Foundation's Seventh Annual Meeting at Bismarck, North Dakota, Aug. 10-14

Informational packets about North Dakota and the area around Bismarck, the site of the Foundation’s Seventh Annual Meeting, together with President Leppart’s letter announcing the August 10-14, 1975 dates and meeting place (Bismarck Holiday Inn), have been mailed to Foundation members and to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts throughout the country. Appropriate return mail forms were included in the packet for making housing reservations, and to advise the host committee of intended attendance. Early response and the return of the “Intention to Attend” form is most important for the development of plans, programs, and facilities for the Annual Meeting.

Subsequent mailings from President Leppart’s committees will provide a tentative program agenda detailing the many guided tours which are being arranged for visits to: the Fort Mandan site; Fort Lincoln for a barbeque in the big earth lodge; the State Museum, State Capitol, and the Sakakawea statue on the capitol grounds; the Fort Clark Historic Site; the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site; and the Garrison Dam, which creates the extensive, 180 mile long, Lake Sakakawea. Also to be announced will be the speakers for the interpretive talks, and for the luncheons and the Annual Awards Banquet. Several outstanding Lewis and Clark scholars have been invited to contribute to our program, and these individuals will be announced as soon as time and travel arrangements can be made.

Important business sessions of the Foundation held during the Annual Meeting will include the pertinent committee report from the committee appointed at last year’s Seaside, Oregon, meeting to make recommended revisions to the Foundation’s bylaws and constitution. Mr. Marcus Ware, of Lewiston, Idaho, and his committee are working to make the rewrite of the constitution concise and brief, and to include a statement of purpose which will avoid conflicts between state committees and the state and federal governmental agencies. Other important matters will include discussion relative to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation’s Study of the Lewis and Clark Trail; collaboration with state and federal American Revolution Bi-centennial Commissions to draw attention to the important contribution to the early history and expansion of the west made by the Lewis and Clark exploring enterprise; and most certainly there will be studies and discussions of methods for publicizing the Foundation and its objectives, and for increasing membership.

The outlook is for an interesting, educational, and productive Seventh Annual Meeting for those in attendance at Bismarck, and for a continued strengthening of the Foundation. We look forward to the attendance and active participation of members and Lewis and Clark scholars and students from the eleven Trail states and from throughout the nation.

Ralph Rudeen Reports On Cape Disappointment Interpretive Center

Mr. Ralph Rudeen, Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, has reported to “...WE PROCEEDED ON...”, that, after several unfortunate delays, the construction contract has been let for the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center (Fort Canby State Park) high atop Cape Disappointment, on the Washington state side of the mouth and estuary of the Columbia River.

When the Expedition arrived at the estuary of the Columbia, they first frequented the north (now Washington) side of the river before crossing to the south (now Oregon) shore. They established a temporary encampment at Chinook Point, and during the time that they occupied this campsite, Captain Lewis with four (Continued Page 5)

Our masthead for our quarterly publication is the work of a well known western artist, Mr. Ed “Quig” Quigley, who resides in Portland, Oregon. He has portrayed the quotation from the journals, “...We Proceeded On...,” in an upswing that indicates forward and upward progress, and has depicted the two means of travel of the expedition — by water and by land.

The Oregon Historical Society is planning to incorporate a gallery in its attractive building extension for a Quigley museum. It is indeed a great tribute to Mr. Quigley to have such a museum planned in his lifetime. This museum will exhibit many of the artist’s oils, water colors, sketches, bronzes, and wood carvings — all depicting the western American scene. Mr. Quigley’s great love has been horses and the portrayal of them in his art works. The collection will also include “Quig’s” boots and saddles, quirt, paint boxes, Winchester, and much more of his personal western appurtenances.
New Books Coming

Letters from two members of our Foundation who received the organization’s Award of Meritorious Achievement at our Sixth Annual Meeting at Seaside, Oregon (see story on page 4, Vol. 1, No. 1, “WPO”), indicate that they are preparing new volumes about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Paul R. Cutright advises that he is awaiting page proofs for his new book which will be published by the Oklahoma Press. He is also busy with his manuscript for a biography of Dr. Elliot Coues, M.D., who edited the narrative of the Expedition in 1893. Raymond Darwin “Dar” Burroughs tells us that he is working on a publication which will be entitled: Game Trails of Lewis and Clark.
emphasize the need for such works.
Audio-visual presentations, whether they be full length movies, slide programs or film strips, should be used to promote a greater appreciation and understanding of Lewis and Clark exploits during the celebration and for many years to come.
The obvious suggestion of encouraging historical groups or state highway departments to place more historical markers at significant locations along the route, readily comes to mind. Much good work has already been done, but more signing is justified. A number of Lewis and Clark sites need to be preserved and maintained by public entities. During the year of our second 100th birthday, the need for such preservation and further development needs to be emphasized and hopefully, reasonable progress will be made.
There is no doubt that many more suggestions could be presented. A number of the activities referred to are well underway in some states. It is obvious that more can and should be done. With a little coordination, our state bicentennial groups could enhance and further the work of our Foundation towards the culmination of our common goals.

Gary Leppart, President


The National Park Service has announced the appointment of Mr. Robert S. Chandler as the new Superintendent of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, at St. Louis, Missouri. Chandler has succeeded Mr. LeRoy R. Brown who has retired effective March 31st. The new superintendent comes to the St. Louis assignment from Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington state.

Previous to Superintendent Brown’s retirement, he had reported to us regarding the progress and development of the Museum of Westward Expansion, which will be housed in the underground area beneath the 630’ Gateway Arch. This installation will comprise an area 160’ wide by 290’ long and 20’ high, and basic construction is underway. When this phase is completed, Mr. Brown stated: “... we will proceed with the exhibits as rapidly as possible... considering time sequence and monetary outlay. Hopefully, we will be able to open in 1976.”
Architecturally, the Museum will be a sequence of galleries open to each other, related one to the other, and in sum presenting the story of Westward Expansion. Providing a hierarchy of spaces and exhibits, as well as changing light and sound patterns, the effort will be made to communicate with visitors of different ages and backgrounds. To achieve its objectives, the Museum is designed around six major interrelated elements. The largest and most spectacular of these will be the 500 foot long circular perimeter wall of the Museum which will completely surround the exhibit areas, and will present a visual spectrum of the face of the west from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean as specifically related to the events and impressions recorded in the Journal entries of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

The National Park Service reports that visitation at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial has been as follows: 1971 - 1,534,751; 1972 - 2,613,421; 1973 - 3,173,361; and 1974 - 2,316,093.

Montana’s MacGilvra

MONTANA SOCIETY TO MAKE AVAILABLE “DAMASCENE” CHARLES M. RUSSELL LEWIS & CLARK PLATE

Illustrated above is the fourth of a series of a limited edition Damascene plates by Reed & Barton Silversmiths, produced exclusively for the Montana Historical Society. Each eleven inch plate is a rich blending of silver, copper and bronze, etched and deposited in such a manner as to create a three-dimensional effect. This 1975 edition reproduces the central portion of Russell’s famous 1886 painting entitled: “Indians Discovering Lewis and Clark”. In anticipation of the popularity of this edition, and because of the upcoming Bicentennial year, the Society has ordered additional copies of this edition which is scheduled to be available in August 1975.

Prospective purchasers may make inquiry to the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts St., Helena, Montana 59601. An attractive descriptive brochure and order form will be forwarded promptly by return mail.
Montana Boy Scouts Petition ARBC For Monies

Our Foundation's Vice President, Wilbur P. Werner, from Cut Bank, Montana, advises that the Nu-Ooh-Sita District, Boy Scouts of America (involving three counties of northwestern Montana) have requested funding from the Montana American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to further the preservation, and to provide for better accessibility to the Lewis and Clark Two Medicine River Fight Site, in Pondera County about 14 direct line miles, and about 22 miles by road and trail in a southwesterly direction from Cut Bank, Montana. This is the site of the July 27, 1806, skirmish with the Blackfeet Indians, and involved Captain Lewis, George Drouillard, Joseph and Reuben Field, who had undertaken a side-exploration of the Marias River and its tributaries. Lewis and his party had encountered a band of eight Indians with about thirty horses, and agreed to camp overnight under three solitary trees close by the Two Medicine River and below the bluffs on which they had met. Early in the morning, due to carelessness on the part of the Field brothers, the Indians were able to seize the guns of the party and to commence running off their horses. In the ensuing fight, two of the Indians were killed, Lewis's party recovered their horses and some of the Indian horses, and they fled the area. Had the Indians prevailed in this encounter, which was the only incidence of anyone being killed in the entire 26 months of the exploring enterprise, it would have probably resulted in the deaths of Captain Lewis and his party, and changed, beyond imagination, the results of the Expedition. The exact location of this campsite and the three trees where they camped has been located. Hopefully, the Montana Commission will see fit to provide the funding of the $1500 to $2500 request to get the Boy Scout's project underway.

News Note:

Letters received by the editor, and others, from Dr. Donald Jackson, in Charlottesville, Virginia, tell us of his complete recovery from a serious attack of pancreatitis during and after the Christmas holidays. It is good news to hear that Don is back at work with his staff at the University of Virginia, Alderman Library, editing the Papers of George Washington.

Washington State Committee Dedicates "Lewis and Clark Room" At Longview's Monticello Hotel

Julia Butler Hansen of Cathlamet, Washington, recently retired from Congress, offered appropriate excerpts from her original long narrative poem in dedicating the LEWIS AND CLARK ROOM at the Monticello Hotel in Longview, Washington, on Saturday, March 1, 1975. Mrs. Hansen, a native of the area and a history enthusiast, made her dedication remarks before seventy members and guests of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee at their first quarterly meeting of the year. Following are three of the twelve verses from Mrs. Hansen's poem:

"Jefferson, dreamer, designer, Measured the width and length Of yard that his national house would Need for the centuries, ordered Lewis and Clark into the west. Weary, bitten by Indian bark lodge fleas, Pelted by rain, and methodical In their report of the same, swept down The long river and made camp by the sea."

The American story is old and new, mood and scheme, Hate and debate, freedom and dream.

The new LEWIS AND CLARK ROOM at the hotel is now decorated with appropriate Lewis and Clark art work. Mrs. Deannie Phillips, a Longview artist, was commissioned to paint a picture depicting a local incident in the Lewis and Clark journey.

Viewing the new painting from left to right are Julia Butler Hansen, George H. Teeaney, Chairman of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and the artist, Deannie Phillips. Depicted in the painting are two of the Expedition's canoes moving down the somewhat rough Columbia River, now less than two days away from the Pacific Ocean, and the long journey's end. In the lead canoe are Scannon (Lewis's big Newfoundland dog), Meriwether Lewis, Sacajawea and her baby Baptiste, William Clark, York (Clark's Black servant), and Charbonneau. The exploring party is shown passing Mt. Coffin, which stood on the north (now Washington) bank of the Columbia River, near the present site of the city of Longview, Cowlitz County, Washington, on November 6, 1805. Mt. Coffin was a lofty mass of rock 225 feet in height. It was the burial ground of the Cowlitz Indians.

(Continued Page 5)
Washington Committees (Continued from Page 4)
In the early 1860's the rock was taken on a donation land claim, and in 1908, it was sold to the Star Sand and Gravel Co. A rock crusher and dock were constructed, and the geologic landmark was quarried and leveled over a period of years. In earlier days, Mt. Coffin was the treasured mountain of the children of the neighboring farmers. They would climb to the top hunting arrow heads and bright beads, treasures from the old Indian graves.

On the opposite wall of the room is a Charles M. Russell print of the Montana State Capitol mural, which portrays "Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians", an incident at Ross' Hole near the headwaters of the Bitterroot River in Montana. In the Lobby of the Monticello Hotel are large oil paintings, by the artist Joe Knowles (1889-1942), of Thomas Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Sacajawea, and other historical figures involved with the early history of this region of the west.

Another speaker at the March 1st meeting was Mr. Eric Feasey, a member of the Wahkiakum County Lewis and Clark Committee. Instrumental in the construction of the replica of the Expedition's Fort Clatsop near Astoria, Oregon, his dissertation described the process of selecting and providing the logs for the construction project by his company, the Crown-Zellerbach Co. Arrangements for the meeting were made by Mrs. Hazel Bain of Longview, a Cowlitz County member of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

Cape Disappointment Interpretive Center
(Cont'd. from P. 1)

men, on November 15-17, 1805, and Captain Clark with ten men, on November 18-20, 1805, visited the headland, which had previously been named Cape Disappointment by the British sea captain John Mears in 1788. This was the first contact by men of the Lewis and Clark exploring party with the actual shore of the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Rudeen and Mr. Richard Clifton, of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission detailed the plans for, and displayed a scale model of, the Interpretive Center at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Foundation in St. Louis, Missouri, in August 1973. In August 1974, those attending the Foundation's Sixth Annual Meeting at Seaside, Oregon, visited the interpretive site on one of the field trips and picnic luncheons during the annual meeting. On a beautiful day, from atop Cape Disappointment, visitors had a preview of the panorama that will be seen from this site: of the mouth of the Columbia River, the north jetty, the Oregon shore to the south, and the rugged seacoast to the north. The interpretive center will be constructed only a few hundred yards north of the promontory's lighthouse.

 Plans are for the completion of construction by early 1976. Dedication ceremonies will be announced.

1804 & 1806 Highway Designations to be Used Along Trail Route in South Dakota

Tracing the Lewis and Clark Trail through South Dakota will be easy as - well, driving down the road.

Keith Wilcox, Executive Director of the Great Lakes of South Dakota Association, Pierre, says that the State Department of Transportation is erecting 24 X 30 inch highway markers on the completed portions of the perimeter roads which are being constructed or rebuilt along the Great Lakes of South Dakota. When they are completed, they will form a system of roadways along each side of the large lakes, opening vast areas to recreation and tourism.

Perimeter roads on the east side of the Great Lakes will extend from west of Yankton to the North Dakota border, and will be signed with markers designating the highway number "1806", corresponding with the year that Lewis and Clark made their trek up the Missouri River.

Perimeter roads on the west shore of the lakes will start at the North Dakota stateline and will extend south to about the vicinity of the Fort Randall Dam, and will carry the highway number and designation "1806", the year the explorers returned from their epic journey to the Pacific Ocean.

Eventually the entire perimeter road system will be marked with the Lewis and Clark Trail Symbol marker, which was approved by the Federal Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, in 1965, for use in marking the entire route of the 1804-1806 expedition.

Director Wilcox said that the Lewis and Clark signs and markers will be helpful to non-resident tourists who want to retrace the historic trail and also remind state residents of the historic significance of the Lewis and Clark route in South Dakota.
Book Review

*George H. Tweney


All Lewis and Clark students desire to know as much as they can about the famed Louisiana Purchase, and this is the book that can give it to them in one fell swoop. The subject has been written on almost interminably, and the literature is almost endless. A collection on the purchase itself could fill any respectable collector's shelves in no time at all. Marshall Sprague has brought the entire complex subject within the covers of one book.

In 1803, the American minister to Paris, Robert Livingston, received a startling offer. For months, he had been trying to buy New Orleans and West Florida for the United States, with notably little success, and now suddenly Napoleon wanted to sell everything, the entire Louisiana Territory, nearly a million square miles stretching from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Mississippi to the Continental Divide. Amazed America leaped at the opportunity, and in one stunning move not only doubled its national domain but set itself on a path to the Pacific, and to world power.

So Vast So Beautiful a Land...is a remarkable story of how the early explorers discovered the Mississippi region (and by what steps) through one hundred and twenty-one years, their rulers came to allow the infant United States to buy one of the richest territories on earth for fifteen million dollars. The author explores an epic saga of heroism, corruption, wilderness survival, visionary idealism, royal intrigue, greed, murder, and political chicanery. He probes the political, economic and social factors that led to the purchase, skillfully tracing the direct sources of France's eventual disillusionment with its territory. He sketches the lives and maneuvers of the men who took part over the years in making the Purchase happen, from Coronado and de Soto and their first blundering, gold-driven discoveries all the way to Thomas Jefferson, the bold President who dreamed of expanding America westward and achieved success beyond his greatest hopes.

The book is handsomely printed and well bound, with numerous illustrations and maps, adequate chapter notes, and an excellent list of sources grouped by chapters. An appendix reprints verbatim the treaty between the United States and France for the Purchase. The scholarship has been thorough, and the author seems to have covered all the important sources, both primary and secondary, and to this reviewer at least, there appear to be no significant errors. There is a printing error on page 356 of the chapter notes, where the chapter heading for Chapter Fifteen has been printed as the chapter heading for Chapter Fourteen—a slip obviously missed by the proofreader. But, if this is the worst that can be said about this book, it is little to carp on indeed. Coloradoan Marshall Sprague has given us the definitive book on the Louisiana Purchase, and again in the distinguished style of his numerous previous writings on the western scene.

Lewis, Clark, and their Expedition are mentioned sufficiently in the text to justify this becoming a part of any collection on the Expedition itself, let alone its importance with regard to the Louisiana Purchase, without which we obviously would not have had the Expedition at all. In these days of seemingly high prices for new books (and many other things!), this book is a bargain indeed.

*George H. Tweney, 16000 Marine View Drive SW, Seattle, Wn. 98106, is a well known book dealer specializing in rare and scholarly books, with a special emphasis on Western Americana. He is a Director of our Foundation, and the Chairman of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

FIELD TRIP AT THE 7TH ANNUAL MEETING — SEE STORY PAGE 1

A field trip to the replica of the Expedition's 1804-1805 Fort Mandan will be one of the significant sites visited by those in attendance at the 7th Annual Meeting of the Foundation. The reconstruction project was undertaken by the McLean County Historical Society in 1969, and was completed and dedicated in June 1972. The site is located about three miles west of Washburn, and approximately thirty-nine miles north and a little west of Bismarck, North Dakota. (A description of the original structure is detailed in Sergeant Patrick Gass' journal entry for November 3, 1804. A scale model of the fort has also been on display at the North Dakota Historical Society for several years.) G. Edward "Gus" Buddle of St. Louis, Missouri, a past secretary of the Foundation, made the principal dedicatory address at the 1972 dedication ceremonies.
De Voto Grove Memorial on Lolo Trail in Idaho

Travelers who follow the Lewis and Clark Highway (Route 12) from Lewiston, Idaho, to Lolo, Montana, in the Bitterroot Valley a few miles south of Missoula, will find the route full of historical attachment to the great exploration, and abounding in beautiful scenery. It is fitting that here among the towering cedar trees along the Lochsa River is located the Bernard DeVoto Memorial Cedar Grove.

A full time iconoclast, historian, novelist, essayist, and conservationist*, DeVoto's 1954 volume *The Journals of Lewis and Clark*, has had an important influence toward introducing the general public to the story and history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. When he completed what he referred to as a "trilogy" with his volume *The Course of Empire* (1952), which followed his *Across the Wide Missouri* (1947), and *The Year of Decision-1846* (1942), he had, without a doubt, discovered the great importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the process of defining, exploring, and documenting the "winning of the West". In researching his *Course of Empire*, he also discovered the journals of the Captains, Sergeants Ordway and Gass, and Private Whitehouse, for in this volume he writes:

"To read the *Journals* is to realize that no one who went up the Missouri before them was anywhere near so intelligent, and that of the westering Canadians only Alexander Mackenzie and David Thompson had any of their intellectual distinction, and they in a small measure."

Perhaps it was at the time when he wrote the above, that he decided that his next undertaking would be his condensation of *The Lewis and Clark Journals*.

Bernard DeVoto Memorial Cedar Grove is located in Idaho's Clearwater National Forest, on Route 12, a mile or so northeast of Powell Ranger Station, and about nine miles south and west of 5187' Lolo Pass in the Bitterroot Mountain Range.

DeVoto died in 1955, and in August 1962, at the spot where he had often camped while collecting material for his book, by the rushing waters of the Lochsa, and in the midst of giant cedar trees, the U.S. Forest Service dedicated the memorial grove. In sight of the river and surrounded by tall cedars a bronze plaque on a huge native boulder reads:

"In Memory of
BERNARD DEVOTO
1897-1955
Conservationist and
Historian of the West"

Ralph S. Space, pictured above at the DeVoto Memorial Grove interpretive sign, has, along with Elers Koch, John J. Peebles, David Ainsworth, and Marcus Ware, contributed much to the history, heritage, and interpretation of the saga of Lewis and Clark on the Lolo Trail.

Since 1924, Space, a retired supervisor, from 1954 to 1963, of the U.S. Forest Service Clearwater National Forest, has traveled the trail. He has identified sites and provided texts for many historical markers constructed along the trail, roads, and highway. Several geographic names applied to landmarks originated with him. His sixty-five page monograph, *The Lolo Trail*, published in 1970, provides an informative history of events connected with the trail, and may be obtained, postage paid, by ordering from the Mick's Rexall Drug Store, Orofino, Idaho 83544, with your remittance of $2.35. Mr. Space is a member of our Foundation.

$2,500.00 Vs. $38,722.25 — The Financial Outlay for the Historic Enterprise

By Robert E. Lange

"Once a statement, however unsubstantiated, once an attractive assumption, however unwarranted, is printed in a book it becomes gospel fact and to eradicate it from the general mind or to forestall its reuse becomes very nearly impossible."

Regrettably, the statement that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was financed in its entirety by the sum of $2500.00 falls within the above tenet. True, this was the amount appropriated by an act of Congress dated January 18, 1803, responding to President Jefferson's confidential message urging United States military exploration of a route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. The $2500.00 appropriation, in turn, has been repeatedly quoted over the years as the total cost of the expedition by various writers. In retrospect, however, it would appear that a mere cursory analysis of either the expedition's procurement of materials, or the military pay of the personnel of the party, from the fall of 1803 until October 1806, would have caused the $2500.00 amount to be suspect by such writers.

It was not until 1954, that a thorough study of the financial outlay for the expedition was revealed to us upon the publication of: "Financial Records: 'Expedition to the Pacific Ocean'", by Grace Lewis. This research, detailed and meticulous, arrived at a total cost for the "Voyage of Discovery" in the amount of $38,722.25. Grace Lewis writes:

"Critics have talked of the 'niggardly' appropriation of $2500, and refer to such a small amount of money being set aside for so grand a mission, as a 'prime example of Jefferson's simplicity and frugality'. Others marvel at how far the $2500 went — especially those who follow the trail of Lewis and Clark, expecting to find all the Expedition's secrets out there, along the way. Even so, all the $2500 appropriation was spent before the first phase of the actual journey commenced. And

there was, in fact, nothing 'small' about anything connected with the enterprise, from beginning to end."

Grace Lewis further indicates that her treatise on this subject came about when "... new records were turned up in the course of some searches which have been carried on for the purpose of getting materials for a biography of Meriwether Lewis."

Her biography of Captain Lewis has not materialized to date, but the mass of material which she indicated was found in two principal places has, with her careful editing, finally revealed a more realistic cost for the implementation of the extensive exploration carried out by the expedition.

Probably, the often abused $2500.00 figure is the result of Jefferson's and Meriwether Lewis's (Lewis was Jefferson's Secretary at the time) preliminary planning for the expedition. A document does exist which is identified as "Lewis's Estimate of Expenses, 1803".

Dr. Thwaites reproduces this, and comments concerning Lewis's list of items which totals $2500.00 as follows:

"An estimate of the necessary expenses was placed at only $2500; but the correspondence which we give in the Appendix, shows that Jefferson intended that the exploring party should, while still in the United States, be subsisted by the War Department; and in addition thereto we shall see that he issued in their favor a general letter of credit, which proved of no avail, but further demonstrates the fact that the explorers were not to limit themselves to the appropriation." (Thwaites is referring to the Congressional appropriation.)

Dr. Donald Jackson reproduces the same document, and in his "note" following "Lewis's Estimate of Expenses", makes the following remarks:

3 Ibid., p. 445, text and Fn. 2. "They are in two principal places: under Lewis's name in the War Department section of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.; and in one of the oldest ledgers preserved in the General Accounting Office of the United States ... Formerly in Washington, this office is located now in Cameron, Maryland."


5 Ibid., Vol. 1, pp. xxiii-xxiv.


This undated document in Lewis's hand must have been written before Jefferson's confidential message to Congress, and may have been written in late December 1802. Because of this document, the sum of $2500 has become firmly implanted in the literature as the total cost of the expedition. At this early stage, Lewis could not know how many times he would need to multiply the amount of his first guess ... I suspect that Jefferson and Lewis set the original estimate as low as possible to avoid Congressional criticism. It must also be remembered that at first Lewis planned to take only a dozen men with him."

Grace Lewis in her treatise shows the accounting for expenditures incurred for preparations and execution of the expedition through November 1805, at $22,393.25. Subsequent to this sum would be a variety of major and minor debts accountable to Captain Lewis, and concerning these she states:

"In analyzing the interesting records of his transactions, it becomes apparent that he exercised his privileges largely as power was conveyed directly to him in very general terms in the final sentence of the letter: 'And to give more entire satisfaction & confidence to those who may be disposed to aid you, I Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, have written this letter of general credit for you with my own hand, and signed it with my name.' In this last, simple sentence, with 'for you' as an interlinear, followed by the Presidential signature and the address: 'To Capt. Meriwether Lewis,' every emergency was covered; also every common need, great and small. Still, for all the privileges which had been conveyed to him, Lewis alone was going to be answerable for the large amount of public money which he and his agents were obliged to disburse in the course of his tour.

"Largely under the last gesture in the letter of credit was the cost of the whole enterprise brought to more than twelve times the appropriation which has sanctioned it. When that total was reduced somewhat by a credit for charges being transferred from Lewis's to a different account, and then increased greatly by the extra pay award and land warrant donations — apparently valued at $11,000, which gratuities Lewis was responsible for disbursing — the final figures in his Expedition account stood at $36,722.25."
Financial Outlay (Cont’d. from P. 8)

Dr. Jackson also reproduces, in his volume, "Financial Records of the Expedition". This provides the complete accounting of both "(Captain) Lewis’s Account Through 1805", and the "Final Summation of (Captain) Lewis’s Account", and arrives at the same $33,722.25 cited by Grace Lewis. This is followed with Jackson’s twenty-five “notes”, and in his “note No. 1”, he states:

“The first of the two documents which summarize the financial aspects of the expedition is this preliminary accounting (National Archives, RG 107, L-Misc., 1805), covering expenditures made chiefly before the start of the exploration. It probably was drawn up in early 1806, by War Department accountants, for budgeting purposes. Mrs. Grace Lewis’s article on the financing of the expedition draws primarily on this document. Her analysis of the records should be used with mine, though I question her reference that much of the money Lewis paid to Chouteau and other St. Louis officials was a kind of diplomat bribery.”

Taken together, the research by Mrs. Lewis, supplemented by that of Dr. Jackson, provide an excellent annotation of the accounting records which for many years have reposed in War Department files.

Up-dating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals


"Voyage of Discovery", by Dudley D. Rehder, in WATER SPECTRUM, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1974, publication of the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers. Nine pages of text and colored photographs of wildlife in the Missouri River area, incorporating Lewis and Clark history and the work of the Corps of Engineers. Address requests to Editor, WATER SPECTRUM, Office, Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20314.

"Lewis and Clark", in ARIZONA HIGHWAYS, Vol. L, No. 11, Nov. 1974. Emphasis is on Sacajawea, including a two-page reproduction of John Clymer’s beautiful prize-winning oil painting "Sacajawea". Unfortunately, this painting shows a dugout canoe occupied by Indians and possibly members of the Expedition on the Pacific (Oregon) ocean beach. Captain Clark’s usually accurate journal documentation makes no such reference. Perhaps Sacajawea’s garment appears to be too immaculate for this primitive area. Henry Lion’s statue of Lewis, Clark, and Sacajawea, modeled after a Charles M. Russell sketch, is also reproduced. Address requests to ARIZONA HIGHWAYS, 2030 W. Lewis Avenue, Phoenix, Az. 85009, 75¢ each copy postpaid.

"The Girl of History Who Became a Woman of Fable", by Gerald S. Snyder, in WESTWAYS, Vol. LXXI, No. 3, March 1974. The article is a realistic portrayal of Sacajawea. Mr. Snyder is well known for his In the Footsteps of Lewis and Clark, published by the National Geographic Society, 1970, 211 pages, (still available). Mr. Snyder, who is a member of our Foundation, informs “… WE PROCEEDED ON…” that he has two other Lewis and Clark articles in preparation. Address requests to WESTWAYS, P.O. Box 2890, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Ca. 90051.


"William Clark: A Reappraisal", by Jerome O. Steffen, in MONTANA, THE MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY, Vol. XXV, No. 2, Spring 1975. This is a timely and succinct exposition that Clark truly was not playing “second fiddle” in his role in the Expedition. There are generous reproductions of Clark’s drawings to illustrate his role as naturalist and cartographer. Address requests to MONTANA…, 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, Montana 59601. Price $3.00. (Also on sale at newstands.)

Oregon Foundation’s February Quarterly Meeting

February 20th was the date of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation’s quarterly meeting. Meeting place was Beaver Hall at the Oregon Historical Center.

The principal speaker was Mr. Daniel F. Card, Chief Ranger and supervisor of the “Living History Program” at the National Park Service Fort Clatsop National Memorial (the winter 1805-1806 establishment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition). Dressed in buckskin clothing typical of the clothing worn by the explorers, Mr. Card presented an interesting description and demonstration of the fire-arms, tomahawks, etc. used by the Expedition, and included a special demonstration of an air gun believed to be similar to Meriwether Lewis’s air gun carried by the exploring party. Prior to his present assignment at Fort Clatsop, Dan Card was on the staff of the Park Service’s National Historic Park at Harper’s Ferry, in Maryland and West Virginia. It was at the Harper’s Ferry Military Arsenal, in 1903, that Captain Lewis picked up the rifles, tomahawks, knives, and grindstone carried along the route of the expedition, and where the iron boat parts were constructed that were to end in such a disappointing performance when put together on the upper Missouri River in July 1805.

Another feature at this meeting was Mr. Fred Meek’s paper entitled: “Scannon — Meriwether Lewis’s Newfoundland Dog”. His presentation included slides picturing Newfoundland dogs, and excerpts from the journals detailing Scannon’s activities with the exploring party. Dr. “Frenchy” Chuanard added an interesting anecdote to Mr. Meek’s paper, as he detailed an exchange of correspondence he had with Mr. Stanley Meltzoff, the artist of the painting showing Scannon in the bow of one of the dugout canoes approaching the landing at St. Louis in September 1806. The painting was done for the Humble Oil Company’s 1965 calendar. Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lange’s framed copy of the Meltzoff painting was on display.

Members have been advised of two up-coming activities. John Stoeffel, Chairman of the Foundation’s Outdoor Activities Committee, has announced for Saturday, May 17th, a field trip picnic at Saddle Mountain State Park, and a six mile hike from the park to the summit of 3283’ Saddle Mountain. The Expedition’s jour-

(Continued Page 10)
Oregon (Cont'd. from P. 9)

nals document Saddle Mountain as being "... 10 miles distant (south from Fort Clatsop) has ... snow on its top which is rugged and uneavlin ...". Hunting parties sent out from their winter establishment very likely frequented the area on the headwaters of the streams on the north slopes of the mountain. Also announced is the second quarterly meeting of the Oregon organization which will be held on Wednesday, June 4th. The theme topic for this meeting will be "Montana Night - Lewis and Clark in Today's Montana". Mr. Larry Gill, of Spokane, Washington, will present the principal paper. A former resident of Great Falls, Montana, and a dedicated student of the Expedition, his subject will be: "The Great Portage - Overland Journey of the Expedition Around the Great Falls of the Missouri". Other papers will allude to: "The Gates of the Mountains", by Irving W. Anderson; "The Three Forks of the Missouri", by Daniel F. Burroughs; "The Expedition's Meeting with the Shoshone Indians - Lemhi Pass - Lost Trail Pass - and Traveler's Rest", by Dr. "Frenchy" Chuinard; and "Captain Lewis's Side-exploration on the Marias River - Camp Disappointment - and the Two Medicine River Fight Site", by Robert E. Lange.

Several members of the Oregon organization attended the March 1st meeting of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee at Longview, Washington. See story on page 4.

**Captain Clark's Cartography - Cape Disappointment**

*Mouth of the Columbia River - Washington State*

See story Page 1 and 5.

**Oregon Highway Division Develops New Design for Lewis and Clark Markers**

![New Design for Lewis and Clark Markers](image)

This handsome new Lewis and Clark historic marker has been erected at Lewis and Clark State Park by the Parks and Recreation Branch of the Oregon State Highway Division. The state park is located just east of Troutdale and about fifteen miles east of Portland on Highway I-80N. The marker is located at a site in the park overlooking the Sandy (the Expedition's "Quicksand") River. Dr. E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, M.D., Chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, was the speaker at the dedication ceremonies. The Oregon committee functions in an advisory capacity with the Historical Programs Coordinator, Mr. Paul B. Hartwig, of the State Parks and Recreation Branch of the Oregon State Highway Division, regarding the historical legends for these markers. Mr. Hartwig is a member of the committee. Plans for several similar markers, with native stone bases and with legends routed into heavy wood panels, are also underway for other locations relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in Oregon. Photograph courtesy Oregon State Hwy. Div.

**Salt Cairn Legislation Re-introduced**

Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon has again introduced legislation in the present session of Congress to make the Salt Cairn at Seaside, Oregon a part of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial; S. 5828. Congressman Les AuCoin of Oregon has introduced companion legislation in the House: HB 3619.

Everyone interested in supporting these bills should write to Senator Hatfield and Congressman AuCoin and to the Governors and Congressional delegations of the Trail states, and to members of the Senate and House Interior Affairs Committees.

**Reminder:**

Have you ordered your Iowa Lewis & Clark Historical Association's Sergeant Floyd Medallion? Ordering information will be found on page 12, Vol. 1, No. 1, of "WPO".

Beaverhead Rock

In our previous issue we detailed our Montana Director, E.E. “Boo” MacGilvra’s activities involved with the saving of Beaverhead Rock, a Lewis and Clark landmark in southwestern Montana.

The geologic formation resembles a swimming beaver, and the Indian’s name for the landmark was from this connotation.

It has been suggested that when an appropriate marker is put in place at the site, that it be so inscribed:

BEAVERHEAD ROCK
A LANDMARK ALONG THE
ROUTE OF LEWIS & CLARK
IDENTIFIED BY
SACAJAWEA
SAVED FOR HISTORY BY
E.E. “BOO” MACGILVRA

THE FOUNDATION NEEDS THE CONTINUED INTEREST AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEWIS AND CLARK ENTHUSIASTS ON A NATION-WIDE BASIS. WE HOPE, IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A MEMBER, THAT YOU WILL CONSIDER LENDING YOUR SUPPORT TO THE FOUNDATION. IF YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, A PROSPECTUS DESCRIBING THE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH A MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, WILL BE FORWARDED PROMPTLY. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THE SECRETARY AT THE ADDRESS SHOWN BELOW.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Mail to: Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.
Mr. Irving W. Anderson, Secretary
1097 Chandler Road
Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034

Enclosed is my remittance (check or money order) for annual membership in the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. as checked:

☐ Student 5.00 3.50
☐ General 10.00 6.75 3.50
☐ Sustaining 25.00 16.50 8.25
☐ Supporting 50.00 33.50 16.50
☐ Contributing 100.00 65.00 35.00

To simplify accounting procedures all memberships are due for renewal January 1st. Members joining Jan. thru Apr. pay full annual fee, see column (1). Members joining May thru Aug. pay about 2/3rd annual fee, see column (2). Members joining Sept. thru Dec. pay about 1/3rd annual fee, see column (3). If student, please indicate school _______ and grade level _______.

Name: ____________________________ (Please Print)

Street: ____________________________

City and State: ____________________________ Zip: ____________

Directors Caylor
On Sabbatical In Washington, D.C.

John A. Caylor, our Foundation’s Director from Idaho, is on sabbatical from his professor of History post at Boise State University. John will be in Washington, D.C., until June. He writes about a recent meeting with author, historian, and scholar, Paul R. Cutright in Philadelphia, and a visit with Paul to the American Philosophical Society to see the original journals of the Expedition (Lewis, Clark, and Ordway), followed by a tour of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the opportunity to inspect Meriwether Lewis’s herbarium. John also reports a catastrophic reference in the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, that erroneously states that Pompey’s Pillar, on the Yellowstone River, in Montana, is named after a mysterious Black cook named Pompey, who was a member of the exploring party! John has things in motion to correct this historical inaccuracy, since the geologic landmark received its nomenclature from Captain William Clark, to commemorate little Baptiste (Pomp) Charbonneau, who was traveling with his mother (Sacajawea) and Clark’s party on the return journey.
Letters to "... We Proceeded On ..."

(Addressed to the Editor)

Congratulations on the publication of "... We Proceeded On ...". The issue is outstanding! I would guess that you will be hard pressed to follow this precedent, but have confidence that anyone as dedicated will somehow manage.

Please extend my greetings and appreciation to all of our friends of Lewis and Clark in the great state of Oregon.

Sincerely,

(Signed) John F. Greenslit*
Lansing, Michigan

(Addressed to the Editor)

I have been so busy the last week or ten days that I have overlooked sending my congratulations to you and Frenchy on the publication for the Heritage Foundation.

I cannot praise you too highly or over express my appreciation as a member of the Foundation.

If you have not already received it, the Montana Historical Society will become a sustaining member of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, and a check for $100.00 will be over shortly.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Wilbur P. Werner*
Cut Bank, Montana

*Mr. Greenslit served as the President of the Foundation.

*Mr. Werner is presently serving as Vice President of the Foundation.

(Addressed to Secretary Anderson)

This is great! Happy to see the promotion folder and perforated membership application.

Also very pleased with the new publication. This, too, should be a big help in our efforts. I was very disappointed that Mrs. Ainsworth and I couldn’t attend the Seaside (Oregon) meeting. Hope we’ll be able to make it to the assembly this year.

Here’s my check.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) David G. Ainsworth
Salmon, Idaho

(Addressed to the Editor)

Just a note to extend my heartiest congratulations on the first number of "... We Proceeded On ...". You and Frenchy have done yourself proud. I hope you can maintain the pace, though it will be difficult, because of Don Jackson’s article, to produce a future number of such excellence.

This bulletin, more than anything the Foundation has done so far, should swell the number of members in the organization ...

Warm regards,

(Signed) Paul R. Cutright
Jenkintown, Pa.

(Addressed to Director Tweney)

"... We Proceeded on ..." is a great publication! Pleased to see Ed Quigley sketches on the Mast Head. The article on Jefferson is a true contribution to providing, in depth, the perspective that the true historian needs to accurately understand how things got to be the way that they were. If your publication can keep that level, you’ve got it made!

Enclosed is my membership Supporting fee for May-Dec. in amount of $33.50.

If you would care to send me about six more of "We Proceeded", along with applications and envelopes, I’ll write personal letters to people I think should be interested in memberships, to go with them.

Best regards,

(Signed) Bill Sherman
Portland, Oregon

(Addressed to Dr. Chuinard and to the Editor)

The copy of "... We Proceeded On ..." arrived at our home and we enjoyed it very much. From the masthead sketch by Quigley to the picture of the Salt Cairn on page 12 — it is well done!

We are sending a check for membership to Mr. Anderson ...

Congratulations to both the editor and the business manager!

Sincerely,

(Signed) Viola & Ray Forrest
Walla Walla, Washington

---

"... WE PROCEEDED ON ..."
a publication of the LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
Robert E. Lange, Editor
5054 SW 26th Place
Portland, Oregon 97201

To: