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 complement and supplement those of state and local Lewis and Clark interest groups. The Foundation may appropriately recognize and honor individuals or groups for art works of distinction, achievement in the broad field of Lewis and Clark historical research, writing, or deeds which promote the general purpose and scope of activities of the Foundation. Membership in the organization comprises a broad spectrum of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts including Federal, State, and local government officials, historians, scholars and others of wide-ranging Lewis and Clark interests. Officers of the Foundation are elected from the membership. The annual meeting of the Foundation is traditionally held during August, the birth month of both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The meeting place is rotated among the states, and tours generally are arranged to visit sites in the area of the annual meeting which have historic association with the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JIM FAZIO

SOME LAME DUCK REFLECTIONS

This will be my final column as president. However, a personal vow for the future is to stay far away from administrative duties and do more scholarly things—at least of the field of study variety. So don’t be surprised if you see more from me in these pages someday, and let’s definitely count on meeting again out there on the trail.

My year as president has gone quickly. In fact, it has gone so quickly that one of my recommendations to the board of directors is to change the bylaws to establish two-year terms of office. The reason for this is that even after “going through the chairs” as second, then first vice president, it takes about one year just to learn the ropes. It is a rather tumultuous time just trying to keep up with correspondence, learning how to handle the Foundation’s routine business, and putting out little brush fires that seem to erupt in even the smallest of organizations.

At the outset of a term, the new president does not preside over the annual board meeting (where the foundation’s business really gets done) because it

(Continued on page 31)

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)
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Supporting: $60.00
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* 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

As another of the long-time leaders of the Foundation passes on, I have some fond memories of her. Winnie George of St. Louis, immediate past president of the Foundation, died of cancer on June 12.

When she would send her column in for WPO she invariably would write a note to "use that red pencil and slash this." I seldom used my red pencil to "slash" her column because she did a fine job of expressing her thoughts, but I think she thought I did.

Winnie didn't have any pretensions. She was who she was and who she was was a wonderful, thoughtful, sharing person. Lewis and Clark and the Expedition were the focus of her thoughts at work at the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis, and in her free time as a constant promoter of the Foundation.

I will miss her phone calls, her good (and bad) jokes and her slightly gravelly voice.

Speaking of writing, with Fred Johnson's permission, I am reprinting his column for the June newsletter of the Traveler's Rest Chapter in Missoula, Montana. Fred is president of the chapter where we will be holding our 1994 annual meeting. He reinforces what Jim Fazio emphasized in his May WPO President's Message about the values we learn from Lewis and Clark and their importance today.

Also, Bob Hunt has a great suggestion in a sidebar to his article about fun and games on the expedition. He has come up with another way to celebrate the Expedition Bicentennial in 2004. Actually, I have an idea of my own on a possible celebration during the Bicentennial.

Good writing and active imaginations are part of the "serious fun" we have as members of the Foundation. We have a lively family.

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ON THE COVER—Packer Meadow on Lolo Pass over the Continental Divide is where the expedition camped on September 13, 1805. It will be one of the sights to see during the 26th annual meeting in 1994.

Photo by Charles Campbell

AUGUST 1993 — WE PROCEEDED ON 3
Sport, Play and Physical Conditioning with the Corps of Discovery

BY ROBERT R. HUNT

"A finer sort of training will be required for our warrior-athletes who are to be like wakeful dogs, and to see and hear with the utmost keenness; amid the many changes of water and also of food, of summer heat and winter cold, which they will have to endure when on a campaign, they must not be liable to a breakdown in health."

Plato The Republic (404) 4th Century B.C.

The 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona reminded the world of the vision of Baron Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937). It was through his efforts during the 1890s that the First Modern Olympiad, reviving an ancient tradition, was held in Paris in 1896. Quadrennial games have been held ever since, almost without interruption, and are now global in scope, encouraging fellowship and athletic excellence among men and women of all races and cultures.

OLYMPIC FORERUNNERS

Coubertin’s vision however, at least to a Lewis and Clark enthusiast, was anticipated in America in an impromptu way, almost ninety years earlier. The journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition record a series of athletic contests in June 1806 at Camp Chopunnish (in present day Idaho) between men of the U.S. Corps of Discovery and men of the Nez Perce nation—perhaps the first “international” sporting games on our continent, thus a predecessor, in microcosm, of the modern Olympiads.

Is it farfetched to associate the athletic lore of the Expedition with an “Olympic” image? Commentators have not hesitated to do so. James P. Roda, for example, refers to the Nez Perce games as the “Camp Chopunnish Olympics.” F.V. Hayden, writing about the Mandans with whom Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1804/05, describes their contests as “Olympic in character.” And the athletic prowess of Expedition member John Colter is “Olympian” in an account of Stallo Vinton, one of his biographers.

There were indeed instances of notable athletic skill and competitive spirit in the Lewis and Clark party evoking an “Olympic” aura. But most expedition sports were hardly so heroic.

WORK OR PLAY?

Sport and diversions recorded among Lewis’s men were typical of ordinary frontier communities from which they were recruited. Play was just as much a human necessity then as anywhere else at any other time—natural, spontaneous activity.
A footrace depicted on a fifth century B.C. vase shows the runners nearing the turning post on the right. The arm position and length of stride suggests a long distance race rather than a spring.


Thus it is that Bartlett Giamatti has said

"... we can learn far more about the conditions and values of a society by contemplating how it chooses to play, to use its free time, to take its leisure, than examining how it goes about its work."

The Lewis and Clark party, as a prototype of frontier America, was in itself a "society" in the sense that Giamatti uses the term. Watching the amusements—the fun and games of the men of the Expedition—helps the reader of the expedition journals to appreciate the experience, picture the men more vividly than is possible by concentrating on the hardships, the sweat and toil, in other words, the work of the Expedition. What then is the record as to how these men used their free time?

First impressions are that there was precious little time for anything like "play." The focus is always on the "business" at hand—the plain, everyday drudgery of toiling up and down rivers, trudging across deserts and mountains, taking observations, documenting places and things, suffering the blistering sun, living through the wet and cold miseries of winter, fleeing from bears, mosquitoes, storms, floods, scrounging for food—just staying alive! This was the workaday world. Where was any time for "play"?

Yet, however toilsome may have been the day, these irrepressible men found time for frolic. Early in the voyage, halfway through the present day state of Missouri, Captain Clark notes the "men very lively Dancing & Singing etc." In the late fall of 1804, the men "Danced as is very Comm. in the evening ..." And in March of 1805 just before leaving the Mandans, "all the party is in high Spirits they pass but few nights ... without amusing themselves dancing possessing perfect harmony and good understanding towards each other." The same diversions "after hours" that are noted at the Yellowstone and a year later at Camp Chopunnish—apparently were "common" throughout the voyage.

Even in the midst of severe labors, heat and humidity, a spirit of play is evident. On 20 June 1804, Clark noted that the black man, York, had nearly lost an eye "by a man throwing Sand into it"—but this was done, Clark says, "in fun." Robert Betts in his book on York adds that the incident "sounds very much like youthful horseplay," good natured jostling which doubtless cropped up in many "off moments" of the voyage.

The horseplay and the dancing were temporary suspensions of the normal routine, spontaneous escapes from the confusion and turmoil of daily tasks. They illustrate the basic nature of play, i.e. "purposeless activity for its own sake, the opposite of work." But a number of seemingly play-like events on the expedition may not meet this definition. Some of the dancing, for example, was done for diplomatic reasons, to entertain visiting Indians. Some of the athletic games and exercises were ordered, or at least "suggested," by the Captains as a means of physical training for their troops—thus not "purposeless activity for its own sake." So, when viewing the men of the Corps in their unbending moments, one must ask whether they are truly "at play."

**HOW THEY PLAYED**

To catalogue such incidents, the reader is referred to a framework devised by Allen Guttmann, a commentator who has been called "our most distinguished contemporary thinker on the nature and role of sport in society." His model, shown opposite, illustrates the interrelationships of types of play. Applying it to the expedition we have added under each heading, specific examples of play mentioned in the journals, both for the Lewis and Clark party and for native groups encountered during the voyage:
Spontaneous Play

“horseplay” (e.g. York, as noted above)*
swimming *
walking *
fishing *
hot springs (“sauna baths”) *
miscellaneous “amusements” *
hunting *

Non-Competitive Games
dancing *

ice jumping

skipping ball on water *

fire works *

Clark’s “magic show with magnets, etc.” *

(with the Chopunnish)

“Intellectual” Contests
backgammon *

Competitive Games (Contests)
target shooting *
horse racing *
quoits *

hoop & stick *

4 sticks gambling (bean game) *

pin, checker & hole *

Physical Contests (Sports)
foot races *

prisoner’s base *

football *

ball & racquet (la crosse) *

The amusements earmarked “**” in the accompanying diagram directly mirrored most of those which were in vogue in post-revolutionary America. Herbert Manchester’s inventory of amusements in *Four Centuries of Sport in America 1490-1890*, cites all of the above, as do also various foreign observers traveling in the country at the time. The amusements then, for the men of the Corps, as with other soldiers and sailors of their time, simply reflect the “sports ... they had been accustomed to in their boyish days” back home.

LEWIS’S AMUSEMENTS
Meriwether Lewis himself is the best exemplar of the way in which sports of “boyish days” are the sports of later years. While a schoolboy in Virginia, being tutored by “Uncle Peacy” Gilmers

“to get acquainted with Figurs,” he wrote to his half brother Reuben: “I should like very much to have some of your Sport, fishing, and hunting, provided I could be doing Something, that will no Doubt be more to my advantage hereafter.” This boyish penchant for hunting and fishing turned out to be, in the Expedition “hereafter,” Lewis’s chief diversion on the voyage—at least of those which he recorded. But there are only a few references where he seems personally to be “unbending”:

17 September 1804, (Lyman Co., S.D.) “Having for many days confined myself to the boat, I determined to devote this day to amuse myself on shore ... I set out with six of my best hunters.”
12 June 1805, (Scouting for the Great Falls.) 
"This evening I ate very heartily and after penning the transactions of the day amused myself catching ... white fish ... I caught upwards of a dozen in a few minutes." (Several of his fishing adventures were in company with Private Silas Goodrich who Lewis said was "remarkably fond of fishing").

Again on 15 June, 19 June and 10 July, 1805, Lewis’s phrase recurs: "I amused myself with fishing." Many other men of the Corps also enjoyed fishing opportunities, as much for play as for the edibles garnered. Aside from the hunting and fishing, Lewis personally found his own way of relaxing through his many solitary walks on shore. And he also notes on 14 August 1805 that he was "very much entertained" when he watched a group of Shoshones in their manner of horse chasing a few antelope. On the homeward journey near The Dalles on the Columbia, 16 April 1806, "I ... amused myself in making a collection of the esculent plants in the neighbourhood such as the Indians use." By the Guttmann criteria above, Lewis’s "amusements" are not really "play"—each being related to furthering the needs of the mission. Just about the only occasion where Lewis is engaged in "purposeless activity, the opposite of work" is noted on 26 December 1804, in the Weather Diary: "... played at the good old game of backgammon." Editor Gary Moulton notes this entry as "one of the few indications of how they passed their time at Fort Mandan. It is unclear whether they brought a backgammon board and dice along or improvised them on the spot."

CLARK’S AMUSEMENTS

Did Clark ever let his hair down and acknowledge any "purposeless activity'? Instinctively, we assume that when Lewis played backgammon, Clark would have been his opponent. But any moments of outright diversion seem even rarer for Clark than for Lewis. He does record on 10 December 1805 on the Pacific, "very early I rose and walked on the Shore of the Sea coast and picked up Several Curious Shells ... —after amuxing my Self for about an hour on the edge of the raging Seas I returned to the houses ..."
And one other occasion, 11 May 1806, though not quite "purposeless," he enjoys giving a "magic show" to the high Chiefs of the Chopuninish—"... we amused ourselves," he says, "Shewing them the power of Magnetism, the Spy gl ass, compass, watch, air gun and Sundry other articles equally novel and incomprehensible to them."

It comes as no surprise then that the two Captains relaxed individually, by themselves, entirely apart from the burden of command and responsibility. Their diversions were private, not shared with others, excepting of course the few times when the hunting and fishing was for fun rather than for food and shelter! As to sport and games, the Captains were more "coach" than player—they took pleasure in preparing and watching their team in action, whether at work or play. And well they might, for this bunch of rookies soon began to perform like professionals. On 9 June 1804 when the men had skillfully prevented a near boat wreck, Clark brags about them:

"I can Say with Confidence that our party is not inferior to any that was ever on the waters of the Missopppie."

And six weeks later, 20 July 1804: It is "worthy of observation to mention that our party has been much healthier on the Voyage than parties of the Same Number is in any other situation." All those months of pre-season conditioning and spring training at Camp Dubois had produced expert athlete-soldiers who knew their plays.

RECRUITING

Much of the success was due also to careful physical selection of the party. As a veteran Army officer, Captain Lewis would be expected to observe official recruiting requirements then in effect.15 Though the Militia Law of 1792 failed to provide Federal standardization of these requirements, by 1797 recruiting officers were expected "to watch prospective recruits run, jump and wrestle to insure that they were physically ready for active service."16 Recruits had to be at least 18 years old, and men under 5 feet 4 inches were unacceptable unless "well made, strong and active."17 (Lewis may have stretched the age regulation when George Shannon, the youngest member of the party, was enlisted on 19 October 1803. References to Shannon’s date of birth18 give only
the year 1785, making him 18; however the meticulous research of Carolyn S. Denton offers evidence that he met Lewis "at the age of 17." In 1802, Secretary of War Dearborn directed recruiting efforts be shifted from large cities on the coast to "Country Places"—perhaps for reasons expressed by Dr. Edward Cutbush, senior medical surgeon of the U.S. Navy during this era. Commenting on the health of soldiers and sailors, Cutbush noted that men from the country

"are generally accustomed to bear the vicissitudes of the weather, to the carrying of burdens, and are generally more active and sober than those who have resided in cities, where they have led a sedentary life, or have been accustomed to participate in the debaucheries common to populous townes."21

Lewis had promptly asked Clark to assume recruiting duties when inviting him to serve as co-leader of the expedition. Lewis's letter from Washington, D.C. of 19 June 1803, requests that Clark be on the lookout for "some good hunters, stout, healthy, unmarried men, accustomed to the woods and capable of bearing bodily fatigue in a pretty considerable degree."22 Responding to Lewis's invitation, Clark began recruiting immediately. Within five weeks he reported to Lewis 24 July from Louisville:

"I have temerally engaged some men for the enterprise ... Several young men (gentlemen's sons) have applied to accompany us—as they are not accustomed to labour and as that is a very essential part of the services required of the party, I am cautious in giving them any encouragement."23

It is not clear whether Clark, as a duty-bound recruiting officer, actually watched prospects "run, jump and wrestle," but if the testimony of Private Alexander Willard is to be believed, the Captains must have examined many applicants, and have chosen the best of those who possessed sound constitutions. Olin Wheeler says that Willard in later years "enjoyed telling how his fine physique enabled him to pass the inspection for enlistment in the expedition" whereas more than one hundred others had failed.24

Though the Captains were "causious" enough in selecting sound men, they seem to have been astonishingly lax in one major respect. As Robert Betts puts it, "One of the puzzling questions about the expedition is why Lewis and Clark, while plac- ing a high priority on survival skills in the recruitment of their men, selected a number who could not swim to make a journey they knew in advance would be largely on rivers."25 At least three persons could not swim.26 Charbonneau of course was the most conspicuous, almost drowning on several occasions—"risqued" (rescued) on one occasion by Captain Clark, 28 July 1805. Clark notes on 24 July 1806 that "H. Hall who cannot swim ... expressed a willingness to proceed on with Sgt. Pryor by land." (Ironically, after Pryor's horses were stolen, non-swimmer Hall found himself roaring down river in a bull boat!) But I have not been able to identify which of the party would be the third of the three non-swimmers. Furthermore, Potts was only "an indifferent swimmer,"27 and Willard could not swim more than "tolerably well."28 The three non-swimmers were involved in several hairy escapes, endangering lives, valuable papers and equipment. Extra precautions and delays were required because of them at many tricky river challenges throughout the voyage.

FITNESS AND SPORT

Despite the swimming blindside, the Captains' insistence on strong bodies men put the party in good shape for the physical trials yet to come. During almost three years together, it was not so much the tests of stamina which would enervate these men, it was instead idleness when they were not on the move. These were the times when competitive games and sport helped maintain soldierly fitness, with the Captains encouraging a spirit of play as much as possible:

At Camp Dubois (the "boot camp" area): Target Practices

- 1 January 1804, Clark: "Several men come from the country to see us & Shoot with the men ... I put up a Dollar to be Shot for ... the Country people won the Dollar." The "Country people" show up again on 16 January when they shoot for a pair of "Leagens" (Reuben Field won), and on 28 April when they "lost all they had"; on 6 May the "Country" people "all get beat and lose their money."

- 20 February 1804, Lewis: Detachment Orders specify that "the prize of a gill of extra whiskey will be received ... for the best show at each time of practice". Each man had one rifle shot per day at a distance of fifty yards for the prize.
Upriver, advancing into present day South Dakota, thirteen of the party, including the two Captains and Seaman the dog, took a break on 25 August 1804 to check out local rumors about the nearby "mountain of evil Spirits" (now Spirit Mound near Vermillion, South Dakota). This turned into a fourteen mile hike on a hot, murky day. Whether because of the "evil Spirits" or the blazing August sun, the visit brought out the need for further conditioning of at least three of the group: Lewis and his dog were greatly fatigued, and York was "nearly exosted with heat thirst and fatigue, he being fat and unaccustomed to walk as fast as I (Clark) went ..." York may later have walked off the fat laboring up stream with the rest of the party proceeding to winter quarters at Fort Mandan. Whether because of the "evel Spirits" or the blazing sun, the visit brought out the need for physical idleness takes its toll. Lewis writes on 3 March 1806: "no movement of the party today worthy of notice, everything moves on in the old way ..." With the depressing weather and the meager diet at the mouth of the Columbia, there is no energy for "sport"—EXCEPT of a different kind. It was after the party's arrival on the Pacific Coast that native women showed up at the encampments. 21 November 1805: "The young women Sport openly with our men, and appear to receive the approbation of their friends & relations for so doing." And on 29 December, "The Chinook womin are lude and Carry on Sport publicly." The health-conscious Captains eventually clamped down and caused the men to pledge themselves against this kind of "sport." Near the end of these moody months Lewis records on 20 March 1806 that "many of our men are still complaining of being unwell ... I expect that when we get under way we shall be much more healthy. It has always had that effect on us heretofore."

Departing three days later, the party again toiled up river, home-bound. There was then no leisure for games until reaching Nez Perce country. There in early June 1806, while waiting for the mountain passes to open for travel, Lewis laments that those of his men "who are not hunters have had so little to do that they are getting rather lazy and sloughful."

Exercise was prescribed; then ensued what James Ronda refers to as "times of boisterous fun and athletic competition in what might be aptly described as the Camp Chopunnish Olympics." Here is the roll call of events for the games of 8 June 1806:

- "several foot races between the indians and our men"
  One of the Indians "proved as fleet as Drewer and R. Fields, our swiftest runners."
- prison base
  "When the racing was over the men divided themselves into two parties and played prison base."

[NOTE: Prison base has been described as a "boys game," but that hardly does it justice. In 1958 it is called "a daring, fighting game which deserves the widespread popularity it enjoys." To visualize the game, see Figure 1 herein with accompanying description for one form of it.]

- dance to the violin
  "after dark we had the violin played and danced for the amusement of ourselves and the indians."

And for 9 June 1806:

- more foot races
  "Our party seem much elated with the idea of moving on towards their friends and country ... have been amusing themselves very merrily today."
- pitching quoits

[NOTE: The quoit is a heavy flattish ring of iron which is aimed and pitched at a pin stuck in the ground and is intended to fall with the ring surrounding this, or to cut into the ground as near to it as possible.]

- more prison base
The competitive spirit between the Corps and the Nez Perce continued easterly beyond the mountain passes. A group of these “very active” Indians had accompanied the party as far as Clark’s Fork where the Captains were to divide up the Corps to travel different routes through present day Montana. There, on 2 July 1806, the second “heat” of the Choppunnish Olympics takes place. Lewis records that “in the evening the indians run their horses, and we had several foot races between the natives and our party with various success. These are a race of hardy strong athletic active men.”

In this context of footracing, “our party” will be long remembered for more than just “various success” in other races. Consider a partial listing of such feats as follows:

**RUNS WITH THE BEARS**
- Two men share the distinction of twice escaping in mad dashes from the grizzlies: Meriwether Lewis (29 April and 14 June 1805) and Joseph Field (4 June and 25 June 1805)
- William Bratton outraces a monster over a course of 1.5 miles (11 May 1805)
- George Drouillard and Touissant Charbonneau escape a “tremendious” grizzly with some artful dodging and footwork (2 June 1805).
TWO MEDICINE RIVER FIGHT
(27 July 1806)
* Lewis, Drouillard, and the two Field brothers, each individually outrun several fleeing Blackfeet braves, thus recovering stolen weapons, horses, and provisions in a life or death melee.

LEWIS'S CRIPPLED RUN AFTER PIERRE CRUZATTE'S ERROR
* Accidentally wounded 11 August 1806, with a bullet in the right thigh, Lewis runs 100 paces to rally his men, then returns the same distance before giving way to his wound! (Less than a month later, 9 September, "his wounds are healed up and he can walk and even run nearly as well as ever he could.”)

"ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING FOOTRACES OF ALL TIME"**
* John Colter's capture by the Blackfeet, at the Three Forks during his post-Expedition venture of 1808 makes him a frontier legend. Stripped completely naked, told to save himself if he could, Colter outran a pack of pursuing braves more than six miles barefooted over a prickly pear prairie: "Before him if anywhere, was life and safety; behind him certain death; and running as man never before sped the foot, except, perhaps, at the Olympic Games, he reached his goal, the Madison River and the end of his heat."

WINDING DOWN / HOMECOMING

Fireworks have ever been a source of fun and celebration and were such on the homeward journey—courtesy of the Nez Perce escorts as the party advanced toward Lolo. On 25 June 1806, Lewis records that

"last evening the Indians entertained us with setting the fir trees on fire. They have a great number of dry limbs near their bodies which when set on fire creates a very sudden and intense blaze from bottom to top of those tall trees. They are a beautiful object in the situation at night. Their exhibition reminded me of a display of fire works."

Finally, having reached the summit of the mountains, ready for the run for home, what better way to enjoy the occasion than by a good hot bath! The springs at Lolo were equal to the "warmest baths used at the hot springs in Virginia." Lewis reports on 29 June 1806:

"I bathed and remained in 19 minutes, it was with difficulty I could remain this long and it caused a profuse sweat ... both

A CENTENNIAL AND A BICENTENNIAL

The Olympian references in the accompanying article are a reminder that the first Olympic Games held in the United States were in St. Louis, Missouri in 1904, the Centennial year for the start of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Lewis and Clark Foundation is now making plans for the Bicentennial of the Expedition for the year 2004. Perhaps just a pipe dream, but wouldn't it be interesting for the Mother City to celebrate coincidentally in some way its Olympic Centennial with the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial? The planners could indeed take a cue from the Montana and Washington State Centennial Celebrations, both of which featured memorial runs across portions of the Lewis and Clark Trail in those respective states (see We Proceeded On, November 1989, pp. 28-9, Montana; and p. 20, Washington). Just as the Olympic Torch has been previously run across the nation, so could the 15 star flag of 1804 be carried in uninterrupted relay (non-stop, round the clock) by runners, say from Monticello in Virginia, to Harpers Ferry, to Philadelphia, west to Pittsburgh, down the Ohio River and up to St. Louis, thence all across the Great West on the Lewis and Clark Trail to the Pacific and back again to the Gateway Arch in St. Louis. With runners and help from youth, athletic and fitness organizations of diverse multi-cultural groups across the nation, a "mimesis" of the Corps of Discovery itself, it would be a "consummation devoutly to be wished." Baron de Coubertin, founder of the Modern Olympics, said in his memoirs that "The games are not simply World Championships, they are the quadrennial festival of universal youth." A Lewis and Clark run across the continent in 2004 would celebrate parallel festivals (the St. Louis Olympics Centennial and the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial) in memory of those remarkable young men of the Corps of Discovery—and their native friends—who did a bit of championship running themselves two hundred years ago.
the men and Indians amused themselves with the use of a bath this evening."

Clark also indulged in the luxury of the springs, but he lasted only 10 minutes. The hot bath is a fitting end of the "sporting life" of the expedition. Like horses heading for the barn, the men were "elated with the idea of moving on towards their friends and country"; henceforth there would be few pauses and almost no leisure for sport and games as they roll down river for home.

In after years, reminiscing over the strains as well as the "games" of the journey, (perhaps in the comfort of a hot bath) Lewis or Clark could have picked up a copy of Dr. Cutbush's Observations on the health of soldiers which by then had been published for the benefit of U.S. military officers. There they would have read:

"The sudden transition from the bosom of cheering plains to the centre of marshes or to the summit of sterile mountains; from temperate to burning regions, to which the soldier is exposed, evidently points out the necessity of guarding him against their pernicious influence." 

The Captains might then have said—"Cutbush is talking about us—we wrote the book!" They had indeed led their soldiers through many "pernicious influences"—sustained by exercise, the gaiety of sport, and a spirit of play.

**PRISONER'S BASE**

The play area is laid out as in the accompanying diagram. Too large an area defeats the purpose of the game. An area 60 feet wide and 60 to 80 feet long, depending on the number of players, is recommended. Two prisons are marked out in diagonal corners, each 6 feet square, as in the Figure below.

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Teams A and B occupy their respective territories. They venture into each other's territory and when there are liable to be tagged. If tagged, they are taken to prison. A prisoner may be freed from prison when a free member of his own side goes to the prison and tags him. Only one prisoner may be freed at a time by a player. Both prisoner and rescuer are eligible to be tagged while running back to their own territory. A team wins if: (1) it captures all of the opposing players; (2) it has more prisoners than the other team in a given length of time; or (3) one of its players enters the opponent's prison when there are no prisoners there.

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(Where italicized words appear in the foregoing text, the italics have been added by the author.)


4 James P. Ronda, Lewis and Clark Among the Indians, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1984, p. 233.


8 Gary E. Moulton, ed. The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln and London 1986, Vol. 2, p. 293 ... all quotations or references from the Journals noted herein are from Moulton, by date indicated in the text, unless otherwise stated in these notes.


16 Quoting Edward Cutbush, M.D., Observations on the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers and Sailors; and on the Duties of the Medical Department of the Army and Navy; with Remarks on Hospitals and Their Internal Arrangement, printed for Thomas Hobson,Philadelphia, Fry and Kammerer, Printers 1808. p. 127. Cutbush was referring to his observations of young sailors amusing themselves aboard the United States, a famous frigate commanded by Commodore John Barry in the late 1790s and early 1800s— situation analogous to the Lewis and Clark party of the same era.


23 Coffman, p. 15.

24 Cutbush, p. 3.

25 Jackson, 1:57-8.

26 Ibid. 1:112.


28 Betts, p. 12.


30 Ibid. 7:308.

31 Ibid. 5:234.

32 See note 2 above.

The William Clark Monument

The Clark family played a significant role in the early history of the United States. William Clark’s five older brothers all served as officers in the Revolutionary War. Two of them, Johnathan and George Rogers Clark, served as generals. The National Monument to George Rogers Clark at Vincennes, Indiana is the largest ever constructed in memory of an American soldier with the exception of the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C.

William Clark, much too young to serve in the Revolutionary War, gained recognition when he was commissioned first lieutenant by George Washington in 1793. He was co-captain of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804-06 which marked the beginning of westward exploration and colonization, ultimately thrusting our national boundaries to the Pacific Ocean.

William Clark was appointed brigadier general by President Thomas Jefferson in 1807 and subsequently served our country as governor of the Missouri Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs under Presidents James Madison and James Monroe. Soldier, explorer, statesman, and patriot, William Clark’s life is written in the history of our country.

As a tribute to General Clark, a beautiful monument was constructed at his burial site in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri. Dignitaries from around the world were present for the dedication of the monument which was a featured event of the 1904 World’s Fair held in St. Louis. This famous monument is 89 years old and is in a state of decay.

A project has been initiated to restore the William Clark Monument to its original condition and adequately endow the monument for future care. Descendants of William Clark, who are members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, will be on hand at the annual meeting in August. Details of the William Clark Monument restoration effort and how you can support the project will be available at that time.

14 WE PROCEEDED ON -- AUGUST 1993
Children Learning ... Living Lewis & Clark

Lewis and Clark lore has been making its way into Montana area classrooms with study units, demonstrations, re-enactments and a "curriculum trunk" bringing this historic event to life for area students. One of the aims of the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Association of Great Falls, Montana, is to continually seek ways to spread the word about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Teaming with the expertise of members in the Portage Route Chapter (PRC), Great Falls, and the Lewis and Clark Honor Guard often multiplies the educational benefits for school children.

THE SHELBY CONNECTION
An over-sized student newspaper, chock full of activities and projects relating to a school-wide study unit of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, is evidence of how deeply creative study can influence students. Early in 1992, the Shelby Middle School, Shelby, Montana, staff decided to integrate studies of the Lewis and Clark history into their school curriculum. They researched their material then enlisted the assistance of Interpretive Association board member Ella Mae Howard and Margaret Adams of Great Falls to help them incorporate the history materials into their English, math, science and arts studies.

The study unit kicked off in January 1993 with a visit by Interpretive Association board member and Blackfeet tribal cultural expert, Curly Bear Wagner. The students learned about the Blackfeet culture and heard about Meriwether Lewis' encounter with Blackfeet tribal members near present-day Cut Bank, Montana. Later, members of the PRC and Honor Guard spent a half day in the middle school. Ella Mae Howard gave an overview of the expedition; John Toenyes discussed the foods and cooking techniques; Mike Labriola and Mike Lamphier related the military aspects and weaponry; Bob Doerk demonstrated quill pen writing techniques and the journals; Margaret Adams touched upon the fauna and Wayne Phillips on the flora of the time period; and Jack Smith portrayed the high-spirited Frenchman, Charbonneau.

With the baseline knowledge, the students did some research, created their own costumes, wrote and presented dramas, improvised their own equipment, experimented with buffalo foods, and honed their mapping skills. The school staff are packaging their materials to share with other teachers.

PANTHER-PICKS LEAPS INTO GEAR
As a reprieve from the daily classroom routine, Paris Gibson Middle School (Great Falls) initiated the Panther Picks program during the days that students took their Iowa Basic Skills Tests. Following a morning regimen of tests, the students had the afternoon to choose from a variety of courses designed to encourage interaction. Members of the Lewis and Clark Honor Guard prepared a three-part Lewis and Clark series. Bob Doerk presented an overview of the expedition; Mike Lamphier, in historic dress, demonstrated the weaponry and equipment of the period; and Jack Smith, our resident Charbonneau, discussed trade methods as he emulated the notorious Frenchman. Again, the local Lewis and Clark enthusiasts brought history to life in the classroom.

CURRICULUM IN A TRUNK
Thanks to two grants from the Sears Foundation ($1,000) and the Junior League of Great Falls ($1,200), the Interpretive Association is developing a "curriculum trunk" for local schools. The trunk will be filled with tools, clothing, equipment and food of the time period. Teachers and students will be able to see and touch the materials while learning about the expedition. Reference texts and resource lesson plans will be developed through the Great Falls Public School District as part of this traveling classroom.

Through the generosity of the Sears Foundation and the Junior League, the Lewis and Clark trunk is expected to be on the road to local classrooms sometime in 1994.
or more than 18 months nearly every waking moment of Alan Lindgren’s life has been devoted to ensure that a whole new generation of Americans have a greater appreciation of explorer-Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

Lindgren was commissioned in 1992 by Lewis and Clark Community College to create a stage production portraying the travels of the college’s namesake explorers. His fond childhood memories drawing and tracing maps of the explorers’ journeys sparked his initial excitement about the theatre production “Bitterroot” — The Lewis and Clark Expedition.

He, too, was excited about the possibilities of performing his creation in the magnificent Ann Whitney Olin Theatre on the historic, 200-acre college campus located in Godfrey, Illinois.

The college is located just a few miles away from Lewis and Clark’s training encampment near where the river “Wood” (near Hartford, Illinois) flowed into the Mississippi River opposite the mouth of the Missouri River that the duo later navigated.

A resident of Madison County, Illinois (the cradle and launch site of the famous expedition) Lindgren is a seasoned stage, television and radio actor who also directs, produces and writes for both stage and screen. Lindgren was chairman of the Department of Theatre Arts at Principia College, Elsah, Illinois from 1978-1984.

When approached by Julie McPike, Lewis and Clark Community College director of marketing and communications, Lindgren says he was excited about the opportunity to dramatize the important story.

The college was asked to create a stage production of the expedition to coincide with the 25th annual meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation during summer 1993.

Working closely with McPike, who assumed the role of “Bitterroot” executive producer, the two immersed themselves in books and other resource materials related to the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Lindgren says he sought the consultation of noted Lewis and Clark historians to “keep myself honest.” He collaborated with Dr. James Ronda, Barnard Professor of Western American History, University of Tulsa. Ronda, a Pulitzer nominee for his landmark book, “Lewis and Clark Among the Indians,” is a principal advisor to Ken Burns (creator/producer of The Civil War for PBS) on Burns’ next ten-part PBS series, “The History of the American West.”

Other consultation was provided by Dr. Gary Moulton, history professor at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln; and Dr. John Allen, professor of history and geography at the University of Connecticut. Author and historian Larry Underwood of Meppen, Illinois, a history instructor at Lewis and Clark Community College, continues to play a key role in supporting Lindgren and promoting “Bitterroot.”

While Lindgren worked with historians, McPike rallied the support of mayors, organizations and communities throughout the region from which the famous explorers commenced their journey. Embarking on practically a one-woman, fund-raising and awareness frenzy, she attracted financial support from the Illinois Humanities Council, the National Endowment for Humanities, the Alton Belle Casino, the Lewis and Clark Community College Foundation, Olin Charitable Trust, the Illinois Arts Council, Emerson Electric, Albrecht-Hamlin...
Joneal Joplin portrays Thomas Jefferson in "Bitterroot."

Chevrolet Geo, the Alton Foundation, Clark Oil and Refining Corp. and the Madison County Arts Council.

Funds also were donated by Heritage Days, a non-profit corporation that promotes an annual living history festival on the Lewis and Clark campus. Heritage Days volunteers will assist with "Bitterroot" costume design and wardrobe management.

Volunteers from Shriners Ainad Temple in Illinois, the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, the college and other organizations united to make this production a reality.

Lindgren says "Bitterroot" is dedicated to celebrating the extensive accomplishments of Lewis and Clark while at the same time dramatizing the very moving human story of Lewis the man, and his relationships with Clark and Thomas Jefferson. All three national figures were Masons.

"The story is inherently dramatic; almost every day someone almost died. They faced tumors, boils, broken fingers, sickness, blizzards, grizzly bears and hostile Indians," Lindgren says.

"It is a story that is so huge, so multi-leveled
and so gripping that it doesn't require exag- gerating, romanticizing or idealizing,” Lindgren says.

“However, I don't expect that every history buff is going to agree with every interpretation. I will stand on the advice of my historical consultants that we have gotten as close to an accurate depiction as possible,” Lindgren says.

New York actors Martin LePlatney and Seth Jones perform the roles of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, respectively. Prominent St. Louis actor Joneal Joplin will portray Thomas Jefferson. A cast of 50 including John W. Craver, administrator of the Shriners' Aïd Temple, and Robert Green, president of Madison County Urban League, will be included in the production.

Shriners will perform other key roles including stage construction, ushering, parking, costumes, concessions, props, transportation and ticket sales. Proceeds from ticket sales will benefit Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children.

“Bitterroot” tickets are already selling fast with July 30 designated as Shriners night. Another 400 seats are already reserved for the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation attendance at the Aug. 1 performance.

Performances will be July 27-Aug. 1.

Lindgren says interest has already been shown in adapting the script for television or movie. “Bitterroot” is a whole new frontier of opportunity to educate the next generation about the tremendous contribution these men made to the history of our country.

The Lewis & Clark Center in St. Charles, Missouri, recently opened a new exhibit commemorating St. Charles’ role in the Lewis & Clark Expedition. This exhibit depicts a local shopkeeper of 1804 surrounded by a variety of period items that would have been of interest to the Corps of Discovery. A generous donation by The Southwestern Bell Foundation made this exhibit possible.
WINIFRED C. GEORGE  
July 11, 1915-June 12, 1993  
BY ROBERT E. GATTEN, JR.

Winifred Clara George was the third of six children born to Rev. O.H. Schmidt and his wife Alma, nee Kohn, on July 11, 1915 at Wetaskewin, Alberta, Canada. She lived with the family at Minneapolis and Chaska in Minnesota and Cincinnati, Ohio where she attended Hughes High School. She attended Valparaiso University for one year.

She worked in the toy departments of Carson Pierre Scott in Chicago and in Famous Barr in St. Louis. She then was employed at Continental Casualty in Chicago and in St. Louis and joined Employers of Wausau in 1963. She completed work for the C.P.C.U. and C.P.I.W. designations. She served as president of the local and regional National Association of Insurance Women. She retired in 1976.

She was united in marriage to Gerard George on July 1, 1947. He preceded her in death in 1974.

Since retirement she had been very active as a volunteer with the St. Louis Visitors Center downtown and at the airport, and as a volunteer at the Jefferson National Monument. That led to the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and she served as president of the Foundation in 1991.

Winnie was instrumental in starting the Metro St. Louis Chapter of the Foundation and served as chapter president for the first five years. She was chairman of the 1985 annual meeting in St. Louis. She was also one of the principal coordinators of the 1991 annual meeting in Louisville.

Speaking of her work as a VIP (Volunteer in Parks) at the Jefferson National Monument, Winnie said recently, “Visitors notice my Lewis & Clark tie tack and I quickly say, ‘I’m a Lewis and Clark person.’ ”

Indeed, she was.

From Winnie’s brother, Reverend Gerhardt K. Schmidt, of St. Louis come the following thoughts:

“In Winnie’s effects we noted an appreciation for the 355 hours of volunteer work she had done at the “arch” during 1992. Since she began there in 1978, she had amassed a total of 4344 hours at the arch museum. These were hours she spent sharing the story of Lewis and Clark. That’s what sparked her interest.

Besides the hours at the arch were the many hours laboring for the Lewis and Clark Trails Heritage Foundation away from the arch, correspondence and planning at home. We found 2½ file drawers of Lewis and Clark materials. I’m sure it was a labor of love and gave her a real focus in life, in addition to her strong faith in her Lord and Savior.

At her funeral the pastor noted the article she had written in the February issue of We Proceeded On concerning “celebrations,” dealing with the many kinds of celebrations awaiting those attending the national convention in St. Louis in August. He said that Winnie will miss those celebrations, and be missed at them, but that she now has a greater celebration in her heavenly home.”
The following is a talk given by Ruth Frick to the Metro St. Louis Chapter, February 28, 1993. It deals with Frederick Bates and the possible causes of his conflict with Meriwether Lewis.

Frederick Bates was born on June 23, 1777 in Goochland County, Virginia, the son of Thomas Fleming and Caroline Mathilda Woodson Bates. There were seven boys and five girls in the Bates family. Their father wanted the best for his children, but was financially unable to provide them with a fine education. He had lost most of the family resources to England because of the Revolutionary War. In his letter to Frederick the 31st of October, 1801, he wrote, “It pleased heaven to grand us independence, at the price of ruin and devastation to many; but I will not arraign the dispensations of providence. I have a numerous family to enjoy the sweet repose of a virtuous independence.”

Thomas Fleming Bates instilled in his children a desire to be thrifty, and the necessity to cultivate an association with the people that could help them to make a name and place for them in the new government. And above all, loyalty to the family members was stressed and practiced.

In 1794 Frederick Bates became a clerk in the Goochland County Court where he had an opportunity to begin to study law. In 1797, he received an appointment to be a clerk in the quartermaster department of the Army of the Northwest Territory at Detroit. He started a mercantile business in 1800 in Detroit and made small loans at a high rate of interest. In today’s culture he may have been called a “loan shark.” When in Detroit, he cultivated relationships with the officers and traders in the area. Through these relationships he received several appointments; deputy postmaster, land commissioner, and associate judge. But his goal was to be Secretary of the Michigan Territory. He had developed strong ties with Gov. Hull and his family, especially with his daughter Ann. In his letter to his brother, Charles Fleming, Sept. 1803, Frederick wrote, “I am desirous of obtaining the office of Secretary.” Then he asked his brother to use his influence with a member of Congress to help him to obtain the appointment.

Meriewether Lewis was acquainted with Fleming and Tarleton Bates. He became good friends with Turleton while in the Army in Pennsylvania. Lewis made several trips to Detroit before he became Jefferson’s secretary and met Frederick, who was a clerk at the time in Detroit. As a friend to Tarleton, Lewis may have used his influence to improve Frederick’s position if it were possible to do so. Lewis was generous with his possessions and with his ability to advance the position of others, not seeking to claim rewards for himself. Meriwether Lewis descended from very prominent and influential families. He had friends that held offices in important places in government.

Jefferson’s letter asking Meriwether to be his secretary was delivered by Tarleton Bates. Frederick Bates’s father had hoped that Tarleton or Fleming or some member of the Bates family would be Jefferson’s secretary, but that did not happen. He wrote to Frederick 4 May 1801, “A postscript to your letter, made by Tarleton 20th of March, informs that a Capt. Lewis had receiv­ed and accepted the appointment of private Secretary to the President, so that my golden dreams have been delusive.” It did not seem to cause any breach in Meriwether’s and Tarleton’s friendship, when Lewis became secretary to the president, but it may have influenced Frederick’s relationship with Meriwether.

Frederick Bates and Wm. Clark were in Washington at the same time that Meriwether Lewis was there in 1807. Lewis was probably influential in Bates being appointed Secretary of the
Louisiana Territory and Clark being appointed Brigadier General of the Territory. Lewis may have assumed that Bates’s use of the French language was substantially greater than it was, because of his years spent in Detroit. However, his very limited use of French in the Louisiana Territory probably did not hinder his performance because interpreters and translators were readily available to him. Bates spent at least four years living at Pierre Chouteau’s home. And two or more of the years that he lived there were rent free. He also had an opportunity to improve his French while living in the Chouteau household in the French neighborhood.

The years 1805 and 1806 were especially difficult for Frederick Bates. His mercantile business in Detroit collapsed in 1805. His father died in 1805. And his sister Susannah was killed by lightning in 1805. On the 8th of January 1806, his brother Tarleton was killed in a duel near Pittsburgh. Chances for advancement for Frederick in the future looked far greater in the Louisiana Territory than in the Detroit area in 1806. Meriwether Lewis being the generous and loyal person that he was may have felt an obligation to his late friend Tarleton. He probably used his influence to help his younger brother Frederick to advance his position in government. Frederick Bates was appointed Secretary of the Louisiana Territory.

Frederick’s political allegiance had been to the Federalist Party and not to Jeffersonian Democracy. In his letter from Detroit to his brother Richard he wrote, “A young fellow in this Country whose principles are democratic, could scarcely find employment as a Shoemaker.” In a letter to his brother Tarleton after reading a copy of President Jefferson’s first annual speech he wrote, “His contemplated reforms, will send many of us to the grubbing Hoe and the broad Axe.” However, Frederick Bates had the ability to shift his allegiance to whatever and whomever could best serve him to obtain his goals at any given time. Meriwether Lewis’s dedication to Jefferson’s ideas and ideals were much stronger than Bates’s. Lewis did very little that was self-serving in contrast to Bates. Almost everything that Frederick Bates did was self-serving and he was sure to profit in some way by his actions or his association with a certain person or persons.

While Secretary of the Territory, and acting as Governor while Lewis was in Washington and Philadelphia, Bates made many important appointments to people who would best serve his interest such as Alexander McNair and Thomas Ridgick. He also illegally issued trading licenses to British traders such as Robert Dickson, who caused the United States much damage by inciting the Indians during the War of 1812. He issued a commission placing Auguste Chouteau in command of the first militia regiment of the Louisiana Territory and appointed Manuel Lisa as a captain of the militia. On the 30 May 1807 Bates wrote to Dearborn, “Of one thing it is my duty to apprize you: The military spirit of the country will be found only in the settlements of the Americans; and should the old Inhabitants offer their services, but little reliance could be placed upon them. There might be some individual exceptions; but I speak with certainty arising from intimate knowledge of their general character. They are blameless and inoffensive for the most part, but they know nothing of the duties of a soldier, and could never be dragged into action either with Spaniards or Indians.”

After the appointments were made and licenses issued, Bates wrote to Meriwether Lewis who was not in the Territory, “Some doubts have existed with respect to the propriety of the Secretary’s exercising the Government, unless during a vacancy occasioned by resignation, removal or death: and it has been enquired whether the mere absence of the Governor from the Territory, creates such a vacancy as the law contemplates. I have however taken the responsibility upon myself, and the Judges will acquiesce in the construction which has been indirectly given by the President.”

Somehow in just a few months after arriving in the Louisiana Territory Bates had $400 to loan to his brother Charles Fleming as indicated in his letter to brother Richard May 31, 1807. “I shall write you frequently, but it will not be proper that any Extracts of my letters should be published; they will travel back and occasion unpleasant altercation.” Frederick continues, “In the commencement of your practice you must be in want of money and when in Virginia I should have pressed a small sum upon you, if I could have spared it. I was then coming a stranger into a distant and extravagant country where a considerable sum was indispensable to support my Independence, and to act in a sphere which my office appeared to require. These obstacles are now removed, and I en-
treat you to present the enclosed to our brother, and inform me of the result. If he declines, I will make other arrangements—Adieu—My affectionate respects to all the Belmont family. What can be the reason of their silence? I have not had a line from A. since I left you.—God bless you all. P.S. Letter of Cr. to C.F.B. 400 dols."

The Territorial Laws required the Governor to own at least 1000 Acres of land in the territory which he governed. By May 1808, Bates owned Drouillard, Whitehouse, and Collins's land warrants that were given to the men for their Tour to the Pacific. The warrants alone gave Bates a total of 960 Acres, almost the required amount for a Governor and more land than Meriwether Lewis had in 1808.

The Territorial Laws needed to be published. Frederick Bates is usually given credit for the first laws in the Louisiana Territory. However, as Secretary of the Territory, he refused to pay for having the laws printed. As a consequence, that was one of the disputed bills charged to Meriwether Lewis personally, that he was seeking relief from on his fatal trip to Washington. However, a copy of the Laws was one of the "papers of seemingly no value" that was left in Tennessee and not taken to Washington.

Frederick Bates did not communicate with the Indians well and really did not want to be bothered with them or their problems. However, he complained that Lewis gave William Clark executive responsibilities that should have been given to him. Bates expressed his strong regard for the Indians in his letter to Lewis in January 1808. "As long as we are Indian Traders and Hunters our settlements can never flourish, and for my own part I care not how soon the savage is left to traverse in solitude his own Desarts, until the approach of cultivation oblige him to retreat into more gloomy recesses."

Many of Frederick Bates's attitude and feelings toward Lewis are found in his letters to his brothers. Just as William Clark bared his soul to his brothers, so did Frederick Bates. In the letter to Richard Bates March 24, 1808. "Affairs look somewhat squally since the arrival of Gov. Lewis. Mighty and extraordinary efforts are making to restore to office some of those worthless men, whom I thought it my duty to remove." He continues, "I wrote you that I should not hold myself accountable to him for any executive measure or act of mine, while discharging the duties of Governor. But it will be in his power so to wrest the misunderstanding from its true grounds, as to make it my duty to take notice of him." Why should Bates show any animosity toward Lewis, since he had but recently arrived in the Territory?

In Frederick's letter to his brother Richard April 15, 1809 he wrote, "I have spoken my wrongs with an extreme freedom to the Governor. It was my intention to have appealed to his superiors and mine; but the altercation was brought about by a circumstance which aroused my indignation and the overflows of a heated resentment, burst the barriers which Prudence and Principle had prescribed. We now understand each other much better. We differ in everything; but we will be honest and frank in our intercourse. I lament the unpopularity of the Governor; but he has brought it on himself by harsh and mistaken measures. He is inflexible in error, and the irresistible Fiat of the People, has, I am fearful, already sealed his condemnation. Burn this, and do not speak of it."

On July 14th, 1809 Frederick again wrote to Brother Richard, "Gov. Lewis leaves this in a few days for Phila. Washington, etc. He has fallen from the public esteem & almost into the public contempt. He is well aware of my increasing popularity, and has for sometime feared that I was at the head of a Party whose object it would be to denounce him to the President and procure his dismissal." Frederick continues in his letter to Richard, "As a Citizen, I told I entertained opinions very different from his, on the subject of civil government, and that those opinions had, on various occasions been expressed with emphasis; but that they had been unmixed with personal malice or hostility. I made him sensible that it would be the extreme of folly in me to aspire above my present standing: that in point of Honor, my present Offices were nearly equal to the government, and greatly superior in emolument—and that the latter could not from any motives of prudence be accepted by me if offered by the President."

We learn more about Frederick Bates's feelings toward Meriwether Lewis in his letter to Brother Richard on Nov. 9, 1809. "You have heard no doubt, of the premature and tragical death of Gov. Lewis. Indeed I had no personal regard for him and a great deal of political contempt. Yet I cannot but lament, that after all his toils and dangers he should die in such a manner."
"At first in Washington he made to me so many friendly assurances, that I then imagined our mutual friendship would plant itself on rocky foundations. But a very short acquaintance with the man was sufficient to undeceive me. He had been spoiled by the elegant praises of Mitchell & Barlow, and over whelmed by so many flattering caresses of the high & Mighty, that like an overgrown baby, he began to think that everybody about the House must regulate their conduct by his caprices. 'Of the dead say nothing but good' is a good old maxim; but my character has been assailed, as respects our late Governor, and I owe to those I love some little account of myself. I never saw, after his arrival in this country, anything in his conduct towards me, but alienation and unmerited distrust. I had acquired and shall retain a good portion of the public confidence, and he had not generosity of soul to forgive me for it. I was scarcely myself conscious of my good fortune; for the still voice of approbation with which I was favored by the People, was, as yet drowned in the clamours of my enemies. As soon as I was seen in conflict with my associates in business, my friends came forward with a generous and unexpected support.—I bore in silence the supercilious air of the Governor for a long time; until, last summer he took it into his head to disavow certain statements which I had made, by his order from the Secretary's Office. This was too much—I waited on him,—told him my wrongs—that I could not bear to be treated in such a manner—that he had given me the order, & as truth is always eloquent, the Public would believe it on my assurances. He told me to take my own course—I shall, Sir, said I, and I shall come, in future to the Executive Office when I have business at it. Some time after this, there was a ball in St. Louis, I attended early, and was seated in conversation with some Gentlemen when the Governor entered. He drew his chair close to mine—There was a pause in the conversation—I availed myself of it—arose and walked to the opposite side of the room. The dances were now commencing—He also rose—evidently in passion, retired into an adjoining room and sent a servant for General Clark, who refused to ask me out as he forsaw that a Battle must have been the consequence of our meeting. He complained to the general that I had treated him with contempt & insult in the Ball Room and that he could not suffer it to pass. He knew my resolutions not to speak to him except on business and he ought not to have thrust himself in my way. The thing did pass nevertheless for some weeks when General Clark waited on me for the purpose of inducing me to make some advances. I replied to him 'No, the Governor has told me to take my own course and I shall step a high and a proud Path. He has injured me, and he must undo that injury or I shall succeed in fixing the stigma where it ought to rest. You come' added I 'as my friend, but I cannot separate you from Gov. Lewis—You have trodden the Ups & the Downs of life with him and it appears to me that these proposals are made solely for his convenience.' At last, I had business at the Executive Office—He pressed me to be seated and made very handsome explanations. I told him that they sounded well; but that I could not accept them unless with the approbation of my friend Wm. C. Carr—He, with some other Gentlemen were then called in, & this particular misunderstanding adjusted to the entire satisfaction of Carr and myself.

"Oh Lewis, how from my Love, I pity thee! "Those who stand high, have many winds to shake them And if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces' I should not speak of these things now, but for the purpose of explaining what followed. Gov. Lewis, on his way to Washington became insane. On the arrival of this unhappy news and before we heard of his death, an Honble. Gentleman of this place, a Colleague of mine at the Land-Board, commenced a regular and systematic traduction of my character—He asserted in several respectable companies that the mental derangement of the Governor ought not to be imputed to his political miscarriages; but rather to the barbarous conduct of the Secretary. That Mr. Bates had been determined to tear down Gov. Lewis, at all events with the hope of supplanting him in the Executive Office with a great deal of scandal equally false and malicious. The persons who listened most attentively to these accusations, happened to be my very intimate friends Judge Coburn and Doct. Farrar." He wrote of differences with others, but seems to sum it all up in these words "Richard, this is a strange world, in which we live! I had thought that my habits were pacific; yet I have had acrimonious differences with almost every person with whom I have been associated in public business. I have called myself to a very rigid account on this head, and before God, I can-
not acknowledge that I have been blamable in any one instance. My passions blind me I suppose."

Bates must have been a very lonely man. He wrote a very long letter to Albert Gallatin on Christmas Day 1808. There are seven pages from the book The Letters of Frederick Bates by Marshall. You can read it for yourself if you are interested. I was only impressed with the length of the letter and its routine content that must have taken a good part of the holiday to write. And the fact that Frederick Bates didn't have a friend to share Christmas Day with.

I have presented to you Frederick Bates's side of the story of the conflict with Meriwether Lewis by his own words and actions. Unfortunately, Meriwether Lewis's side of the story has not been told yet.

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**Lewis and Clark Historical Signboards Book and Supplement in Short Supply**

If you are planning to someday follow the Lewis and Clark Trail, you may wish to take along a copy of *Historical Signboards on the Lewis and Clark Trail*. This is a 56-page, 8½x11 illustrated book covering the Lewis and Clark signposts along the trail from Wood River, Illinois to Fort Clatsop, Oregon and return.

The volume, which was published in 1976 by Foundation member Frank Muhly of Philadelphia, includes an overall map of Lewis and Clark's route. In addition, each of the 12 chapters is headed by an enlarged detail map showing signboard locations.

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

Included with each book is a 1988 Supplement of 12 pages which adds 78 additional signboards and another detail map. Both will be available at the August meeting in Collinsville, Illinois for $9.00. Or send $10.00 to Frank Muhly, 3206 Disston Street, Philadelphia, PA 19149. (In quantities of 10 or more, the cost per copy is only $7.00.)

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**J. Wilmer Rigby Receives Idaho Trails Council Award**

J. Wilmer Rigby, a Salmon, Idaho pharmacist and history buff, was presented the Idaho Trail Council’s Certificate of Appreciation on June 5 recognizing his outstanding contributions to Idaho's trails. It was presented during the National Trails Day event along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in Lemhi County sponsored by the BLM—Salmon District, Salmon National Forest, and the Idaho Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

The award notes his "generous contributions towards a better Idaho" and in particular, his special efforts to educate, promote, and maintain the Lewis and Clark Trail in Idaho. Rigby demonstrated this by giving two historical talks at the trails day event concerning the meeting of two cultures in 1805 and the Lewis and Clark Expedition's crossing of the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass.

Rigby has long been interested in the Lewis and Clark Trail. He has hiked and visited most sites in the area and has thoroughly studied the journals written by Lewis, Clark and other members of the expedition. Rigby is a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and a board member of the Idaho Chapter of the Foundation.

He has written articles for *We Proceeded On*, the Foundation’s quarterly magazine, and in 1992 completed an inventory of Lewis and Clark Trail sites in Lemhi County as part of a national effort by the Foundation and the National Park Service.

The award was previously announced at the Idaho Trail Symposium in April by Idaho Trails Council President Roger M. Williams.
James Fazio’s Message Is Important for Today

BY FRED JOHNSON
President, Traveler’s Rest Chapter—Missoula, Montana

James Fazio, president of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, wrote what I consider to be the finest “President’s Message” ever printed in WPO in the May issue of that fine publication. He spoke of today’s values and how only 54 percent of college students in a recent poll “thought that being honest and trustworthy were not essential values to them.” He said that this same study concluded that today’s youth are learning that cheating and dishonesty are the way to the top. He also pointed out that a “mindless lust for violence as portrayed nightly on television, the braggadocio of sports personalities, and our penchant for handouts, law suits and riches through the lottery ticket” are indicative of today’s societal ills. To my way of thinking, all of these problems are created as a result of one basic attitude—self-centered pride. As long as man thinks only of himself as first and foremost, then these problems will continue.

President Fazio has wrestled with the responsibilities of his office, as I think all leaders do, and has emerged with a very positive outlook in that he considers the study of history, generally, and his involvement with the Foundation, specifically, as “a chance to point out and pass along to young people the basic values that have built this nation.” All of us associated with the Lewis and Clark Foundation, as well as our Chapter, would do well to aspire to this laudable goal. Obviously, Jim Fazio has immersed himself in service in lieu of self-centered pride. We could all take a lesson from this as well.

Some of the basic values that helped to build this nation were listed in Mr. Fazio’s message. He pointed out that the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the trail they traveled “give us an opportunity to look at and discuss a different set of values” (from those of today)—“integrity, personal courage, perseverance, physical fitness, fairness, humility, risk, respect for lawful authority, intelligent problem solving and many more that you can name.”

This message really seemed to hit home with me as I had just finished doing a Lewis and Clark presentation at a District Scout-o-Rama campfire the night before I read it. I had dressed in buckskins and took along a reproduction of the Harper’s Ferry Model 1803 rifle (built by Irving Stroud). I used a set of the most often asked questions about the Expedition that I obtained from Don Nell as well as some of my own and incorporated them into my program. I actually had trouble getting them back under control a couple of times because there were so many of them screaming answers at me all at once! But my conclusion was to ask what we can learn from the Lewis and Clark Expedition today? My answer was that Lewis and Clark demonstrated many characteristics and values that the Boy Scouts hold dear today, such as bravery, trustworthiness, loyalty to their country, helpfulness, friendliness, kindness and obedience and that they can be considered true “heroes.”

I know that as members of the Traveler’s Rest Chapter we have the distinct opportunity to pass on these wholesome values to the youth of today, who seem to be in such great need of them. Relating these values is the integral part of our most important goal, that of education of the public. In this manner, as Bob Doerk was quoted in President Fazio’s message “That is what we are doing with the marvel of the expedition—carrying on its spirit!” In this spirit ... we proceed on.

--Excerpted from the Traveler’s Rest newsletter

“ONLY ONE MAN DIED,” the medical aspects of the Lewis & Clark Expedition by historian Dr. E.G. Chulnard, paperback, $19.00 postpaid. Don Nell, Box 577, Bozeman, MT 59715.
Meriwether Lewis and William Clark have friendlier expressions than their shaggy companion on this $10 U.S. Note first issued in 1901. The outsized bill was the last in a series of "legal tender" notes printed by the Treasury during and after the Civil War. The note "was undoubtedly issued to stimulate interest in the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition held in Portland, Oregon, in 1905," said Gene Hessler in his Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money. On the bill's reverse, or green-ink side, the heroic figure of Columbia is centered between two pillars. On the front, two other thinly-draped females hold honorific palm branches over the heads of Lewis (left) and Clark. Their likenesses were engraver G.F.B. Smillie's version of the well-known original oil portraits of the captains by Charles Willson Peale. According to Hessler's catalog, the buffalo with the head-on hostile glare was named Pablo, who also decorated the 30-cent stamp of 1923. The Treasury printed nearly 149 million of these notes through the mid-1920s.

—Arlen J. Large

"Discovery" Spans the Missouri River

A new bridge spans the Missouri River between St. Louis County and St. Charles, Missouri. "Discovery," selected as the winning entry in a contest to name the structure, was submitted by the former associate pastor of St. Charles Borromeo. That church's predecessor was a small log building where about 20 members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition attended a mass the day before setting out from St. Charles in May of 1804.

Father Stephen Bauer said he chose the name "Discovery" because the men of the Expedition were also called the Corps of Discovery. And he added that people continue to "discover" St. Charles. (Foundation members who attend the 1993 meeting will discover the Lewis and Clark Center in St. Charles, with its diorama of the Expedition's route and other interesting displays.)

The Discovery joins two other bridges in the St. Louis area that recall the expedition. The spans crossing the Mississippi north at St. Louis are named the Lewis Bridge and the Clark Bridge.
LEWIS AND CLARK BACKCOUNTRY BYWAY CITED AS A TOP TEN SCENIC BYWAY

Scenic America has named the Lewis and Clark Backcountry Byway in Idaho to its list of Ten Most Outstanding Scenic Byways in the United States. The circular route starts at the town of Tendoy on the Lemhi River, 20 miles south of Salmon in eastern Idaho, and climbs to the Continental Divide, twice crossing the historic route of the early nineteenth century explorers Lewis and Clark. This route is notable for the wild and spectacular scenery, the rich sense of history and the stewardship of the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service.

The Lewis and Clark Backcountry Byway consists of paved and gravel two-lane roads, some with very steep grades at the summit. The route follows the Warm Springs Creek valley as it climbs into the Bitterroot Range crossing the area where Lewis and Clark first unfurled the United States flag west of the Louisiana Purchase. The steep climb to the crest reveals breathtaking views of alpine meadows, distant mountains (some with snowfields), and enters the Beaverhead National Forest. A looping mountain road continues to Lemhi Pass, site of the Lewis and Clark crossing of the Continental Divide, and the Sacagawea Memorial, a tribute to the Native American guide for the explorers. A rustic picnic area complements the memorial site. The road follows a steep canyon down to Agency Creek, where the Bureau of Land Management maintains a small primitive campground. The route descends to Tendoy and the ruins of Fort Lemhi in a broad grassy valley where ranching is the primary activity.

The Lewis and Clark Backcountry Byway is an excellent example of a backcountry route that provides educational and recreational opportunities in a splendid primitive setting.

Scenic America's list of the 20 Most Important Scenic Byways recognizes the most outstanding and most endangered scenic roads in the nation. This list of the 10 most outstanding and 10 most endangered byways is designed to celebrate the magnificence of the nation’s scenic roadways; advocate conservation and protection of scenic views; and encourage preservation of the scenic, historic and environmental resources of America’s roadways.

Scenic America, a non-profit membership organization, is the only national organization dedicated solely to preserving and enhancing the scenic character of America’s communities and countryside.

Lewis and Clark Video Popular

"The Lewis and Clark Expedition in Western Art" video program is finding its way into VCRs across the country. The 33-minute video, produced by the Portage Route Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, and narrated by renowned C.M. Russell authority, Ginger Renner, is a visual assembly of the landscapes traveled by the Corps of Discovery. Renner has masterfully melded the works of more than 60 noted American artists, such as Bodmer, Russell, Paxson, Clymer and Schlecht, illustrating the spectacular panoramas traveled and the personal encounters of these hardy explorers.

Videos have been requested by the great-great-grandson of Captain William Clark, Peyton C. Clark of Michigan; by the Arts and Entertainment Television Network in California; and by noted author Dr. Stephen E. Ambrose of the University of New Orleans Eisenhower Center. Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation members have distributed copies to schools in their home states. You can receive your own video by contacting the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Association and sending a check or money order for the nominal costs of $23.50, plus $5 for shipping. Don’t hesitate to order this collector’s item from: Lewis and Clark Interpretive Association, P.O. Box 2828, Great Falls, MT 59403.
Can You Help Identify the Missing Statues?

As part of the Foundation's goal to be a central depository of all information about the Lewis & Clark Expedition and its members; we are attempting to identify all statues depicting them. Here is a starter list.

A statue is different from a marker, table bronze, monument or sign in that it shows character features from the hands of the sculptor, cannot be carried by one person and is not designed to be examined from a distance, either for inside or outside display. Material is not a criteria.

Please help us to complete this list in an accurate fashion and feel free to suggest corrections, additions and special assistance to the ones noted under the "missing" portion of the list.

Please direct your information to:
Don Nell, Past President
Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation
Box 577
Bozeman, MT 59715

LIST OF STATUES
1. Sakakawea—by Leonard Crunelle, North Dakota Capitol Grounds, Bismarck, N.D., 9' bronze
2. Sacajawea—by Alice Cooper, Washington Park, Portland, Oregon
3. Lewis & Clark—by Leo Friedlander, Oregon State Capitol, Salem, Ore.
5. Lewis & Clark & Sacajawea—by Henry Lion, National Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma
7. The Lewis & Clark Expedition—by Heinz Warenke, 1939, 10'x32"x47", Office of Dept. of Interior, Washington, D.C.
8. Lewis & Clark (also shows Sacajawea kneeling)—sculptor unknown, Charlottesville, Va.
11. Mark of Triumph—by Stanley Wanlass, also noted as "I carved my name," Long Bench, Wash.
14. Sacajawea—sculptor unknown, erected by Hickory Stock Club, Mobridge, S.D. Appears to be replica of one in Portland, Ore. by Alice Cooper
15. Sacajawea—by Leo Friedlander, 1938, also grouped with Lewis & Clark, North Entrance to State Capitol, Salem, Oregon
16. Sacajawea—by Harry Jackson, 10' high, Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, Wyo.
17. Lewis & Clark—by James Fraser, separate statues, Capitol Bldg., Jefferson City, Mo.
18. Sacajawea—by Leonard McMurry—A Shoshoni Indian, 1959. This is a bust only but noted here as unclassified otherwise, National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians
22. Sacagawea—by Boone McMahn, Sacagawea State Park, Pasco, Wash. last known location.
23. Sacajawea—c 1786-1812—a Shoshoni Indian Guide— noted by Daughters of the American Revolution as being at Fort Clatsop, Ore. No other information.
24. Sacagawea—Indian Girl on Horse—by Henry Altman, 1905, also shows papoose.
27. Clark—by F.W. Ruckstuhl for Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1903, St. Louis, Mo.
28. Lewis—by Charles Lopez—same as above—both were located on west approach to Art Hill. These last three were reported sent to San Francisco for their Exposition. There is no record of their arrival.
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Back issues of We Proceeded On are available at a postpaid price of $5.00 each. Orders for a complete collection of all back issues will be given a 40% discount. See the Feature Article Catalogue/Index for a listing of the articles and a description of special WPO publications. Indicate your selections with a check mark or a number for additional copies in the blank space before each item.


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AUGUST 1993 — WE PROCEED ON 29
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
(continued from page 2)

takes place a few days before he/she takes office. (There is a meeting of the new officers at the very end of the annual meeting week, but it is brief and poorly attended because people need to start for home or go on post-meeting field trips.) By the time the president meets with the board, it is at the end of his/her term and the next president is busy setting up the next year's agenda and committees. Two-year terms would help provide officers and committees with a better opportunity for follow-through on the many ideas and projects that fuel the vitality of our Foundation.

Another exit recommendation actually originated with Don Nell, but I fully support it. It is to expand the at-large members of the board from six to nine. Still another, this one from the Opdahls of Pierce, Idaho, is to add a Family Member category to our list of membership options.

These ideas—and much, much more—will be discussed during the grueling 1½-day long board meeting before most members arrive in Collinsville. Proposals that make it through the board will be brought to your attention at the general membership meetings on Monday and Wednesday mornings, August 2 and 4. I urge you to attend and to fully participate.

There is a lot of good news as I close my files. We now have 1,487 members, up about 25 from last year, and they are scattered among every state in the nation and four foreign countries. We are financially solvent; our slate of officers and directors for next year is a group of dedicated, proven workers; WPO continues to provide fascinating articles, including new details about the Lewis and Clark epic; and there are so many exciting projects underway that it is impossible to list them all in this space.

Perhaps most importantly, thanks to the hard work of Ed Wang and the Planned Giving Committee, we are well on our way toward providing for the future on our Foundation. At last count, $25,655 has been donated to the Lewis & Clark Fellows Fund, with pledges of an additional $6,400. This money is dedicated to someday providing interest that will enable us to have an executive director to administer the Foundation's affairs, seek grants and pursue cooperative opportunities, and carry this organization to new heights. As the bicentennial of the expedition approaches, having a home office and executive director cannot happen too soon.

This brings me to my final quack as a lame duck. Actually, three.

First, never before has our Foundation faced a greater challenge than we do as planning begins in earnest for the bicentennial. And never before has there been a greater opportunity for us than there will be during the bicentennial years. Instead of relying for the attention of the mass media, the media representatives will come looking for us. So will the touring public, hungry for information. So will communities, anxious for our endorsement of events that are already being planned, and elected officials who will not want to miss out on publicity that might be directed toward them or the areas they represent. We need to approach this opportunity with King Solomon's wisdom and John Colter's energy! This looms as the Foundation's most important work in the years ahead.

Secondly, I believe we need to move more aggressively into the role of protector of the historic trail route environment. Although I am sure that chaining ourselves to a tree to stop a logging job along the Lolo 'frail has little appeal to many of us, we do have to make our collective voice heard whenever any action threatens the integrity of the trail route. In the past year, this has meant speaking out against a condominium development in Seaside, Oregon, that would obliterate the site of a Clatsop village described by Captain Clark on January 7, 1806—the last such site known to exist in an undisturbed condition. We also expressed displeasure to the USDA Forest Service about a permit for mineral exploration almost directly on the trail in Burns Gulch near the Salmon River. There was also a logging operation very near the Lolo Trail...
that would have led to “improvement” of a portion of the old motorway and closure of that unique roadway to all except logging trucks during the summer. In the future, there will be serious issues of overdevelopment of roads, trails and historic sites; the proposed construction of high power transmission lines along Lolo Trail, more logging, and who knows what else. This is not pleasant business, but we must not shy away from confronting it.

Finally, there is the ever present challenge of making ends meet. Thanks to a very conscientious board of directors, your money is spent carefully. But it is a constant struggle to pay the bills when most of each dues payment is needed to cover the cost of four issues of WPO. Little remains for such things as insurance, administrative mail, shelving for the archival collection, committee projects, and so many other things that are part of doing business.

In the course of a year, a handful of members do the bulk of the Foundations’ work. Much of the action is reported only in a newsletter from the president to other officers and committee chairs. Little of this makes it to the pages of WPO. In other words, most members have no way of knowing about the tremendous amount of work that takes place all year. As I learned when first joining the board many years ago, only the tip of our iceberg is visible to the general membership, but the work on behalf of all of us goes on—and despite the volunteer labor, it all costs money.

So, what does this mean to you? I hope it means that you will volunteer for committee work or to be a candidate for office. But there are other ways to help, too. If you are able, I urge you to talk with Ed Wang or any member of the Planned Giving Committee to find out about the several ways of supporting the Foundation through a significant gift, either now or as part of your estate. Either way—or both ways—you can help perpetuate the spirit of the expedition and help future generations share in the joy of learning about its history.

As I sign off as president, I’d like to quote a favorite passage from a speech given by Cheryl Halsey on a cold, windy day in May, 1985. It was at the dedication of the Three Forks Indian Trail roadside marker in Garfield County, Washington, and it was a celebration of the generosity of Robert R. Beale, a deceased member of the Washington State Lewis & Clark Trail Commission. It was Mr. Beale’s donation that made the sign possible:

“... This message is the one covered in every act of giving. Each time a Bob Beale or a Marcus Ware serves as a volunteer, each time one of us reaches beyond ourselves to share with others or to be a better person, we can call ourselves one with the men who camped near here May 3, 1806, for they were only striving to be their best.

“This truth was expressed by a futurist, Buckminster Fuller. He said, ‘You do not belong to you. You belong to the universe. The significance of you will remain forever obscure to you, but you may assume you are fulfilling your significance if you apply yourself to converting all your experience to the highest advantage of others.’”

Sioux City Ex-Soos

Native American complaints about the old name of a professional baseball team in Sioux City, Iowa, have rebounded to the honor of Lewis and Clark.

Until it disbanded 33 years ago the local team was called the Sioux City Soos, a farm club of the New York Giants. Now a new professional team with no big league affiliation started playing in June. Proposals to revive the old name, Soos, met objections last fall from Santee Sioux, Winnebagos and Omahas who live in the area.

So the new team will be called the Sioux City Explorers. It will play home games in Lewis and Clark Park, a new stadium. The Lewis and Clark Expedition passed the site of Sioux City on August 20, 1804, during its ascent of the Missouri River. Sergeant Charles Floyd, the party’s only fatality, was buried there on a river bluff. The homewardbound explorers re-passed the site on September 4, 1806.
William Clark / September 13th, 1805

... The pine Countrey falling timber &c. &c. Continue ... and we proceeded over a mountain to the head of the Creek which we left to our left and at 6 miles from the place I nooned it, we fell on a Small Creek from the left which Passed through open glades [Packer Meadow] ...