fleas, and other troublesome Vermine from coming near them ..." William Wood, writing about New England in 1764, observed that the Indians of that region used "the oil of fishes, and the fat of eagles, with the fat of raccoons" as their ointment—this prevented blistering in the scorching sun and was "their best armour against the musketoes."\textsuperscript{40} While oil or grease was the most commonly mentioned protection from insect bites, other remedies and repellents were also noted by travelers and explorers.\textsuperscript{41} These include:
plants of the mint family
tobacco leaves
Virginia pepper grass
beech tree bark
gum of the sweet gum tree
black walnut leaves
sweet fern
dittany
tansy and other ‘strewing herbs’
catnip

Considering Lewis’s interest in herbs and herbal remedies (apparent throughout the journals), an interest derived from his mother and his boyhood days in the Virginia countryside, the above list would have been already ingrained in his “armamentarium.” With his background of experience and study, one can assume that Lewis had duly considered and was quite familiar with the manner in which native populations had dealt with the mosquito problem.

**THE CORPS’ BATTLE TACTICS**

Was the native lore and frontier literature actually helpful to the Expedition? In those “moments of truth” when the men had to pass through those mosquito storm clouds, what actually happened? How did the Corps react? Here, we know far more about the problem than about the answer. As noted at the outset of this essay, the journals are filled with “troublesome” days but there are relatively few mentions of what was done to soften the attack. The principal defenses are initially revealed early in the voyage, during the week of June 18, 1804, less than a month after departure from Camp Dubois:

- **GREASE:** June 18, 1804. Clark describes the men as “greasing themselves” with tallow. Whether they continued applying grease during the journey is not clear. There are numerous references (cited *infra*) to garnering grease, but the above dated entry is apparently the only one declaring that the men smeared their bodies with it. Perhaps they came to regard the grease in the same light as Dampier did in 1691, i.e., “Kitchen-stuff” which sent forth, as with the “Hottantots,” a “strong Smell, which though sufficiently pleasing to themselves, is very unpleasant to others.” The grease could have been more disagreeable than the molestation of the pests!

- **BIERS:** June 19, 1804. Sergeant Ordway records that the men “Got Musquetoes bears [biers] from Capt. Lewis to sleep in.” These would have included the “Muscatoe Curtains” purchased in Philadelphia, plus “8 ps. Cat Gut for Mosquito Curt,” also purchased there. Lewis wrote to Clark from St. Louis May 2, 1804, “... I send you sixteen Musquito nets ...” But more than twice this number would have been required, assuming one net per man. Additional nets must have been fabricated or purchased after Philadelphia, for more than a year later (July 21, 1805) Lewis writes that the “men are all fortunately supplied with musquetoe biers [N.B. made of duck or gauze, like a trunk to get under] otherwise it would be impossible for them to exist under the fatigues which they daily encounter without their natural rest which they could not obtain for those tormenting insects if divested of their biers.” These biers were undoubtedly the main line of defense.

We have seen above that both Captains were unable because of the mosquitoes to write enroute except under their biers. During July on the way home (July 15, 1806) Lewis laments “I am confined to my bier at least 3/4th of my time.” But by this stage of the journey were the two Captains the only persons who still had biers? Clark reports at the Yellowstone on August 4, 1806 that the men with him “have no Bears [biers] ... and nothing to Screen them but their blankets which are worn and have many holes!” Yet Clark still has his own bier (August 16, 1806)—“those tormenting insects found their way into My beare and tormented me the whole night.” What happened to the biers of the men? Perhaps worn out, thrown away, or traded to the Indians back west for food or other needs?

- **FIRE AND SMOKE:** June 23, 1804. Clark had to spend the night out, away from the main party, which was unable to proceed on because of the wind; stranded by himself, unprepared for this predicament, he made “fires to keep off the musquito & Knats.” Fire had become traditional for this purpose. Alexander Henry in the 1760s navigating in the Great Lakes areas wrote that “as a respite from mosquito vexations ... we were obliged to make fires and stand in the smoke.” With Clark’s party the horses stood in the smoke. On July 3, 1806, after having been conducted eastward “through those tremendous mountains” Clark records that “we were obliged to kindle large
Fires for our horses ... these insects torture them in such manner until they placed themselves in the smoke of the fires ...'' Farther east where the country was devoid of timber, Sergeant Ordway on July 21st records ''the Musquitoes and Small flies very troublesome we made fires of buffaloe dry dung to make Smoaks etc.''

- **WIND:** Other than grease, netting and fire, the party had no recourse but to bear the torture—and pray for wind or breezes to blow the creatures away, and for dark of night ''when it became cool and they disappeared'' (sometimes!) (cf. entries of August 16, 1804 and of July 10 and August 16, 1806 for welcome breeze respites ...)
Campsites: Lewis had said previously that the mosquitoes would permit “but little choice of campsites ... down to St. Louis.” But the Captains did try to exercise as much choice as possible. They searched intently for campsites open to breezes. Journal entries reflect how some of their sites were chosen (all entries by Clark):

August 4, 1806: “Our best retreat from those insects is on the Sand bars in the river and even those Situations are only clear of them when the Wind Should happen to blow ...”

August 23, 1806: Camped on a “Small Sand bar under a Bluff on the S.W. Side ... Chosen to avoid the musquetors ...”

August 28, 1806: Chose “a high bottom thinly timbered and covered with low grass without musquitors.”

August 30, 1806: Campsite was “bleak, exposed to the winds,” chosen “to prevent being disturbed by Scioix ... as well as to avoid the musqueters.”

This bleak campsite is in appropriate contrast to the final comment in the journals about “our old companions.” On September 15, 1806 Clark records that he and Captain Lewis landed about a mile below the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers and ascended a hill (the site of present day Kansas City, Missouri). Here they had a “commanding situation for a fort,” with a “perfect command of the river.” A few hours later downstream, in the same sense of command, Clark observes “we are not tormented by the Musquetors in this lower portion of the river, as we were above the river platt and as high up as the Rochejhone ... and above its entrance into the Missouri.” With this air of relief and mastery over the river, and its accompanying plagues, the curtain comes down, figuratively and mosquito-wise, on the “Corps of Discovery versus Aedes vexans”—an intriguing interlude in the age old drama of war against this insect.

The war continues without letup to this day, two hundred years after Benjamin Rush, Meriwether Lewis, et al, were fighting the same enemy, an enemy not yet then identified as the murderous villains they really were, and are. “There’s no part of the U.S. that isn’t threatened by them at one time or another from the deserts to the high mountains to the marsh,” says Jimmy Olson, professor of entomology at Texas A & M University. “They’re an extremely adapted group.” To meet the threat, Dade County, Florida, for example, has taken a page from Lewis and Clark and maintains an official “Mosquito Annoyance Complaint Log.” On one day, June 4, 1990, there were 1,871 calls filling 53 pages of the Log. Did the Corps of Discovery match that?

For all those complainants in Dade County and elsewhere, and for the ghosts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition who may still be searching for cool breezes along the Missouri, the word of “the most interesting Virginian of his time,” Colonel William Byrd (1674-1744), may deserve attention:

“... in what part of the woods soever anything mischievous or troublesome is found, kind Providence is sure to provide a remedy. And it is probably one great reason why God was pleased to Create these, and many other vexatious animals, that men should exercise their wits and industry to guard themselves against them.”

If you study mosquitoes, you will know the upper sketch is a female mosquito looking for a meal and the lower sketch is a female mosquito who has found one.
ABOUT THE AUTHOR ... Foundation member Robert R. Hunt, who retired from Seattle Trust and Savings Bank in 1987, is no stranger to readers of WPO. His byline has appeared with several well-researched and intriguing articles relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Articles by Hunt have appeared in Vol. XIII, No. 2; Vol. XIV, No. 4; Vol. XV, No. 2; Vol. XVI, No. 1, Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 and 2 and Vol. XVII, No. 2.

Lewis & Clark Rendezvous

The Lewis & Clark Rendezvous is an annual event held each May in St. Charles, Missouri celebrating St. Charles’ role in the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Held May 16 and 17, the event was a great success attended by almost 75,000 visitors who came to experience the sights and sounds of the explorers’ campsite.

A new feature this year was the evening “candlelight tour” of the campsite. Members of our Militia de San Carlos and city officials in period dress re-enacted several vignettes. Visitors saw: Lewis and Clark looking over maps discussing the journey; members cleaning and packing tools, weapons, and equipment; others visiting and dancing with the villagers.

William Clark is acknowledged as a master misspeller and an inconsistent one, too. In an earlier issue of We Proceeded On (November 1980), Bob Betts reported that the captain had spelled the Indian tribal name “Sioux” twenty-seven different ways in his journals. I recently tested Clark’s spelling on another word and found that of the eleven times he used it, he spelled “potato” correctly (without an ‘e’) nine times. But then, he was never vice president. —Gary Moulton
The American Philosophical Society and Thomas Jefferson

BY CAROL LYNN MACGREGOR

INTRODUCTION

Thomas Jefferson's leadership of the fledgling American Philosophical Society was appropriate: his perspective was entirely the same as its stated purposes, and his contributions to it have continued to enrich and guide it. Yet Jefferson went beyond the purposes of A.P.S. in his proliferous writings on politics, religion, ethics and social comment. These important treatises set many of the values which our nation embraced and made real.

Jefferson was influenced by an excellent classical education and he was steeped in Enlightenment ideas. The form his writings took reflected a new American reality: a view for practical application and liberality that was not European. The improvement of man by the exercise of his own economic and political prerogatives, by continuous inquiry and education, and by religious freedom, in a land where opportunity expanded with new acquisitions of vast, uncharted lands, was basic to his philosophy.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

In 1743 Benjamin Franklin offered a plan to enact John Bartram's idea of 1739 to establish an academy of "the most ingenious and curious men." Bartram was a Philadelphia Quaker farmer and botanist who had been corresponding with botanists in England and on the Continent. Franklin proposed that this academy be called "The American Philosophical Society." It was to be patterned after the Royal Society of London, in which only nineteen Americans held membership.

The new American Philosophical Society was established in Philadelphia in 1746. The first twenty years were difficult. Interest languished in the face of other tasks facing members in the new nation. However, when a younger group of Philadelphians challenged A.P.S. by establishing a rival group, stalwarts of the original group responded by activating the Society, electing Franklin president, merging with the new group and staging an event of international significance. On April 18, 1768, members gathered to observe Venus over the sun. They published a tract on this viewing, with a list of members present, to other international societies of learning.

The members of the American Philosophical Society took seriously the roots of the word "philosophy" or "filo sofo, which means love of knowledge. Knowledge was considered as it had been defined in the Scientific Age, and developed by the work of Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton. Knowledge was a growing body of empirical findings, and it was especially worthy of pursuit if it could contribute to the well-being of mankind. The program of the American Philosophical Society was not speculative, nor prone to discussion of the relative issues which concerned the social sciences.

In 1780 the six committees of A.P.S. well demonstrated the delineation of the Society's concerns. The committees were:

1. geography, mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy
2. medicine and anatomy
3. natural history and chemistry
4. trade and commerce
5. mechanics and architecture
6. husbandry and American improvements

This list reflects the intentions of the Society as they were stated a century later in the first issue of their journal, Transactions, which said,

"Knowledge is of little use, when confined to mere speculation: but when speculative truths are reduced to practice, when theories grounded on experiments, are applied to common purposes of life; and when by these agriculture is improved, trade enlarged, the arts of living made..."
more easy and comfortable, and, of course, the increase and happiness of man promoted; knowledge then becomes really useful.""}3

Thus, during the tenure of Benjamin Franklin's presidency of the Society, from 1769 through 1790, members of A.P.S. corresponded with each other on the description and improvement of newly discovered plants and minerals, cartography, methods of distillation and rendering fruit juices, mechanical inventions, animal breeding and other "philosophical Experiments that let Light into the Nature of Things, tend to increase the Power of Man over Matter, and multiply the Conveniences or Pleasure of Life.""3

One might ask what connection this endeavor in the useful arts in America had to do with other intellectuals in the world in the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Century. Was this view isolated to Americans? What was the degree of interest abroad in the "American Experience" and its participants' penchant for gathering useful facts? A view of the membership of the early days of A.P.S. shows the strong connections the American Philosophical Society had with the rest of the world.

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION IN THE A.P.S.

Original members of A.P.S. came from Scotland, England, Ireland, Sweden, Germany, Italy, France, Barbados, and other countries.4 In 1768, the year that they observed Venus over the sun, there were twenty-one foreign members listed on the report.5 The following year a Russian member was added. In 1774 Benjamin Franklin solicited several French members. It was true that Franklin and Jefferson had both served in diplomatic posts in France, and she was a strong ally of the colonists during the Revolution. Yet Gilbert Chinard points out that French members were not preponderant in the Society, as J.G. Rosengarten had held in his paper of April 18, 1907.6

Indeed, of the fifty-five new foreign members elected between 1771 and 1789, just nineteen were French. Between 1786 and 1793 there were sixty-one new foreign members, with twenty-one being French, and twenty-seven being British.7 This clearly proves that science transcended politics, and the world of the intelligentsia followed its agenda in spite of the political strife associated with separation from Great Britain and the creation of a bold new, liberal form of government which had failed in France. The interests of the American Philosophical Society were scientific; its members collaborated in the "republic of the mind."8

Foreign members sent specimen, manuscripts, and books for the infant society and its new library. Andre Michaud served thirty years without pay as the agent of A.P.S. in Europe. Marquis de Lafayette urged his friends to contribute to the new society in America. Enthusiasts of the Enlightenment followed cultural advancements in the new society and generously supported the efforts of American leaders to erect institutions which made possible the realization of their mutual ideas.

A BUSY AGENDA FOR A.P.S. MEMBERS

For foreigners and Americans alike, there was an exciting gamut of work to be done in the realm of the practical sciences. There was new flora and fauna in America to find, report, and classify. There was land to discover, describe, and paint. There were many Indian tribes with various languages, customs, and characteristics to observe, note, draw, and analyze. For instance, Clark Wissler points out that over 1500 languages were spoken in America by native peoples previously unknown to Europeans. He states that scholars approached anthropology first from a linguistic perspective, then used a comparative anatomical method, followed by archeological concepts of stratigraphy and, finally, pursued an ethnographic approach.9

Leaders in A.P.S. were also eminent contributors to the intellectual advancement of the new nation. They worked to create schools, libraries, universities, museums, galleries, and networks between each other for educational advancement in the United States at the turn of the century. Of course, there was Benjamin Franklin, who had received an award from the Royal Society of Great Britain for his work in electricity. He was the first president and founder of A.P.S. Charles W. Peale, an active member of A.P.S., was an artist and historian who created a museum out of his large private collection of natural history.

New schools had to be created to advance learning in the colonies. Harvard College began early, in 1620. By 1791 the University of Pennsylvania Medical School was started. Soon after, a New York magazine called Medical Repository was
published. It was published by Samuel Mitchell, a physician and the fourth president of A.P.S.

The Philadelphia society's members were educated men who manifested their high interest in the practical philosophy of the period with productive and creative actions. Benjamin S. Barton was a practicing physician, botanist, and natural historian who wrote *Elements of Biology* and played an active part in A.P.S. Andrew Ellicott, an astronomer and A.P.S. member, prepared Meriwether Lewis to take celestial observations with a sextant, in order to calculate latitude and longitude on his expedition to the lands beyond the upreaches of the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Caspar Wistar, professor at the University of Pennsylvania, was interested in ethnography and paleontology, and corresponded frequently with Thomas Jefferson. David Rittenhouse, second president of A.P.S., was a disciple of Newton and presented papers in physics to the Society.

Thomas Nutall and Andre Michaux were outstanding botanists. Nutall demonstrated his curiosity by venturing up the Missouri River with the Astorians in 1811 to collect new samples on the first leg of their journey west. George Washington, first president of the new republic, was a member of A.P.S. He, along with many other society members, was solicited by Jefferson to contribute to a fund established to send Michaux west in 1793 to explore the vast unknown area by land to the Pacific Ocean, and look for the fabled Northwest Passage. This aborted venture was a full decade before the Lewis and Clark Expedition was successfully launched toward the same ends.

Scholars in Boston emulated the Philadelphia example, especially when John Adams reported that Boston was superior in every way to its southern rival, except that it lacked a scientific society. Delaware's society began at the turn of the century and touted superiority for its revolutionary act of including learned women. Soon the mood for societies of learning spread to the hinterlands, and Cincinnati boasted a society of learning. A dictate of the time was to acquire knowledge and advance the useful arts for man's learning, happiness and comfort of life. The primary exponent for the improvability of man in an ambiance of freedom and opportunity was Thomas Jefferson.

**THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THE A.P.S.**

The coincidence of the birth of the American Philosophical Society and the birth of Thomas Jefferson in the year 1743 is a poetic stroke of time for Enlightenment ideas. If America was the fruition of Plato's "heavenly city" in the happy realization of the ideal of the Age of Enlightenment, as Brooke Hindle asserts, then most certainly, Jefferson would be its Plato.

Jefferson, however, thought Plato's hierarchy of social and military function in his creation of an ideal society of the mind was "foggy" and unrealistic. To Thomas Jefferson, Bacon, Locke and Newton were,

"... the three greatest men that have ever lived, without any exception, and as having laid the foundation of those superstructures which have been raised in the Physical and Moral sciences, I would wish to form them into a knot on the same canvas, that they may not be confounded at all with the herd of other great men." 12

This judgment places Jefferson, as well as any other can, within a spectrum of philosophical thought. Since he never wrote a treatise on his philosophy, it must be gleaned from the rich array of his letters, public statements and political treatises. In the above quoted letter to John Trumbull from Paris on February 15, 1789, Jefferson adulated a man of letters, a man of science, and a man of political philosophy, each of whom was a pioneer of thought in his own area. Thomas Jefferson's selection showed that he embraced Empiricism, wanting experience to prove what exists, except that he clung to remnants of Idealism somewhat in his religious references. Jefferson definitely cannot be classified as a Nihilist. He can most accurately be called a Rationalist because he was a student of the French idealists, and the improvability of man was at the base of his thought. However, the direction of his thinking was able to be realized in a more useful way than that of most of the European revolutionaries of the Enlightenment. Jefferson is a Pragmatist in that he was able to live at a place in a time when he could directly apply his thought to action. He wrote the Declaration of Independence and he fought for the successful implementation of its Rationalist ideas in a new government where the structures were largely copied from the forms he outlined for his own State of Virginia. He was able to send men out to explore the huge new land west of the colonies for the varied purposes of commerce, science and empire.

Like a true adherent of the new American
Philosophical Society, his only book, Notes on Virginia, is a collection of useful facts about his native State. This was first written as a response to questions posed by Francois de Marbois while Jefferson was governor of Virginia. Written in 1781, it was offered to the public six years later because of its wide appeal to the scientific field. The book is a compendium of information about observable phenomena in Virginia: boundaries, rivers, mountains, climate, education, population, vegetation, animal life, types of people, including descriptions of Negroes and the problem of slavery, and descriptions of Indians. Jefferson was so interested in classifying information that he included a chart showing the difference between quadrupeds in Europe and America in his book.

Jefferson's keen interest in accumulating knowledge about America's aboriginal people is evident in his listing of known tribes of the American Indian in Notes on Virginia. His letter of instructions to Meriwether Lewis before the Lewis and Clark Expedition demonstrates President Jefferson's range of interests as well as his thorough administrative capacity. The concerns of "the most ingenious and curious men" in A.P.S. are evident as he wrote on June 20, 1803. "The commerce which may be carried on with the people inhabiting the line you will pursue, renders a knowledge [sic] of those people important. You will therefore endeavor to make yourself acquainted, as far as a diligent pursuit of your journey shall admit, with the names of the nations & their numbers; the extent & limits of their possessions; their relations with other tribes of nations; their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, arts, & the implements for these; their food, clothing, & domestic accommodations; the diseases prevalent among them, & the remedies they use; moral & physical circumstances which distinguish them from the tribes we know; peculiarities in their laws, customs & dispositions; and articles of commerce they may need or furnish, & to what extent.

And, considering the interest which every nation has in extending & strengthening the authority of reason & justice among the people around them, it will be useful to acquire what knowledge you can of the state of morality, religion, & information among them; as it may better enable those who may endeavor to civilize & instruct them, to adapt their measure to the existing notions & practices of those on whom they are to operate." 14

Jefferson's careful instructions reflect his desire to accumulate as much knowledge as possible for the practical purposes of commerce, science, and national interests. His methodology mirrors that of the American Philosophical Society, and, in fact, they are one in this endeavor. Jefferson deposited all of the Lewis and Clark journals at his disposal in the archives of the American Philosophical Society where they remain. All of the rich material on Indian ethnography collected by the captains is in Philadelphia at the American Philosophical Society. This includes voluminous notes taken at the Mandan village in North Dakota where the party wintered in 1804-5, at Fort Clatsop, Oregon where they wintered in 1805-6, and at the "Long Camp" or "Choppunish Camp" where they spent a month in the spring of 1806 at Kamiah, Idaho, awaiting the melting of snow on the Bitterroot Mountains.

Jefferson was elected to membership in A.P.S. in 1779 with George Washington, Monsieur Marbois (Secretary to the French Embassy), John Jay, John Adams, Baron de Steuben of the U.S. Army, and other dignitaries. In his forty-seven years of membership in A.P.S., he is considered to be second in importance to none, not even Franklin. 17 He had always corresponded and communicated with men of learning. A political philosopher, but not at all an economist, Jefferson was catholic and cosmopolitan in his perspective. Certainly, he was ambitious to diffuse knowledge. This catholic perspective and desire to spread knowledge were mutual concerns of Thomas Jefferson and of the American Philosophical Society. Jefferson was the third President of the United States (1800-1808) and third president of the American Philosophical Society (1797-1815). Upon his election to the latter, Jefferson wrote in 1797, that it was,

"... the most flattering incident of my life, and that to which I am the most sensible ... [I have] no qualification for this distinguished Post, but an ardent desire to see knowledge so disseminated through the mass of mankind, that it may at length reach the extremes of Society, beggars, and kings ..." 17

He was a Councillor of A.P.S. from 1781 through 1785, Vice President from 1791 through 1794, President from 1797 through 1815, and a Councillor again from 1815 through 1826, the year of his death. Thus, one can see his almost con-
stant leadership of the Society from his initiation to it until his death. Jefferson had attended few meetings and had retired from office to devote his time to Monticello, when Rittenhouse, the second president of A.P.S., died. Yet Jefferson's leadership was again solicited.

During the time that Jefferson's name was dropped from the list of officers of A.P.S., he had wanted to devote more time to his farm and lead the life of a gentleman farmer and man of letters, which was his ideal. Jefferson hoped that America would continue to develop as an agrarian nation, with its population dispersed in small settlements of self-reliant people. He saw urban life as the antithesis of a good breeding ground for his liberal ideas.

Education is the key to man's ability to improve, exercise his own will for the advancement of society, and contribute to an improving world. Therefore, Jefferson's contribution as founder of the University of Virginia in 1819 Charlottesville is another pragmatic application of his Rationalist ideas. He said,

"We wish to establish in the upper and healthier country, and more centrally for the state, a University on a plan so broad and liberal and modern, as to be worth patronizing with the public support." 19

This act demonstrated Jefferson's unique opportunity to make real his philosophy at a time when there was no precedence for government in America. With a "bare slate," the chance to implement a new kind of regime and new institutions was afforded to leaders. Jefferson's general plan for free, compulsory education was not adopted until 1870. 20 His plan still serves as the basis for education in America.

In his personal life, Jefferson also exhibited the concerns of a man of science in early America. His home at Monticello is a lovely plantation in southcentral Virginia which remains a testimony to Jefferson's practical interests, inventive capability, diverse activities, and artful eye. A widower during most of his adult life, he was Monticello's original owner and creator, and one still feels his presence there. The design and overall function of the plantation, the lovely classical architecture, the collection of furniture, tools, and interior decoration and objets d'art, the books, and even the dumbwaiter are his design and/or selection. Jefferson's interests were cosmopolitan, his eye was keen, with an attention to detail, yet his vision was liberal and expansive.

JEFFERSON'S CONCERNS STRETCHED BEYOND THOSE OF A.P.S.

The purposes of the American Philosophical Society which were illustrated by its six committees and statement of purpose clearly delimited discussions of religion, ethics, politics, and social welfare. Gilbert Chinard points out that criticism of the Society by its European observers was centered on the narrowness of its focus. While A.P.S. was lauded for its interest in science, medicine, botany, mineralogy, mathematics, paleontology, linguistics and other sciences, it was criticized for its "lack of human interests." 21 The critique directed at A.P.S. cannot apply to its officer and contributor, Thomas Jefferson.

While it is clear that he shared the concerns of the American Philosophical Society, Thomas Jefferson's fame is mainly based on matters that did not fall in its foci. As author of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson is recognized as the man who put Enlightenment ideas to work. His assertion was that man had a right to live and be free, that the purpose of government was to serve people by their own mandate, and that owning property and being happy were goals within everyone's reach. This was revolutionary:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men ..." 22

The issues of social justice that such a proclamation addresses have continued to be raised for two hundred sixteen years. A major one is slavery. This was certainly not an item for discussion on the agenda of A.P.S. Yet Jefferson, a slave holder and Virginia country squire, dared to say,

"Commerce between master and slave is despotism. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free. Establish the law for educating the common people. This it is the business of the state to effect and on a general plan." 23

Jefferson's advocacy for free public education as a means for realizing egalitarian goals probably would have been accepted by enlightened compatriots. However, the issue of equality between the races was not directly confronted until the Civil
War, and again, one hundred years later, by the Civil Rights Law. Social justice as a function of government where liberty for all was the foundation is still linked directly to Jefferson. It was never an issue of A.P.S.

Another distinction is Jefferson's abiding concern with ethics and religion. This is an area where he has been mainly misunderstood, according to Charles B. Sanford, who calls Jefferson "an atheist." Unlike some of the French rationalists who were atheists, Jefferson had a strong reference to God, his Creator, the Divine, whom he refers to by many apppellations throughout his writing. Jefferson's religion is significant in a study of the man, but more important to society was the strong view he held for freedom of religion. In *Notes on Virginia* he firmly established the separation of church and state,

"Almighty God hath created the mind free. All attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burthens ... are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship or ministry or shall otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but all men shall be free to profess and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion. I know but one code of morality for men whether acting singly or collectively."

So it is evident that important theme to the man, Jefferson, went far afield of the concerns of the American Philosophic Society. It is interesting to know how the third President of the United States judged himself. Jefferson wrote an epitaph for his tombstone when he was in failing health at age 83 in 1826, the year of his death on July 4th:

**HERE WAS BURIED**
**THOMAS JEFFERSON**
**AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,**
**OF THE STATUTE OF VIRGINIA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM**
**AND FATHER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA**

**CONCLUSIONS**

The American Philosophical Society and Thomas Jefferson were products of the Enlightenment. The purposes of the Society were primarily scientific and not speculative. Its members were held together by their devotion to ideas and the development of science.

Jefferson's concerns always embraced those of the A.P.S. These were evident in his only book, *Notes on Virginia*, his management of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, his personal activities as a gentleman farmer at Monticello, and his leadership in the Society itself.

Jefferson's advocacy of free public education, his founding of the University of Virginia, and his ideas of liberty for all are extensions of the commonly held tenets of rationalism embraced by the *intelligentsia* of early America and Europe, many of whom were members of the A.P.S. Education was the means by which rational man could progress.

**ABOUT THE AUTHOR**—Carol Lynn MacGregor of Albuquerque, New Mexico is the 1991 recipient of the Joel E. Ferris History Award for her book on Patrick Gass.

**NOTES**

1 Gilbert Chinard, "The American Philosophical Society and the World of Science (1768-1800)," *Proceedings* Vol. 87, no. 1, 1943, p. 8
2 _Ibid._
5 _Ibid._, p. 5.
7 _Ibid._, p. 4.
8 _Ibid._, p. 1. This is a reference to a quote by Abbe Longuerue in 1694.
14 _Ibid._, p. 133-150.
15 _Ibid._, p. 310.
17 _Ibid._, p. 267.
18 _Ibid._, pp. 267.
19 University of Virginia, Undergraduate Admissions Catalog, 1989-1990, p. 2.
22 Thomas Jefferson. The Declaration of Independence, signed on July 4, 1776.
23 Thomas Jefferson. Inscription of his words on Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D.C.
25 _Ibid._
26 Sanford, p. 172.
This WPO Supplementary Publication No. 9 is a collection of eight essays, each dealing with a unique subject related to some aspect of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. They are:

- "Dreams and Discoveries: Exploring the American West, 1780-1815"
- "The Writingest Explorers: The Lewis and Clark Expedition in American Historical Literature"
- "The Names of the Nations: Lewis and Clark as Ethnographers"
- "Lewis and Clark and Enlightenment Ethnography"
- "A Chart In His Way: Indian Cartography and the Lewis and Clark Expedition"
- "A Most Perfect Harmony: Life at Fort Mandan"
- "Frazer's Razor - The Ethnohistory of a Common Object"
- "Wilson Price Hunt Reports on Lewis and Clark"

James P. Ronda has provided a great deal of literature related to the early history of the Nation's west. These contributions have been in the form of full length books, historical periodical monographs, and papers presented at historical meetings or symposia. His best selling book, Lewis and Clark among the Indians, published by the University of Nebraska Press in 1984, was nominated for many national awards including the Pulitzer Prize in American History.

This WPO Supplementary Publication No. 10 includes two monographs that are interrelated and together tell the story of the Newfoundland breed and detail the contributions the Newfoundland made to the success of the exploring enterprise. The late Dr. Osgood, in his distinctive writing style, has provided us with information about the Newfoundland breed, and then with the statement that "there have always been heral dogs who are remembered for the part they played in historic events," proceeds to tell the story of the Newfoundland's activities with the Expedition. The late Dr. Jackson discovered information to determine that historian Milo Quaife's nomenclature for the dog as "Scannon" was incorrectly interpreted and tells us the full story of his discovery along with reproductions of the original handwritten journals.

TO: Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 577 - WPO Publications
Bozeman, MT 59715

Please send me ___ copies of Westering Captains $12.00 postpaid $ ___
___ copies of The L&C Expedition's Newfoundland Dog $4.50 postpaid $ ___

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When Cody Huston talks about his student days at Montana State University he describes himself as "kind of a haphazard student. If the fish were biting I was late for class."

Many years and many sculptures later, he is still an easy-going, easy-to-listen-to person, but beneath the easy-going exterior is a dynamic and intensely concentrated creator of fine art. Ego is not a big part of his makeup. Talent and ability are.

Cody's newest sculpture is a bronze of Lewis, Clark, Sacagawea and Pomp above the Great Falls of the Missouri River. It is being offered for sale as a fundraiser for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center to be built near Great Falls, Montana. He calls the 23" x 18" x 18" bronze "Great Falls of the Missouri, 1805." A signed, limited edition of 35 of the sculptures will be sold with one half of the profits benefiting the fund-raising effort.

How did a North Carolina boy turned Montana cowboy and range detective become a noted sculptor of Western images? Cody's way was a little bit different from the starving artist in a garret approach.

Born and raised in Mooresville, North Carolina, he headed for Montana because, as he puts it, "I was enamored with the mystique of the cowboy, and that's what I became—a cowboy and a guide in the Scapegoat and Bob Marshall Wilderness areas out of Choteau, Montana. Summers out of college I worked as a packer for the Forest Service in the Bob Marshall Wilderness area. Those were great summers. I was paid to do something many people pay to do."

At MSU Cody took art classes "whenever I needed to boost my grade point." He had always been interested in art, but in college he studied biological science and took courses he was interested in and thought would be useful to him.

After graduation, Cody and a friend headed for Alaska where they roamed around for six months.
Returning to Montana in the spring, he got a job in Wolf Creek where he met Bill Cheney, the director of the Montana Livestock Commission, and he went to work inspecting cattle. Cheney wanted someone to be a detective for the office, so for three years Cody worked on ranches and hung around bars in towns to “check things out. It was kind of exciting and I traveled all around Montana and worked as far away as Minnesota and the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. I blew my cover at a trial so I went back to inspecting cattle in Kalispell.

“There were lots of art galleries in Kalispell. I would paint and sculpt whenever I had a chance. I met a guy who worked at Ace Powell’s foundry. I went to work there and ended up being the foundry foreman. It was a real boon to me to know the foundry business. I can sculpt and know what to expect in the foundry process—what I can do and how far to go in sculpting.”

Marriage to potter and water color painter Pam Erickson led to a move to Augusta, Montana where both practiced their art under the shadow of the Rocky Mountain Front. The final move was to Great Falls where Cody and Pam have a studio in the downtown area.

“Art has supported our family for many years,” the laid back sculptor says. “We are able to live how and where we want. Nine to five hours don’t have much appeal for me. This business is at the whim of the public. How well you do is how well you sell, or put another way, the execution of the sculpture is very important. Sometimes I put in more detail—sometimes less. I want the viewer to study the art and understand some things.

“On the Lewis and Clark piece I want the viewer to know the rifle is a Harper’s Ferry, that the compass is authentic, that the journals are the right size. I am making a statement and I want it to be as accurate as possible. I would like a knowledgeable Lewis and Clark fan to look at the piece and say, ‘Yes, that rifle is the right one.’”

Cody, who is a member of the Portage chapter of the Foundation, does a lot of hunting and fishing pieces for the Eddie Bauer galleries in Seattle, New York and Chicago. On the pieces in the galleries he says, “It helps to have the proper weapon for whatever the hunter is shooting or gear for the type of fishing the fisherman is doing.”

He knows his firearms. For 17 years he has done a yearly commission for the Winchester Arms Col-
Sculptor Cody Houston at his former studio near Augusta, Montana.
Working on the scale model of Clark’s 1803 Harper’s Ferry rifle (above). Note Clark’s hand on the barrel. At the foundry (below) molten bronze (2000°) is poured into a ceramic shell.

lector’s Association. Through the influence of this international group he became aware there was a market for hunting and fishing sculptures. He is currently doing a three year series within a series for the arms collector’s association. Last year he did Buffalo Bill Cody. This year he is doing Annie Oakley armed with a Model 92 Winchester and next year it will be Sitting Bull. The association buys and resells all 55 sculptures.

In his search for authenticity, Cody takes advantage of every opportunity to learn about his subject. When he was at an art show in St. Louis last year he went out to the Jefferson Memorial and was able to go into the archives and examine the Lewis and Clark journals.

“It was a real psychological rush to examine the journals and I noticed that they opened from top to bottom rather then left to right,” he says, “I talked to other people who are noted in their fields. Mike Dotson is a real student of Lewis and Clark clothing who gave me a great deal of help. One of the curators at the Smithsonian gave me the dimensions of a compass Lewis and Clark used. Bud Clark was a help as was Mike Labriola (military) and Bob DoerK.

“I have a great interest in Lewis and Clark. I make frequent trips down the Missouri River and I always stop and study their camp sites.”

When making the sculpture, Cody started with a clay thumbnail sketch of Lewis, Clark, Sacagawea and Pomp. “When I do figures I usually make a rough nude model of them using myself as a model. I am an average size. It is a lot easier to do it nude first for accuracy and then put the clothes on it.

“I have Lewis sitting and making a journal entry because I think he was the more literate of the two. He is writing with a quill pen. A faceted inkwell is at his side. A haversack with a compass sticking out of it is beside him. Clark is posed with a rifle. The powder horns and shot pouches are taken from photos of period equipment. Sacagawea is holding Pomp who is about six months old. Sacagawea is dressed as a plains Indian woman. She is dressed better than the average plains woman because I think it was to her husband Charbonneau’s advantage as a trader for her to look better. She has a cape on which is a part of the dress. It has a simple line of beads as opposed to a full beaded cape. She is wearing a couple of rings and shell earrings. She has on the beaded belt which was later traded at Fort Clatsop. It is a hot day and Pomp has no clothes on. Clark has his coat open. Lewis has laid his coat on the rock along with a telescope and his rifle, powder horn and shot pouch.”

Cody Houston has won numerous awards for his work including two Best of Show awards at the C.M. Russell Auction, the largest western art auction in the United States. He has also won Best of Show at art shows in Washington, Idaho and North Dakota. He has also won a number of Purchase awards.

“Great Falls of the Missouri, 1805” was juried into the 1992 C.M. Russell Auction. The bronze will be shown at the 24th annual meeting of the Foundation in Vancouver, Washington, August 1-4.
Sacajawea - Sakakawea - Saca ... WHAT?

Will the Real Name Please Stand Up?

Here's some awful news for Lewis and Clark expedition students who think nothing more can be said in the old fuss over the spelling of "Sacagawea."

Over the years the name of the young Shoshone woman who accompanied the exploring party has been rendered variously as Sacajawea, Sacagawea and Sakakawea. At one time, however, Federal authorities prescribed yet a fourth version: Sakagawia!

December 30, 1927
Mr. Otis Smith, Director,
U. S. Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I find a notice to the effect that the U. S. Geological Survey has named a peak in the Bridger Mts. Sakakawia in honor of the Bird Woman who pointed out a pass over these mountains to Lewis and Clark in 1806. It may be that you have not spelled this name as I have but at any rate, I should like to get your statement as to the naming of this peak from the Bird Woman.

Very truly yours,

C. G. Libby,
Head of American History Department

A carbon copy of USGS director George Otis Smith's reply is stored in the National Archives in Washington:

Dr. C. G. Libby,
The University of North Dakota,
Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Dear Doctor Libby:

In reply to your inquiry of December 30 respecting Sakagawia Peak in the Bridger Range, Montana:
Army surgeon Matthews was the author of a dictionary of the language of the Hidatsa tribe in North Dakota, whose warriors abducted the Shoshone woman from her girlhood home in the Rockies. Matthews and others believed the Hidatsas gave her a new name, Bird Woman. The Hidatsa word for bird was "Tuakaka," he said, while "wea" or "wia" meant woman. In his 1903 letter to the government (not found), he evidently suggested "Sakagawia" as the best phonetic spelling of this translation.

Matthews' ally in getting the peak named for the Bird Woman was Olin D. Wheeler, author of both Wonderland and the better-known The Trail of Lewis and Clark published in 1904. In that book Wheeler opted for "Sacagawea" as the better way to spell the name, though it would be pronounced the same as Matthews' version. Ultimately the government agreed with Wheeler, and the Bridger Range feature was re-styled "Sacagawea Peak," as it appears on today's maps. "Sacagawea" is the spelling formally preferred by our Foundation.

Lest anyone think order has been restored, "Sacajawea" is still perhaps the most common rendering. That's the name by which the Shoshone woman first entered history in the 1814 expedition narrative written by Nicholas Biddle. Sacajawea Mountain is still the official name of a summit near the Gates of the Mountains in Montana. On Federal maps a peak in Wyoming's Wind River range is Mt. Sacagawea, but a road map published by the Wyoming State Highway Commission calls it Mt. Sacajawea anyway. "Sacajawea" also lends her frowned-upon name to a handsome Washington state park where the Columbia and Snake Rivers meet, and to a crater on the planet Venus.

--Arlen J. Large

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
JOHN H. WHITELEY, SECRETARY
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, DIRECTOR

The highest peak in the range was so named by this Survey in 1903 on recommendation of F. W. Trapnaggen, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, and C. D. Wheeler, author of "Wonderland." The spelling adopted was recommended by Dr. Washington Matthews in a letter dated April 14, 1903.

Although the Livingstone sheet which shows the peak was reprinted in 1908, no changes or additions were made in the body of the map and it is the same as the 1898 reprint. The accumulated corrections were not made until 1920 and are shown on the 1920 reprint including the name Sakagawia Peak.

Very truly yours,

[signature]

Director.

AUGUST 1992
WE PROCEEDED ON 23
Am
erican Encounters: Lewis and Clark, the People and the Land

By Nancy Maxson

Missoula, Montana will host the last of three National Endowment for the Humanities’ (NEH) funded conferences on Lewis and Clark on September 10-13. The eleven state humanities councils along the Lewis and Clark route planned the regional conferences, entitled American Encounters: Lewis and Clark, the People and the Land as part of the commemoration of the Columbian Quincentenary, the 500th anniversary of Columbus’ voyage to the Americas.


The second conference in the series was held in Lincoln, Nebraska in April. The Center for Great Plains Studies at the University of Nebraska drew an audience from 26 states and 2 Canadian provinces to its American Encounters: Exploring the Great Plains symposium. Over fifty scholars were featured on the program.

The Missoula conference, the final conference in the series, will focus on Lewis and Clark in the
Rocky Mountains and on the Columbia River. It will include nine speakers, a panel discussion, a living history demonstration coordinated by the Traveler's Rest Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, a map exhibit, and bus tours.

The Montana Committee for the Humanities and the Center for the Rocky Mountain West are coordinating the program, which will be held in the Montana Theatre on the University of Montana campus.

David Nicandri will open the conference Thursday afternoon with an examination of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the context of the circumstances that preceded it and the consequences that followed. In his presentation, The Opening of the Northern West: Exploration and Expansion, 1738-1868, he will place the Lewis and Clark Expedition within the continuum of Euro-American outreach into the middle latitudes of the North American Continent. Dr. Nicandri is the director of the Washington State Historical Society.

Gary Holthaus, director of the Center of the American West at the University of Colorado in Boulder, will follow Nicandri's presentation Thursday afternoon. He entitles his presentation, Lewis and Clark, Mountain Men, and Other Savants Survey the Territory. He will read from the Lewis and Clark journals, Robert Louis Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling, and his own poetry as he surveys observers' accounts of the West.

Robert Carriker will begin the Friday morning session. He will speak on the change in attitude toward Native Americans experienced by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark after they had made their way up the Missouri River and across the Rockies to the Columbia River. His slide presentation is entitled Lewis and Clark Visit the Columbia River Tribes. Dr. Carriker is a professor of history at Gonzaga University and a member of the governor's commission for Lewis and Clark in Washington state.

Stuart Knapp, second vice president of the Foundation, will discuss how Lewis and Clark fulfilled Thomas Jefferson's aim "to enlarge our knowledge of the geography of our continent" in his presentation The Scientific Contributions of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Dr. Knapp is a professor of parasitology in veterinary molecular biology at Montana State University.

William Lang will open the Friday afternoon session with his presentation Lewis and Clark on the Columbia. He will examine the continuing influence of Lewis and Clark's portrait of the Columbian landscape on our history, drawn equally from the realities they observed and their expectations. Lang is the director of the Center for Columbia River History, a branch of the Washington State Historical Society.

Friday afternoon will also feature a panel discussion with tribal historians on the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the Columbian Quincentenary.

Gary Moulton, professor of history at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and editor of the Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, will deliver the keynote address Friday at 8 p.m. His slide presentation, Lewis and Clark: Journals, Editors, and Editions, looks at the history of the diaries kept by members of the Expedition as they crossed the continent. The presentation considers individual journalists and their diaries, examines the nature and quality of journal keeping, and tries to answer questions about missing journals.

Betty White, Director of the Squek/'u/Aqlcmaunik Center for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes will begin Saturday's activities. Her presentation Invasion and Invention: A Salish Perspective on the Historical and Cultural Meaning of Lewis and Clark, will consider Lewis and Clark and the Jesuit missionaries who came after them in the broader context of Salish history.

Harry Fritz, the final conference speaker, is a former Foundation board member and professor of history at the University of Montana. In his presentation Lewis and Clark and the Rocky Mountains he will discuss the importance of contact with the Shoshoni to the success of the Expedition.

Following the conference presentations Saturday afternoon the Traveler's Rest Chapter of the Foundation will host a living history demonstration at the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula. The Historical Museum at Fort Missoula will be featuring a display of map replicas drawn by William Clark and others in the decades immediately following the Expedition.

Sunday the Traveler's Rest Chapter is sponsoring two coach bus tours with guides—one to Lolo Pass and the other to Lost Trail Pass. Tickets for the tours are $25.00 each and seating is limited.

For more information on the conference, please call the Montana Committee for the Humanities at (406) 243-6022.
Art Center Director Nets True Compass

BY MICHELLE TRAPPEN
Saturday, April 25, 1992 - The Oregonian

Lewis and Clark likely had less trouble finding the Pacific Northwest than Jane Jacobsen had in persuading the Smithsonian Institute to lend her the compass that guided the famous explorers.

Jacobsen is director of the Grant House Folk Art Center on Officers Row in Vancouver. In honor of their opening—and the Columbia River’s bicentennial—Jacobsen hoped to bring home a hunk of Northwest history.

She didn’t want to keep the 4-by-4-inch compass. She just wanted to borrow and display it—for four months. That’s how long the first exhibit, “Take Me to the River,” is scheduled to run. The exhibit began May 1.

But decision-makers at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C., weren’t so sure they wanted the compass to return West, even for a visit. Given to the Smithsonian in 1933, it is considered a national treasure; the compass last ventured into the world 10 years ago when it traveled to Edinburgh, Scotland, and was displayed as one of the Smithsonian’s most treasured artifacts.

“These people on the committee haven’t lived in Portland,” says Jacobsen, who began her quest for the compass six months prior to the opening. “They imagine the Pacific Northwest and wonder whether we have electricity yet.”

The fact that Grant House is made of logs didn’t help Jacobsen’s case. She had to send blueprints proving that the house, built in 1849, had undergone many structural revisions and additions that have made it, indeed, quite safe. Officers Row houses are on the National Register of Historic Places. Grant House was named for U.S. Grant, who was stationed at Fort Vancouver as a captain.

The Smithsonian also wanted to know the location of the nearest nuclear power plant (Trojan, 40 miles northwest of Vancouver), and whether Vancouver is prone to tornadoes and earthquakes (the last tornado twirled through on April 5, 1972, killing six and injuring 300; a 3.1 on the Richter Scale tremblor rippled the river city on Oct. 18, 1991).

Airplanes weren’t considered a problem, since Vancouver isn’t routinely in Portland International Airport flight patterns. One day, though, while Jacobsen and a Smithsonian curator were talking by telephone, an aircraft flew overhead. Loudly.

“I had to get a letter from the airport people saying we weren’t in their flight patterns,” says Jacobsen, adding that airplanes from nearby Pearson Air Park—just across Central Park from Grant House—don’t fly overhead.

Smithsonian folks still weren’t convinced. Would Jacobsen be satisfied with a museum reproduction of the real thing?

“I told them no,” she says. “I wanted them to understand that we’re real people, intelligent people. We have a right to see this compass.”

Maybe so, but the Smithsonian remained wishy-washy.

“The authorities in this museum are often very reluctant to let these things go out of the building,” explains Keith Melder, curator in the Smithsonian’s division of political history. “They are fearful of all sorts of hazards. After all, these objects are irreplaceable.”

So Jacobsen demanded to speak with the chairman of the museum’s collections committee. And—after considerable jawboning—she finally got her “yes.”

The compass was definitely coming. The compass was hand delivered on April 30 by a museum curator who took the compass with him when he left May 5. It was then replaced by the museum reproduction which will be on display until September.

It’s not the victory Jacobsen wanted, but she’s satisfied. She picked a mission, scouted her territory and accomplished her goal.

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark would be proud.
Lewis-Clark Timber Sale has Foes Upset

BY BILL LOFTUS
Monday, May 11, 1992—The Lewiston Idaho Morning Tribune

A timber sale planned near one of the last remaining roadless segments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's trail has roused the opposition of the leading group that protects its past.

The Mex Mountain timber sale is proposed by the U.S. Forest Service's Lochsa Ranger District along Fish Creek east of Lowell.

The Lewis-Clark Expedition faced some of its greatest difficulties when traveling through the Bitterroot and Clearwater mountains in the area.

The expedition passed through Hungry Creek, a tributary of Fish Creek, in 1805 and 1806, naming it for the members' difficulties in finding food.

A hunger for timber has sparked the latest debate. The Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation has asked the Forest Service to reconsider its logging plans in the Mex Mountain timber sale, which laps into Fish Creek.

The foundation's members would probably prefer that nothing be done in the 60,000-acre roadless area at all, said James R. Fazio, the group's first vice president at Lincoln, Neb.

The group supports wilderness status for the area, he added in a letter to the agency about its draft environmental impact statement for the plan.

"It really is one of the finest remaining sections of the entire 3,000 miles that Lewis and Clark traveled," Fazio said.

The foundation also understands that logging has a place. "In the right places and under the right conditions, timber production is clearly the best use of public land," Fazio added.

"I think it's a matter of fine tuning," he said. "I think they're well aware of the significance of the trail."

The logging plan selected by the agency, however, shows little consideration for recreation or historical values.

The chosen option seems, Fazio said, 'like 'business as usual,' once again sacrificing the best interests of recreationists on behalf of over-developed roads and maximized timber output.'

The foundation also strongly objects to the agency's plan to use the Lolo Motorway as a timber hauling road. The historic dirt road parallels much of the expedition's route across the mountain.

"It is unconscionable to consider modernizing this road and use it for timber trucks to enter otherwise roadless, uncut forest stands, even for four miles of its length," Fazio added.

"Alternative B is like using a corner of the original Constitution for a doodle pad," he added.

Lochsa District Ranger Jon B. Bledsoe at Kooskia argued the changes to the road will be minor. The plan calls for realigning five curves along the lower mile and a half of the motorway.

The realignment would allow long-log trucks to negotiate the route but would not increase the road's current 5 mph design speed, he said.

"Very minor changes in alignment that will improve the safety for people traveling along it. We plan to keep the road at the same standard to preserve its primitive character," Bledsoe added.

The agency's plan calls for closing the road to the public from mid-June to mid-August weekdays to allow timber hauling. The logging and the road closure is likely to be three years away, he added.

The agency also plans to haul logs over the Lolo Motorway from the Upper Eldorado timber sale late this decade.

The agency's plans for the Mex Mountain area would yield some 8.3 million board feet of timber. A total of 392 acres of the 13,560 acres studied would be logged. Most of the 20 areas logged would be clearcuts, ranging in size from eight to 34 acres.

The chosen plan also includes minor reconstruction of 4.5 miles of road and building an additional fifth of a mile of road.

The plan the Lewis-Clark backers favor would yield 3.7 million board feet and would not involve reconstruction or log hauling on the Lolo Motorway.
Like Ben Franklin, explorers Lewis and Clark have left their footprints all over Philadelphia.

While Ben is universally associated with the city, Frank Muhly is one of the few Philadelphians who knows how many links the famed explorers of the American West have with the city.

The 71-year-old Mayfair resident is Pennsylvania chairman of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation [Trail Coordination Committee].

The title may sound important, but Muhly is quick to explain he’s merely an “unpaid committee of one” whose job is to help document all the Lewis and Clark connections in Pennsylvania.

In fact, Philadelphia was the explorers’ first stop. After appointing the two men to chart the unknown lands west of the Missouri, President Thomas Jefferson’s next step was to send Meriwether Lewis straight to Philadelphia.

If it was to be a real scientific expedition, advice was needed from America’s top scientists. In 1803, the great minds of American science were concentrated in Philadelphia, “the Athens of America.” The city also was the best place on the continent to outfit an expedition.

Lewis spent months meeting with and learning from the experts and buying gear from Philadelphia merchants—everything from guns to a chronometer.

After the Expedition, Lewis was back in Philadelphia for debriefing by the scientists. He also left loads of artifacts, including plant specimens and the extensive notes and journals accumulated on the Expedition.

The material is still here, and lost items from the journey still pop up in Philadelphia from time to time.

Muhly’s interest in Lewis and his partner, William Clark, was born in 1952 after reading “Two Captains West,” which described the Expedition. It’s an example of the profound impact a good book can have on a reader.

“It got us steamed up,” says Muhly, a retired advertising and promotions man. “We had started family camping and decided to see the whole thing.”

It wasn’t until 1971 that Muhly, his wife Rose, and their youngest child had the time to follow the entire Lewis and Clark trail from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean in Oregon. They traveled by car and camped out every night.

They kept journals and made a plant collection—just like Lewis and Clark. Notice the many signs marking the Expedition along the route, Muhly decided to write a book listing all the Lewis and Clark road markers. He published it in 1976 and added a supplement in 1988.

He’s now pursuing a book idea involving illustrations of scenes along the trail.

For many years Muhly has been active with the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, a group of citizens whose goal is promoting interest in the explorers and the land they crossed.

The foundation appoints a chairman for each of the 11 states crossed by the explorers. This year, three other states with strong Lewis and Clark links were added, Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

Lewis and Clark memorabilia in the Philadelphia area is extensive and spread out. The most important treasure is found at the American Philosophical Society, where all the hand-written journals of the Expedition members are stored.

In 1803, the great minds of American science were concentrated in Philadelphia, “the Athens of America.” The city also was the best place on the continent to outfit an expedition.
KEELBOAT—Continued from page 3

drawing and for two years, built a model of the
keelboat. After the model was completed, work
on the actual boat began. The keelboat is 55 feet
long and will eventually be seaworthy.

"We plan to ride up the Mississippi River as far
as it will go when it is finally finished," said
Bishop's wife, Joanne.

Not only is Bishop building the boat, he is also
very interested in the history behind it.

"The original boat was built in Pittsburgh and
ordered by Congress under Thomas Jefferson. It
was floated down the Ohio River to the Mississippi
but on its first day out, the mast broke off," Bishop
laughed.

"The boat and its crew wintered at Wood River
in Illinois. There they added a cabin, repaired the
mast and built lockers for storage. In the spring
they left Wood River and came to St. Charles. It
was about two weeks later that the crew met Lewis
and started off on their trip," Bishop said.

This interest in history for Bishop and his wife
goes beyond the keelboat he is working on.
Owners of the "Glass Workbench" on Main
Street, the couple live in a house that was built
in 1865.

"When Glenn first began this project, we were
living above our shop on Main Street, and he built
the model in the basement. When we moved to
this house with its big yard, he had the perfect
spot to build the actual 55-foot boat," Joanne said.

"Glenn has always been interested in building
boats. As a matter of fact when we first met he
was building a boat and that was over 40 years
ago. But this keelboat is the biggest and the best
and the farthest he has ever gotten on one," she
added.

The keelboat was shipped to Indiana where it
underwent the finishing touches needed to become
a float for the parade. A mock river, riverbank,
trees and "Lewis and Clark" completed the float
for its special trip down Constitution Avenue in

"Having this float in the parade has got to help
attract more attention to St. Charles and its
history," Bishop said. "In this parade our city was
being compared to all the New England tourist at­
tractions and that was just great.

"People from all over the country and the world
have come to St. Charles and so many of them say
they like Main Street better than Williamsburg
because it is not artificial ... it is very much alive,"
Bishop said.

The material was left with Nicholas Biddle, a
literary man who later became famous in history
as the head of the Second Bank of the United
States. Biddle agreed to edit and publish the jour­
nals, which provide the basic information about
the trip.

In 1913, descendants of Biddle found a long-lost
journal of Expedition member John Ordway at the
Biddle mansion on the Delaware River. Historians
were ecstatic.

About 40 years ago, the late Edwin Wolf, of the
Library Company of Philadelphia, discovered a
book with an inscription by Meriwether Lewis say­
ing the book had accompanied him on the journey
across the continent.

The plant specimens collected by the Expedition
can still be found at the Academy of Natural
Sciences.

Both Lewis and Clark sat for their portraits by
Philadelphia's foremost artist, Charles Willson
Peale.

The two portraits hang at the Second National
Bank near Independence Hall. One of Peale's sons,
Titian Peale, sketched birds brought back as
specimens. The sketch book is at the Philosophical
Society.

Osage orange trees at St. Peter's Episcopal
Church were grown from seed brought back by
the Expedition.

And Penn's University Museum has Indian pot­
ttery that came back with the explorers.

The location of many of the stores that sold the
Expedition supplies is also known. Muhly intends
to check out these locations to see if the buildings
still stand.
Clues from Old Fires Fuel More Digging

BY SHIRLEY SALEMY
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA TRIBUNE • JULY 4, 1992

Ken Karsmizki and his archaeological crew have uncovered evidence of campfires that may have been left by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805.

In his sixth summer searching for the spot where Lewis and Clark camped while preparing to portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri River, the Bozeman-based archaeologist says he can picture the historic campsite—the fires, the tents, even the route taken out of the camp.

"If I was a painter, I could just take this landscape and paint Lewis and Clark there," Karsmizki said, standing amid sagebrush and cacti at the dig on a breezy afternoon.

The site is on a private ranch northeast of Great Falls, on a river-bottom terrace along the Missouri about a mile downstream from Belt Creek. The archaeologist has marked the perimeter with green flags.

Last summer Karsmizki and his crew covered a 3-acre plot with a magnetometer, an instrument that measures minute changes in the earth's magnetic field. A computer analyzed the readings and generated a map to locate possible fire sites.

With the color-coded map in hand this summer, the archaeologist has excavated 5-foot-square sections around the most significant readings. Dirt that comes out of the plot gets sifted through a quarter-inch screen.

Sitting at one of the fire sites, Karsmizki clangs a rock part of a fire ring with his spade.

He's not sure whether Meriwether Lewis and William Clark built a fire ring. The area, he says, probably was used by Indians for thousands of years. And fur trappers and military personnel traveling the river may be part of the more recent picture.

"So this could be anybody's fire," Karsmizki said. "The thing that we have to do is find something else."

The crew will have to search for more clues. Evidence should abound because so much took place at the site. Lewis and Clark, he says, had two tons of equipment with them. "Every scrap that they had with them came off their boat," he said. "They're just going to lose something."

But he says it could take another six years looking for what's been dropped between each campfire—other clues.

Karsmizki and his crew of professionals and volunteers broke camp July 5. The nine days of work came at a $5,000 price tag.

"If I had the money to stay out all summer, I would," he said.

One volunteer, Jim Large of Washington, D.C., writes about the Lewis and Clark Expedition for the quarterly publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Sometimes the work at the dig seems strenuous, Large says. Other times, tedious. But never boring.

"I think we're going to find this camp," Large said. "I don't know when. I don't know how long it's going to take."

No one has ever unearthed one of the Expedition's campsites, Karsmizki says, which is part of what's driving him to continue the piecemeal, systematic work.

"Just as they left their journals and their maps, they left this," he said. "It's just a matter of reading it."

Help Wanted to Update Membership List

We are expanding the computer listing for individual members of the Foundation to include the zip code 4 number suffix and telephone numbers. Please add your zip plus 4 number to your mailing label when you renew your membership. For those of you who would like to make your phone number available, write it below the mailing label on the renewal envelope and we will add it to our database also.
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE
(continued from page 2)

our Foundation members, Dr. Tom Warren of Tulsa, OK and Prof. John Hilton of Flat River, MO began their “epic journey” up the Missouri to do the Lewis and Clark route to Ft. Clatsop, OR. These men have a 240 HP Jet-craft equipped with the latest scientific equipment and a Global Positioning System (GPS) to locate and mark Lewis and Clark trail sites.

American Rivers is the main sponsor for this project, and the 1992 expedition will have a phone aboard with a 900 number so that people all along the route or elsewhere can get aboard and spend some time with our “present day” explorers. This expedition is getting wonderful press and our Foundation is a beneficiary of this activity. The Jet will take the men to the headwaters—they will then bike over the mountains, paddle their canoes until they can again use their Jet to the Pacific.

A son of John Hilton will travel along the route with a truck and supplies. Bob Doerk is the chairman of our NPS Trail Coordination committee and we have many member volunteers along the route who will also meet and greet Tom and John. We wish them well—and there is no doubt that our Foundation will gain much publicity from this endeavor. There are too many people in this country who have not yet heard about the Foundation and we intend to correct that with attention getting activities along the Trail.

There have been Lewis and Clark Rendezvous, Lewis and Clark Festivals, Lewis and Clark Elderhostel programs, and now we are beginning to reap the benefit in an increase in inquiries about our Foundation. Tom Warren told me that since he was nine years old he has been an enthusiast of Lewis and Clark and he is finally realizing his dream of retracing the journey of his heroes!

I notice at the Arch that there is an increase in interest in the expedition and it’s members. All of this activity is the result of acting on our goal of “to stimulate nationally, public interest in matters relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.” I think our member-volunteers are to be congratulated on their accomplishments this past year. How fortunate we are to have such good luck as the finding of the 47 letters and the 1992 Lewis and Clark Expedition!

More and more people outside the Foundation are becoming aware of our Foundation and its goals. The good works mentioned above have touched many people and given them good reasons for “climbing aboard our band-wagon” and joining the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. Becoming a member of this organization will be as much of a benefit to the new member as it is to our Foundation. Everybody gains from this activity. I am happy and proud to have had the opportunity to serve the Foundation and I look forward to seeing you in Vancouver, WA at our 24th Annual Meeting.

National Trails Symposium Slates for September in Montana

The Eleventh National Trails Symposium will be held in Missoula, Montana on September 20-22, 1992. The theme is “Trails for All Americans,” and events will include topics of interest to all trail users and managers. The symposium will also coincide with the meetings of the American Hiking Society and the National Association of State Trails Administrators, among others.

Missoula lies in western Montana in a scenic valley encircled by the Rocky Mountains. Both the Lewis and Clark and the Nez Perce National Historic Trails pass through Missoula; the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail is nearby.

The symposium is sponsored by American Trails, National Park Service, Department of Transportation, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management.

For more information contact Ken Stolz, Director, Campus Services, Building 32, University of Montana 59812 (406-243-2211), or Bob Walker, Trails Program Coordinator, Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, 1420 E. 6th Ave., Helena, MT 59620, (406) 444-4585.)
William Clark / Sunday December 1st 1805

... The emence Seas and waves ... and this roaring has continued ever Since our arrival in the neighbourhood of the Sea Coast which has been 24 days Since we arrived in Sight of the Great Western; (for I cannot Say Pacific) Ociain as I have not Seen one pacific day Since my arrival in its vicinity, and its waters are forming and petially [perpetually] breake with emenc waves on the Sands and rockey coasts, tempestous and horiable ...