THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
Incorporated 1989 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption Certificate No. 501(C)(3)—Identification No. 51-0167715

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Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

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 planned-oriented programs, and supports activities which enhance the enjoyment and understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. The scope of the activities of the Foundation is broad and diverse, and includes involvement in pursuits which, in the judgment of the directors, are of historical worth or contemporary social value, and commensurate with the heritage of Lewis and Clark. The activities of the National Foundation are intended to complement and supplement those of state and local Lewis and Clark interest groups. The Foundation may appropriately recognize and honor individual or groups for outstanding achievement in the broad field of Lewis and Clark historical research, writing, or activities 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. Annual meetings of the Foundation are 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.

We Proceeded On

We Proceeded On is the official publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. The publication's name is derived from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the famous expedition.

E.G. CHUINARD, M.D., FOUNDER

ISSN 0275-6706

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MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION
Membership in the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. is open to the general public. Information and an application are available by sending a request to: Membership Secretary; Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.; P.O. Box 3434; Great Falls, MT 59403.

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

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES*

 Regular   $ 30.00
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 International   40.00
 Heritage Club   50.00
 Regular-3 Yr.   80.00
 Explorer Club 100.00
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FEBRUARY 1996

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President's Message

by Robert E. Gatten, Jr.

I want to take this opportunity to share a few of my thoughts about the importance of the local chapters of the foundation. As of this writing (in mid-December), the foundation has 11 chapters (California, Camp Fortunate, Discovery Corps, Greater Metro-St. Louis, Headwaters, Home Front, Idaho, Minnesota, Oregon, Portage Route, and Travelers Rest). In addition, chapters are in the process of formation in Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

There are three main areas in which I think local chapters have an impact in improving the public understanding of the heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Space and my limited knowledge will not permit me to discuss the many positive achievements and contributions of each chapter; what follows is meant only as an illustration of what our chapters are doing.

Local Involvement with Lewis and Clark

First, local chapters help to keep the history of the expedition alive in the collective consciousness of people in a localized area. This can be accomplished in many ways: by chapter meetings (including field trips), by distribution of chapter newsletters, and by chapter projects to identify, preserve, and interpret Lewis and Clark sites. The Idaho chapter, under the leadership of Steve Lee, has been especially active; their chapter newsletter keeps members up-to-date on many items of Lewis and Clark importance, and they have meetings or field trips each month.

The biggest success (in my opinion) that has been achieved recently by a local chapter, in cooperation with lots of people in the local area, is that of the Portage Route Chapter in Great Falls, under the current leadership of Marcia Staigmiller, in stimulating the local enthusiasm and funding for the new Interpretive Center in Great Falls. This center, to be completed in about two years, will be a very major site along the trail for educating the public about the expedition. The dream that led to the promotion of the center began many years ago and has been kept on course that is where a lot of the action is taking place.

The coming interpretive center and the Ambrose book are the hottest Lewis and Clark topics we have going as we phase out 1995 and head into 1996.

However, other good things are also happening on and off the trail. Bob Gatten's column (above) details what is happening with the old and new chapters along the trail. If the new ones have newsletters I hope they send them to me so we can all share what is happening.

A new occasional feature starting in this issue is an update from Fort Clatsop National Memorial. Foundation board member Cynthia Orlando, the superintendent at Fort Clatsop, will be keeping us posted on what is happening at that very active outpost of civilization at the edge of the known world.

And, although we are a little late in reporting it, the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center in Stevenson, Washington, opened with a bang in May. Stevenson is the site of our 1997 annual meeting and the interpretive center will be the centerpiece of the meeting. An editorial in the Portland Oregonian newspaper noted that, "...this exciting new facility exists because of the kind of determination, adaptability and bootstrap effort that early dwellers needed to survive in the rugged natural setting."

From the Editor's Desk

By the time you read this column, author Steven Ambrose's new book on Meriwether Lewis will be hot off the press. I am writing this in mid-December and "Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson and the Opening of the West" is scheduled to go on the press December 29th. A book signing of the first 100 books is scheduled in Great Falls, Montana, in early January. These are the books that were sold at the Lewis and Clark Festival in Great Falls in June. Dr. Ambrose donated the proceeds to the fund raising drive for the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center to be built in Great Falls.

If I seem to write a lot about Great Falls, it is because that is where a lot of the action is taking place. The coming interpretive center and the Ambrose book are the hottest Lewis and Clark topics we have going as we phase out 1995 and head into 1996.

However, other good things are also happening on and off the trail. Bob Gatten's column (above) details what is happening with the old and new chapters along the trail. If the new ones have newsletters I hope they send them to me so we can all share what is happening.

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ON THE COVER—Spirit Mound near Vermillion, South Dakota, will be one of the post meeting tours at the Annual Meeting in Sioux City, Iowa, August 4-7.
by Robert R. Hunt

"Up with my Tent, here will I lie to night. But where to morrow?" 1

foxes had holes, birds had nests, but Lewis and Clark had no tents. Deep in the unexplored wilderness of North America at a critical stage in their historic voyage of discovery, the two captains with their 31 companions found themselves completely destitute of shelter. By July 1805, near the Great Falls of Montana, the customary tenting which was part of their original equipage was gone; it had either become useless, or for other unknown reasons, simply was missing. Thus, only three months outbound from comfortable winter quarters at Fort Mandan—more than a year beyond the departure from St. Louis—the explorers would have to face the hardships of the Rocky Mountains without overhead protection. Until then they had had only a brief taste of the harsh climate, weather and terrain which awaited them—lightning, wind, sand, mud, cactus, hail, snow, rain, rain and more rain. On July 7, 1805, while preparing to proceed up country from the falls, Meriwether Lewis brooded over his situation:

"we have no tents...we have not more skins than are sufficient to cover our baggage...many of the men are engaged in dressing leather to cloathe themselves their leather cloathes soon became rotten as they are much exposed to the water and frequently wet." 2

With no tents in this area at this season, Lewis must have felt like the helmsman of a sinking ship, caught at sea with no life boats. One who follows his traces is driven to wonder how such a critical item as shelter could then be missing from the equipage. For background on Lewis's predicament and subsequent sheltering of the expedition, one must turn to his original plans for the initial outfitting of the Corps of Discovery:

Tent Requirements

While in Philadelphia in the summer of 1803, Lewis clearly had foreseen the rigors of weather which would be encountered on a planned two year "campaign." He carefully provided, as any military commander would, for appropriate protection for his soldiers. His initial list of requirements included specific details for shelter. Donald Jackson's compilation of the pertinent records reflect these preparations:

**ITEM 53**

(excerpted)

Lewis's List of Requirements

[30 June 1803]

CAMP EQUIPAGE

"40 yds...[oil Linnen] to form two half faced Tents or Shelters contrived in such manner their parts may be taken to pieces & again connected at pleasure in order to answer the several purposes of Tents, covering the Boat or Canoe, or if necessary to be used as sails. The pieces when unconnected will be 5 feet in width and rather more than 14 feet in length."

By these dimensions each of the two pieces of such a tent would consist of 70 square feet, or a total of 140 square feet for the two pieces, i.e. 15.55 square yards. Thus two oil-cloth tents, each 14 feet long, would be produced out of the above 40 yard requirement with 10 yards left over. Considering that standard military tents for private soldiers of the Revolutionary era were less than half as long as the above specifications and could hold up to five men each, Lewis's two outsized tents would have provided ample protection and baggage cover for the originally planned party of 15 men. However, cost records of Lewis's actual purchases reflect that considerable additional yardage beyond the initial 40 yard requirement was procured. Much greater flexibility and tent capacity was thereby provided than would have been possible with only two of the above described tents. Could Lewis, even at this early date, have been anticipating a tent need for additional soldiers to be later added to his complement? Absent any record of further shelter acquisition later in the journey, either at St. Louis or elsewhere, it is intriguing to note that the purchases
This recap indicates that eight tents were made out of the 107 yards of "brown linen." Clearly, all eight of those tents could not have been of the dimensions Lewis described for the two "outsized" tents as reported in Item 53 above. This would have required more than 120 yards (i.e., 8 x 15.5 sq. yds.). An additional summary itemization in Jackson indicates the addition of a "common tent" beyond the purchases through Wevill, and also shows 20 yards of brown linen beyond the 107 yards used for fashioning the eight tents. On an assumption that Lewis would not have abandoned his initial idea of having two "outsize" half-faced tents (for baggage cover, sails, etc.) in addition to personnel tents for the enlisted men, the purchase records itemized above can be reconciled, "figuratively" at least, with an estimated final product as follows (see below):

By these calculations Lewis would have had two large tent-like coverings for the boat and baggage (alternatively usable as sails but ordinarily not for personnel use, unless on board the keel boat) plus 6 tents for the enlisted men, ultimately allowing two tents (each

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**ITEM 55**

1803, June 15
To 107 yrs of 7/8 brown Linen @ 1/6 21.40
To 46-1/2 yrs of 7/8 (Russia) Flanders Sheet @ 2/5 14.49
To 10 yrs of 7/8 Country Linen 5'/- 4.00
To making the brown Linen into 8 tents, with Eyelet-holes, laps, 
& C Thread & C 16.00
To making the (Russia) Sheet into 45 Bags, Thread & Cord @ 1/6 9.00
To 2 Gross of Hooks & Eyes @ 5/9 1.00
To Oiling all the Linen & Sheet—150 square yards @ 2/6 52.00
To numbering all the Bags and Tents 1.50
119.39

made in Philadelphia could have sufficiently sheltered the Corps even after the number of soldiers had been doubled at Camp Dubois. The tabulation of costs as billed by "Richd. Wevill," the Philadelphia upholsterer doing the work (excerpted from Jackson's itemizations), together with calculations made above indicate this possibility:

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**ITEM**

A. 2 "half-faced" tents meeting Lewis's specs as in Jackson, Item 53 above, i.e. 15.5 sq. yds. per each 2-piece tent 31
B. 6 tents per dimensions customary for private soldiers of the era (i.e. 2 pieces 6.5' x 6.5' ea., per tent) to accommodate as many as 5 soldiers each, 9.4 sq. yds. per tent 56
C. "Remainder" of "Brown Linen" per Jackson, Item 57 above 20
Total square yardage of "Brown Linen" per Jackson, Item 55 above 107
of the voyage, from wind, rain, hail and snow while in transit across the continent.

Travel Time
As matters turned out, Lewis would be "on the move" more than two-thirds of the total time of the expedition. His permanent party would be in travel status almost as long. The table below summarizes the number of nights in which the corps (i.e. the contingent moving with Lewis) had no real roof overhead—no established weather-proof shelter.

### Boats As Shelter
One might argue from the table below that the Ohio/Mississippi river leg of the voyage, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, should be excluded from the "roofless" nights—this on grounds that the keel boat was in effect a house boat. The officers, when on board, doubtless occupied the cabin; the oil-canvas tent-covers stretched over the deck could shield the 12 or more other passengers when necessary. Lewis's journal entry of September 9, 1803 while the boat was near Bellaire, Ohio indicates his regular use of boat facilities for shelter—"the rain came down in such torrents...when I wrung out my saturated clothes, put on a dry shirt turned into my birth" [italics added]. The boat probably served as regular quarters for the officers only (and generally as command post) at Camp Dubois and up the Missouri to the Mandan villages. Lewis noted on May 20, 1804 "at an early hour I returned to rest on the boat," and September 17, 1804, "Having for many days past confined myself to the boat, I determined to devote the day to amuse myself on shore..."

Beyond Fort Mandan, during later stages of the voyage, whenever travel was by water, the perogues offered special, emergency cover when necessary. Thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corps Status</th>
<th>Date*</th>
<th>Stationary Quarters</th>
<th>Temporary &quot;in transit&quot; Shelter (if any)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis left Pittsburgh by boat</td>
<td>8/31/1803</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party moved into huts</td>
<td>12/50/1803</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constructed at Camp Dubois</td>
<td>5/9/1804</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party embarked from Dubois</td>
<td>11/21/1804</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party moved into huts</td>
<td>4/6/1805</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>constructed at Fort Mandan</td>
<td>12/24/1805</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party embarked from Ft. Mandan</td>
<td>3/25/1806</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party arrived at St. Louis</td>
<td>9/23/1806</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total &quot;shelter nights&quot;</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Dates have been arbitrarily selected from varying dates given in the journals.

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**June 12, 1805** Clark: "The interpreters wife very sick so much so that I move her into the back part of our Covered part of the Perogue..."

**July 25, 1806** Sgt. Ordway's Journal: "rained very hard and we having no shelter Some of the men and myself turned over a canoe & lay under it."

**August 6, 1806** Lewis: "in a violent storm "our situation was opened and exposed...!"
got wet to the skin and having no shelter on land I betook myself to the orning of the perogue...formed of Elkskin, here I obtained a few hours of broken rest..."

August 11, 1806 Lewis: (suffering a high fever from his accidental gun shot wound) "as it was painfull to me to be removed I slept on board the perogue.

Tent Routine
During the river passage from Camp Dubois to the Mandan villages, though the officers may generally have been lodged on the boat, the enlisted men camped on shore. They seem to have had militarily acceptable shelter—using the tents described above which were part of the original equipment. Organized in three separate messes, each under the charge of a sergeant, they observed a daily "order of encampment": "Tents Fires and Duty." By detachment orders of May 26, 1804, the sergeants were relieved of these duties and were to see that their men performed "an equal proportion" of such tasks. A further order of July 8, 1804 named a private in each mess as "Superintendent of Provision" and relieved these men also from pitching tents. When movement delays of several days occurred, camp sites and routines were more formal—occasions such as

June 27, 1804 pause at confluence at the mouth of the Kansas River

July 30, 1804 meetings with the "Otteaus" near Council Bluff, Iowa

September 25, 1804 meetings with the Teton Sioux near the mouth of the Teton River

October 29, 1804 meetings with the Mandans

At these times the Officers' tent and an "orning" (awning) would be erected, a flag planted in front, a parade held or an inspection conducted. The headquarters tent was the focal point of the camp. The oil-cloth canvases used as sails or baggage coverings served as "orning" to provide shade for ceremonial meetings and council talks with native chieftains.

The two captains throughout the expedition variously referred to "our tent," "my tent," and "our Lodge." Rather than relating to a single piece of equipment, these references clearly indicate different shelters at different times. Three possibilities: (1) the "common tent" reported in Lewis's acquisitions in Philadelphia, probably "our tent" used when the officers camped on shore during the voyage from St. Louis to the Mandan villages, (2) the "leather Lodge" carried from Fort Mandan westward (of which more later herein), and (3) lodges or "tents" erected for the captains by their native hosts, for example when with the Shoshone and the Nez Perce.

The "Lodge"
The "Leather Lodge," which had a dramatic separate history of its own, first comes on stage on April 7, 1805—the day after the Corps left Fort Mandan westbound. Lewis recorded that

"Capt. Clark myself the two Interpreters and the woman and child sleep in a tent of dressed skins. this tent is in the Indian stile, formed of a number of dressed Buffalo skins sewed together with sinues [sinews]...to erect this tent, a parcel of ten or twelve poles are provided, fore or five of which are attached together at one end, they are then elevated and their lower extremities are spread in a circular manner to a width proportionate to the demension of the lodge, in the same position other poles are leant against those, and the leather is then thrown over them forming a conic figure."

Editor Gary Moulton notes that this "tent" was "obviously a plains Indian tipi." It appears to have been acquired from Charbonneau at Fort Mandan; Clark referred to it in his record of August 17, 1806 (when Charbonneau was paid for his services, at the conclusion of the journey at Fort Mandan) stating...
that the settlement payment of "$500 S 33-1/2 cents" included the price of the "Lodge purchased of him for public service."

The lodge had a charmed life, surviving accidental destruction at least three times. On May 17, 1805 Lewis related that "we were roused late at night by the Sergt of the guard" when a large tree caught fire immediately over the lodge; "we had the loge removed, and a few minutes after, a large proportion of the top of the tree fell on the place the lodge had stood; had we been a few minutes later we should have been crushed to atoms." The burning coals from the fire flew all about the camp, harassing the awakened men nearby and inflictiong "considerable injury" to the lodge. Eleven days later, on the 28th, it was again threatened. In the deep of night a stray buffalo charged maddeningly straight toward the lodge—diverted from crashing into it just in the nick of time by Lewis's dog Seaman.

Thus baptized by fire east of the Continental Divide, the lodge went through total water immersion west of the Bitterroots. On October 14, 1805 one of the new canoes, carrying the lodge downstream from "Canoe Camp," filled and sank in the Snake River. A number of articles floated out. Clark reported, "Such as the mens bedding Clothes and Skins the Lodge etc. etc." Most of the articles, including the lodge, were "Caught by 2 of the Canoes." But weather and hard use during the ensuing weeks would damage the lodge more than the hazards of fire, stampede and immersion. By November 28th, in the aftermath of wind and hard rain, Clark recorded

"...we are all wet bedding and Stores, haveing nothing to keep our Selves or Stores dry, our Lodge nearly worn out, and the pieces of Sales & tents so full of holes & rotten that they will not keep any thing dry...added to this the robes of our Selves and men are all rotten from being Continually wet and we Cannot procure others, or blankets in their places."

Despite the sad state of their shelter the captains tried to get further use out of the lodge. At the mouth of the Columbia, Dec. 13th while preparing to construct Fort Clatsop in the incessant rain, Clark described the Lodge as "So rotten that the Smallest thing tares it into holes and it is now Scarcely Sufficient to keep the rain off a Spot Sufficiently large for our bead [bed]!" Nevertheless, once settled in timbered quarters at Clatsop, Lewis would cling to a hope for further use of this seemingly worthless shred—"dryed out lodge" he wrote, "and had it put
away under shelter." On the homeward journey however, by May 15, 1806, he had given up such hope. As the party paused with the Nez Perce, waiting for the mountain passes to open, the captains "had a bower constructed...under which we set by day and sleep under the part of an old sail now our only tent as the leather lodge has become rotten and unfit for use." To the reader, it had seemed unfit long, long ago; shall it be said that the lodge just faded away? or was it stretched even further, following the Indian practice of recycling old used-up tipi leather into mocassins and other clothing?

"No Tents"

The tale of the captains' tent is a paradigm for the broader story of the travel shelters of the expedition. It is a story evoking profound pity on the one hand for the travelers (including a teen age girl and baby), nakedly exposed to the most miserable weather, and on the other, awe in how they managed to survive through it. Yet there remains an air of mystery as to why the corps was caught short on shelter from the Great Falls onward, at the worst times of the nomadic stages. Here is a sampling of the misery endured:

Why did this condition exist? Though the "Lodge" continued to be carted along in the baggage, the enlisted men's "tents" are mentioned hardly at all in the post-Mandan journals. As noted above, these tents were either unusable by June 1805 or had been deliberately abandoned. Surely they could have been sufficiently replaced, by skins from the thousands of buffalo and elk encountered in the prairies, to provide ongoing shelter and a reserve for personal cover. More likely, however, a calculated risk may have been taken—that nature itself would provide for their needs as they went along. This indeed proved to be the case, though with harrowing results.

Very evidently cargo weight was a major factor. In early June when the first complaints of "no tents" occur, the party was stalled at the junction of the Marias and the Missouri reconnoitering for the correct route. Then and there the captains started to get rid of weight. "We determined to deposit at this place" Lewis wrote on June 9th, "the large red perogue all the heavy baggage which we could possibly do without...with a view to lighten our vessels..." He gives an inventory of "articles to be deposited" but there is no reference therein to burying any tents. A week later, June 16th, at the lower portage site of the Great Falls, the party again threw out ballast—"we determined to leave the white perogue at this place...and also to make a further deposit of our stores." Again an inventory is made, but again no mention of tents. (At least two other inventories of goods and provisions are available in the journals: One, a list of "necessary stores," found in a journal sent back from Ft. Mandan; also Clark's list prepared March 16, 1806 on "the State of our Stock of Merchandise...a scant dependence indeed..." None of these listings bear any clue as to specifically what happened to the soldiers' tents.)

**Tent Weight**

The glimpse of Lewis on June 3, 1805 preparing for a soggy tramp up the Marias River offers an idea of what goes through one's mind while contemplating living out of a backpack on any prolonged foot journey, whatever weather might occur. Lewis wrote:

"I had now my sack and blanket happenst [i.e. an indian knapsack] in readiness to swing on my back, which is the first time in my life that I had ever prepared a burthen of this kind, and I am fully convinced that it will not be the last..."

The reader does not know what was in this "burthen," but assuredly there was no tent. And with good reason—a tent of the sort described earlier above would be bulky and heavy—something no hiker would want stuffed in his pack. Tents such as those which the party had transported up the Missouri would weigh at least eleven pounds when dry. We may speculate that Lewis and crew considered this paraphernalia (if then available in the equipage) as part

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>JOURNAL NOTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 4, 1805</td>
<td>Marias River (small scouting detachment)</td>
<td>Lewis: &quot;it rained this evening and wet us to the skin; the air was extremely cool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 6, 1805</td>
<td>Marias River (small scouting detachment)</td>
<td>Lewis: &quot;it continues to rain and we have no shelter.&quot; Lewis: &quot;we left our watery beads at an early hour&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 7, 1805</td>
<td>Marias River (small scouting detachment)</td>
<td>Lewis: &quot;we have no tents&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 7, 1805</td>
<td>Main party at Great Falls portage site</td>
<td>Clark: &quot;a most dreadful night rain and wet without any Covering&quot;...&quot;Certainly one of the worst days that ever was!&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 17, 1805</td>
<td>Main party near mouth of the Columbia</td>
<td>Clark: &quot;The rain of last night wet us all&quot; [NB: having no tent, &amp; no covering but a buffaloe skin]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17, 1806</td>
<td>Clark's advance party on the Yellowstone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of “all the heavy baggage which we could possibly do without.” From the Marias onward, for personal shelter it was thus largely every man for himself.

The Hard Cold Ground

Neither the captains nor their men were unacquainted with the bare ground. Not infrequently, members of the party had been unexpectedly stranded away from their peers, without cover of any kind. A few samples:

June 2, 1804—Drouillard and Shields “had been absent 7 days Swam many creeks, much worsened”

June 23, 1804—Clark unable to join the boat in a wind storm, camped alone overnight. “Peeled some bark to lay on.”

August 25, 1804—Visiting the “mountain of evil Spirits,” both Lewis and Clark with 9 others were caught in a rain storm too far away from camp: “Concluded to stay all night...on a Buffalo roabe we Slept very well...” (how many on one robe!?)

Dec. 10, 1804—Lewis, out hunting for buffalo, spent “a Cold Disagreeable night...in the Snow with one Small Blankett...”

That the enlisted men regularly stretched out on the ground without overhead shelter is seen in the “uproar” caused by the stampeding buffalo, noted above, when the officers had to move their lodge. The “large Bull” ran “full speed directly towards the fires, and was within 18 inches of the heads of some of the men who lay sleeping...” in ranges before the fires. Again, on November 15, 1805, while complaining of eleven days of continuous rain, Clark reported that Indians nearby during a previous night had stolen the guns of Shannon and Willard “from under their heads”—a feat not probable had the men been under overhead cover.

Blankets

Blankets, whether of wool or of leather skins, became the sole means of protection. Blankets were measured by a system of “points,” prevalent among traders of the era. The captains refer twice to “2-1/2 point blankets”: among the Shoshone, for example, Lewis notes their robes were “generally about the size of 2-1/2 point blanket.” And at the mouth of the Columbia, Clark observed of the natives on November 21, 1806 that many of them had 2-1/2 point blankets. Such blankets would be “5 feet 4 inches by 4 feet 3 inches and weight 3-1/8 pounds.” By the itemizations in Jackson, the blankets used by the Corps were 3 point, thus heavier; but even these were hardly adequate. On August 2, 1805, despite intense daytime heat, Lewis said the nights were “so could that two blankets are not more than sufficient covering.” Moreover, substitute leather blankets had to be replaced often because of rot. On November 7, 1805 Clark bought two beaver skins to make a robe “as the robe I have is rotten and good for nothing.” Elk and buffalo skins were the principal sources for blankets and clothing, but often were soaking wet and easily infested with vermin. With no other choices available, the adage that “home is where your bed is” became “home is your blanket.”

Alternative Shelter

It was catch-as-catch-can each night to find a place to stretch out and wrap up, always conscious of the possibility of rain, hail and snow. The range of such shelter possibilities included:

June 14, 1805—“a few sattering cottonwood trees”

June 29, 1805—“A deep rivene where there were some shelving rocks.”

November 10, 1805—“the logs on which we lie is all on flote every high tide...we are all wet”

November 11, 1805—“in the Crevices of the rocks & hill Sides”

November 15, 1805—“Huts made of boards...found” at an abandoned native village

Both on the approach to the mouth of the Columbia in November and December 1805 and after departing from Clatsop in March 1806, the party frequently camped in or near old villages, abandoned or vacated by natives. But these quarters were barely acceptable because of mice, vermin and fleas. Accommodations did improve at Camp Chapunnish with the Nez Perce though only after frustrating experience with a “grass” tent which Clark expected “to turn the rain completely.” He learned, however, after an all night rain May 16th, that “the water passed through flimzy covering and wet our bed most perfectly...we lay in the water all the latter part of the night,” and their chronometer got soaked! A few days later, May 21st, after more soaking, the Captains “had a lodge constructed of willow poles and grass in the form of the orning of a waggon closed at one end.” On a happier note, Lewis reported that this new lodge was “perfectly secure against the rain sun and wind” and afforded “much the most comfortable shelter we have had since we left Fort Clatsop.”

Homebound

After the four week sojourn with the Nez Perce, the moving caravan seems to have had fewer shelter difficulties. There were occasions indeed when cottonwood clumps,
rock crevices, and abandoned "stick lodges" became overnight refuges in bad weather. Returning again to the plains, the men were able, as Lewis reported on July 11th, to bring in "as many buffalo hides as we wanted to canoe cover, shelter & gear." Either such new provisions were sufficient for their needs or the men were so inured to hardships, or so enthralled with the down-river run toward home that very few references to shelter occur in the record. But on the final leg of the journey, on encountering James Aird (a trader heading up river on September 3, 1806) Aird relished the opportunity to enjoy real shelter in a violent storm—"I set up late" he wrote, "and partook of the tent of Mr. Aires which was dry" [italics added]. And on September 20th the party met "2 Scotch gentlemen" near the village of Charriton on the Missouri. The captains then had a final chance en route to remember what camp comfort could really be: "as it was like to rain," Clark wrote, "we accepted a bed in one of their tents." The enlisted men also could enjoy real beds for a change. "Several of them had accepted of the invitation of the Citizens and visited their families," the journals state on the 21st; and, on the 22nd the party was "all sheltered in the homes of those hospitable people." From then on, they could think, there would be no more holes to crawl in, nor crevices to creep under, nor flea blankets to wrap up in. They could dream, as they went their separate ways, of snug cabin homes with warm firesides in winter, and cool porch breezes in summer—no lingering thoughts of tents (except perhaps, those known as "mosquito-biers") on hot summer nights back in the "U. States!"

—FOOTNOTES—

1Shakespeare, Richard III, v. iii
2Gary E. Moulton, ed., The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln and London, 1986) vol. 4, p. 365. All quotations from, or references to, journal entries in the ensuing text are from Moulton, Volumes 1-8, by date unless otherwise indicated, without further citations in these notes.
5The dimensions Lewis prescribed for such a tent (i.e. two halves each 5' x 14') would not be the most comfortable for personnel use. If the sides of such tent were to reach to the ground to shield off weather, the center pole (by Pythagorean calculations) could not be more than 4 feet high; this configuration would offer an entrance of only 6 feet in width at ground level—awkward enough to say the least.
7Supplementing Editor Moulton's notes, the author is indebted to Robert F. Morgan of Claymont, Montana, well-known history illustrator, for comment by letter 25 November 1994 on background for his paintings of expedition episodes, particularly that of the terminal camp of the portage site.
8Moulton, Vol. 4, p. 12 n 8.

Foundation member Robert R. Hunt is a frequent contributor to WPO. He is a member of the WPO editorial board.

Teachers Invited to Explore Idaho's Lolo Trail

The Bitterroot Mountains of Idaho and Montana nearly put an end to the Corps of Discovery, but the traits of character and leadership that saw the party through still provide lessons worth learning. Teachers, interpretive naturalists and other educators will have an opportunity to study and photograph the terrain and other natural features encountered by the expedition in the Bitterroots and explore not only the original trail but ways to incorporate expedition values into their teaching program.

According to course co-instructor Dr. James R. Fazio, the purpose of the 41/2 day program is to see first-hand what gave the expedition perhaps more challenges than any other part of their journey and to understand how they were able to overcome these problems. At the same time, professional photographer Gerry Snyder will provide instruction on how to improve color photography and incorporate it into photo essays and exhibits that help teach.

The course, scheduled for July 14-18, is offered through Antioch University's Heritage Institute and is available for either undergraduate or graduate credit. All meals and transportation by van from Moscow, Idaho are provided as part of the course. Participants are expected to be in good health and able to camp in unpredictable weather conditions in a remote area. For information, contact Heritage Institute, 2802 E. Madison, Suite 187, Seattle, WA 98112.

CAPTAIN CLARK—THE MAPMAKER

SELLING OUT—"Captain Clark—The Mapmaker," a bronze by Bob Scriver with a limited edition of 100, is now down to 9 (nine) in stock. Now is the time to buy this 13 inch high detailed and authentic bronze weighing 18 lbs. Mold will be scratched early in 1996. An IRS exemption certificate ($500.00) will accompany final delivery.

Price: $1400.00 plus $10.00 S&H or payment plan to suit.

Call or write Don Nell, Box 577, Bozeman, MT 59715, (406) 587-4806.
A few months ago, at the end of a poetry reading, one of my friends began to recite some lines she once had to learn as a schoolgirl: “Lewis and Clark said, ‘Come let’s embark—dah da da da on the Missouri.’” My ears picked up and I asked her to say those lines again. She tried, but could never get any farther than “Missouri.” A few days later I persisted. I called her office at the Canadian college where we both teach and got her to recite again while I copied what she could remember, word for word. It was hazy, she explained: she must have learned the poem forty years ago from a textbook at school in Quebec.

Minutes later I was in the library, pulling down Granger’s Index to Poetry, a standard reference work for finding poems that have been reprinted in textbooks and anthologies. From Granger’s Index, I moved across to the card catalog (for finding older books) and from there I hurried up two flights of stairs to a room that holds a special collection of poetry and folklore. Back in my office I spread out not one, but three poems—the full texts of all the poems listed under Lewis and Clark in Granger’s Index. The poem my colleague learned as a child is “Lewis and Clark” in Rosemary and Stephen Vincent Benét’s A Book of Americans (New York: Farrar and Rinehart, 1933). The others are “Sacagawea” by Edna Dean Proctor and “On the Discoveries of Captain Lewis” by Joel Barlow (1807).

These poems deserve a little commentary, and I will come to that in a moment. But first I would like to point out that there are many other Lewis and Clark poems besides these three. Some have been published in these pages: “An Ode to Lewis and
Clark" by James A. Crutchfield in vol. 15, no. 4 (1989) and "Shoshoni Woman: in honor of Sacagawea" by Janice Struble in vol. 21, no. 2 (1995). Others have been reviewed here: Robert Edson Lee, The Dialogues of Lewis and Clark: A Narrative Poem (Boulder: Colorado Associated University Press, 1979) and Christine Turpin Bramstedt, Ballad of Seaman: Dog of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Alton, Illinois: Stimark Publications, 1988). A very long work containing verse is the libretto to Riversong, with words by Tim Rarick and music by Tom Cooper. This music-drama (not quite an opera) was originally produced for the Renton Civic Theater in the state of Washington, and was staged again by the Idaho Repertory Theater in 1990, with a performance at the annual foundation meeting in Lewiston. Finally, there are the lyrics to two songs, which Nancy Cooper presented as an encore to her program of Jefferson's music at the annual meeting in Missoula in 1994. One is titled "Lewis and Clark Indian Guide" with words by F.S. Buxton and music by G.H. Buxton. The other is "Lewis and Clark Trail" with words and music by Robert Vaughn. Nancy Cooper has kindly sent me photocopies of the sheet music for both songs, copyrighted in 1905. (They make very entertaining encores but very bad poems.)

Altogether, I count eleven poems or works in verse by eleven different writers. Lewis or Clark or others from the Corps of Discovery may also appear in significant passages of other poems. For example, Robert Penn Warren has long passages spoken by the ghost of Meriwether Lewis in his narrative poem about Jefferson and the brutal murder of a slave by his nephews in Kentucky—Brother to Dragons (1953). 

Many writers have compared the explorers' journals to the most ambitious poems in the western tradition, the formal epics of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, and Wordsworth. Frank Bergon has pointed out many epic features in the introduction to his condensed edition of the Journals. And I have tried to answer Bergon and weigh the claims to "epic" achievements in Acts of Discovery. Briefly put, an epic is a grand, patterned, enduring account of how a hero has made all the difference in the history of a people. Does the Lewis and Clark story fit that pattern? Yes, it does; in fact, many of its incidents correspond in remarkable detail to incidents as old and as striking as Homer's. But does the written record, the explorers' journals, contain anything like poetry? The answer is yes and no. The daily entries are written in notoriously misspelled prose and contain hundreds of commonplace observations. Yet among them are passages of penetrating insight, in language that reveals deep intelligence as well as cool courage.

If the journals are this rich as they stand, it might seem best to let them speak for themselves, to distrust any poet who would try to rewrite history or beautify what is already grand and fine. This is an attitude often expressed by historians about poetry: to versify is to distort the record, to wrench facts to fit the artificial patterning of rhythm, rhyme, figurative language, and symmetries of plot.

But there are good reasons to be pressed on the other side, too. I can name three: (1) Insight. Poetry can bring out a particular passage or incident and make it shine in a new light, just as sensitive framing can bring out details of a picture, or a new production can bring out surprising depths in a classic play. (2) Tribute. A poem can point serious attention to worthy characters or deeds, like a commemorative statue in a public place. (3) Teaching. Good verses, even simple ones, can help lodge an important idea in the memory, and, by delighting with its play of language, invite a reader or hearer to look further, and seek more. Robert Lee's Dialogues is probably the best example of poetry that considers the journals in close detail. Arlen Large noted this effect when he reviewed the poem in these pages. Lines from the journals are presented in italics. Imaginary dialogues between Lewis and Clark are arranged in verse around those lines, and the reader is urged to measure incidents again, to rest his or her own imaginative re-creation of the scene and notice rhythmical breaks and stresses in the explorers' own language.

Most other Lewis and Clark poems seem to spring from an impulse to praise (or to snatch a little of the explorers' glory by embracing it in print). Sometimes the effort has very unhappy consequences. Joel Barlow wrote his poem for a particular occasion, a formal banquet in honor of Lewis and Clark in 1807. He apparently had high hopes of changing history by this means. He wrote to President Jefferson at the same time, with the serious suggestion that the Columbia should be renamed the Lewis River. Jefferson ignored this suggestion and John Quincy Adams hooted at it in a parody of the poem. Barlow's sublime praise thus turned awry. In reprinting Barlow's letter, Donald Jackson implied that, in effect, Barlow and Adams cancel each other out as political poets. Jackson notes that the texts of both poems are given in full in Richard Dillon's biography of Lewis. "Neither," he says, "deserves to be repeated." (I disagree with that judgment, but that's a subject for a separate full essay; both poems now require elaborate explication.)

FEBRUARY 1996
Edna Dean Proctor's poem is clearly a tribute to Sacagawea, whom she would like to place on a pedestal next to "the valiant Captains whose glory will never dim." There she should stand "in bronze as richly brown as the hue of her girlish cheek." This line makes the poem sound like a fitting inscription for a monumental statue. But it would be more impressive if Proctor had not written lots of poems about other notable persons. Her obituary notes that "Columbia's Banner" was probably her most famous work, "for at the 1892 celebration of the discovery of America it was included in the official national program and was recited in every public school in the United States." I have found other anthologized poems on the Seven Years' War, on heroes in general, on John Brown, on Columbus at the moment of death, on "Cid of the West" (Theodore Roosevelt), and the holy casks buried in the Kremlin. In her long life (1838-1923) she seems to have found inspiration scores of times in people already famous. Many of her poems repeat the obvious about their subjects or turn cliches into verse.

The poem on Sacagawea is, alas, no exception. Why is Sacagawea worth remembering? According to Proctor, it is because she guided the Corps of Discovery:

"Girl of but sixteen summers, the homing bird of the quest,"
"Free of the tongues of the mountains, deep on her heart imprist,"
"Sho-sho-ne Sa-ca-ga-ve-a led the way to the West!"

This is the sort of memorable history we would all do better to forget.

We should recognize, however, that Proctor lived in a time when many poets wrote patriotic verse on the heroes of America, and saw their works widely published and widely taught in schools. A leading anthologist of this period, Burton E. Stevenson (1872-1962), still has a number of reference works on the shelves of public libraries across the nation: The Home Book of Quotations, The Home Book of Verse, and The Home Book of Verse for Young Folks. Burton also made several anthologies of American poems in chronological order, solid hardbound books that present American history as a sequence of heroes in rhyme. They were evidently meant for public libraries and school classrooms. I have located his Great Americans as Seen by the Poets (1933), American History in Verse: For Boys and Girls (1932), My Country: Poems of History for Young Americans (1932), and, thickest of them all at 704 pages, Poems of American History (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1908). Selections from Proctor are in every one of these books, though "Sacagawea" appears only in this last-named Poems collection (pp. 340-41).

If Proctor wrote originally for adult readers, her influence reached into elementary schools as well. And thus we come round to the poem with which we began—the Benet verses on Lewis and Clark, which my friend had to learn in Quebec.

The book in which it was first published is a collection of little poems that this husband and wife wrote for their own children. It seems a miniature, home-spun version of Stevenson's heavy books, and it kids around with some American heroes as well as celebrating their great deeds. Here, for example, is the opening stanza of "Alexander Hamilton":

Jefferson said, "The many!"
Hamilton said, "The few!"
Like opposite sides of a penny
Were those exalted two.
If Jefferson said, "It's black, sir!"
Hamilton cried, "It's white!"

But, 'twixt the two, our Constitution started working right.

Stephen Vincent Benet, who wrote most of the poems, was a celebrated poet of American historical themes. He won the Pulitzer Prize twice—in 1929 for John Brown's Body and in 1944 (just after his death) for Western Star, the first volume of a projected epic of westward migration. Some of his lines are still part of our common vocabulary. "Bury my heart at Wounded Knee" is a line from American Names (1927), and the complete poem "Daniel Boone" (from our children's book), is now reprinted in Bartlett's Familiar Quotations:

When Daniel Boone goes by, at night,

The phantom deer arise
And all lost, wild America
Is burning in their eyes.

To appreciate the Benet's poem on Lewis and Clark a reader should see it in its original form, on a two-page spread, bordered by the illustrations of Charles Child: mountains, steep cliffs, waterfalls, men in buckskin, a canoe, a moose, and even Crusatte and his fiddle. So I present it here. For a commentary, I will only remark that this is no candidate for a Pulitzer Prize, but it does contain some notable forced rhymes including one that runs to three syllables.

I am sure that there must be other poems and passages in verse about Lewis and Clark, and I would like to compile a full list with the help of readers of this journal. If you know of any such works, however odd or obscure, please send me the information: author, title, city of publication, publisher, and date, and of course a complete and accurate text, a photocopy if possible. All contributions will be acknowledged and I will report a full (Lewis & Clark in Verse continued on page 30).
Lewis and Clark
1774-1809 - 770-1838

Lewis and Clark
Said, "Come on, let's embark
For a boating trip up the Missouri!
It's the President's wish
And we might catch some fish,
Though the river is muddy-as fury."

So they started away
On a breezy May day,
Full of courage and lore scientific,
And, before they came back,
They had blazed out a track
From St. Louis straight to the Pacific.

Now, if you want to go
From St. Louis (in Mo.)
To Portland (the Ore. not the Me. one),
You can fly there in planes
Or board limited trains
Or the family car, if there be one.

It may take you two weeks,
If your car's full of squeaks
And you stop for the sights and the strangers,
But it took them (don't laugh!)
Just one year and a half,
Full of buffalo, Indians and dangers.

They are prairie-dog soup
When they suffered from croup,
For the weather was often quite drizzly.
They learned "How do you do?"
In Shoshone and Sioux,
And how to be chased by a grizzly.

They crossed mountain and river
With never a quiver,
And the Rockies themselves weren't too big for them,
For they scrambled across
With their teeth full of moss,
But their fiddler still playing a jig for them.

Missouri's Great Falls,
And the Yellowstone's walls
And the mighty Columbia's billows,
They viewed or traversed,
Of all white men the first
To make the whole Northwest their pillows.

And, when they returned,
It was glory well-earned
That they gave to the national chorus.
They were ragged and lean
But they'd seen what they'd seen,
And it spread out an Empire before us.
A colonial honor guard (above) greeted the delegates to the University of Virginia campus on an early Monday morning. All that is left of William Clark's virthplace is a chimney in the woods (above right). Jay Vogt, the foundation's executive director, gave his first report (below right). Foundation officers (below) for 1996 are left to right: Clyde G. (Sid) Huggins, 2nd vice president; H. John Montague, treasurer; Barbara Kubik, secretary; L. Edwin Wang, 1st vice president, and Robert E. Gatten, Jr., president.

Photos by Beverly Hinds
Ash Lawn-Highland, James Monroe's home (above left) was the site of a tour, dinner and a presentation of "The Barber of Seville" (lower right) at an outdoor theatre on the grounds. A sign commemorating William Clark's birthplace (above right) was dedicated during the meeting. James Logan Allen (center left) introduced maps relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Tuesday evening saw the troops at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello for a tour, buffet and music by Nancy Cooper and a select group of singers (lower left).
Lewis and Clark (above) stand side by side in historic Charlottesville. At Buena Vista, the early homesite of John and Ann Rogers Clark, attendees saw the log cabin birthplace (upper right) of George Rogers Clark and a plaque commemorating the site (right) Lewis and Clark editor Gary Moulton (lower right) discussed his progress on the journals and banquet speaker Stephen Ambrose (lower left) read a selection from his recently published book on Meriwether Lewis—"Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson and the Opening of the West."
by Mark Wetmore

Spirit Mound is an isolated prominence that rises about seventy-five feet from the surrounding plain six miles north of the farming and university town of Vermillion, in southeastern South Dakota. It is about 45 miles northwest of Sioux City, Iowa, the site of the association's 1996 convention. Geologists call it a roche moutonne, a bedrock knob that was shaped, but not leveled, by the last Pleistocene glacier which covered the area about 13,000 years ago. A boulder sits atop its summit, placed there as a monument by the local DAR chapter in 1921. Spirit Mound is the most significant Lewis and Clark site in South Dakota. Several Indian tribes had apparently told the explorers that the mound was inhabited by little devils in human form, with re-
markable large heads and standing only about 18 inches tall. According to Captain Clark, the legend continued:

...they are Very watchfull, and are arm'd with Sharp arrows with which they Can Kill at a great distance; they are Said to Kill all persons who are So hardy as to attempt to approach the hill; they State that tradition informs them that many Indians have Suffered by those little people and among others three Mahar men fell a Sacrifice to their murceless fury not many years Since—So much do the Maha, Souis, Ottoes and other neighbouring nations believe this fable that no Consideration is Suffecient to induce them to approach the hill

It is referred to as "Hill of the Little Devils" on the map that Clark drew during the expedition and also by Sergeant Ordway in his journal.

On August 25, 1804, the captains took eleven men and Captain Lewis' dog, Seaman, in the white pirogue and crossed the Missouri River from their camp on the south side. At eight o'clock they left the pirogue with two men at the mouth of Whitestone Creek (today's Vermillion River) and walked to the mound, arriving at its summit by noon.

It had rained the previous afternoon and it was a murky, very hot and humid day. The group that proceeded on that day recorded a temperature on the river of 86 degrees at 3:00 p.m. The heat got the better of Seaman even before they reached the mound and he had to be sent back to Whitestone Creek. Captain Lewis especially suffered because he was still weak from dosing himself with salts to counter the effect of tasting and inhaling the fumes of a mineral substance he examined three days before. Clark also wrote that at the end of the day York was nearly exhausted from heat, thirst and fatigue.

About their visit to the summit, Captain Clark wrote, in part:

from the top of this Mound we beheld a most beautiful landscape; Numerous herds of buffalo were Seen feeding in various directions, the Plain to North N. W & N E extends without interuption as far as Can be Seen—... no woods except on the Missouri Points if all the timber which is on the Stone Creek was on 100 acres, it would not be thickly timbered, the Soil of those Plains are delightfull—

He went on to record an extensive, enthusiastic narrative about the abundance of plant and animal life they saw that day. Besides seeing buffalo and elk ("upwards of 800 in number") from the summit, on the mound itself they saw the burrows of either badgers or 'prairie wolves' (coyotes) and flying, biting ants ("Stone piss ants" to Sgt. Ordway), and a great flock of swallows ("...So gentle that they did not quit the place until we had arrivd within a few feet of them") swarming over the summit to catch insects blown to its lee side. In their journal entries for that day they also mentioned "quantities of the best largest grapes I ever tasted," blue currents, and two kinds of plums, including a "large Yellow Plumb...about double the Size of the Common and Deliscously flavoured—" as well as meadow larks, swallows, black birds, wrens, an American bittern, and the first bat that they had seen on the expedition.

It does not require too active an imagination to appreciate the thrill that the explorers must have felt upon reaching the top of Spirit Mound. They had labored 800 miles up the river valley during the past three and one-half months, and this was the first time they had walked a significant distance up, out of the valley and climbed a prominence where they could get a panoramic view of the tallgrass prairie. Indeed, it was the first time they had seen buffalo herds, which were, along with Sioux Indians, the over-arching

Charles Wetmore on Spirit Mound prairie.
icons of the land they had been sent to explore. (Joseph Field had killed the expedition's first buffalo two days before and Lewis took twelve men with him to bring it into camp. The evening after they explored Spirit Mound, they started the prairie on fire to signal the Sioux that they were there; they met their first group of Sioux four days later.) Viewing that "most beautiful landscape" from the top of Spirit Mound, it must have seemed to the explorers that they had finally arrived.

Today, Spirit Mound is privately owned and is slowly deteriorating due to agricultural use. A farm house and cattle feed lot, along with a concrete trench silo, are on its eastern slope, facing South Dakota Highway 19; there is an old grove near the house and scrubby trees are growing in areas that are not actively farmed or grazed. However, there is also a six acre prairie remnant high on the western side of the mound where many native wildflowers and grasses still grow, along with a population of Regal Fritillary butterflies, an increasingly scarce species that needs a prairie ecosystem to survive.

A private, non-profit group in Vermillion, the Lewis & Clark—Spirit Mound Trust, has been founded to acquire the 320 acre Spirit Mound site in order to preserve the mound, make it available to the public as an historic site and to restore it as closely as possible to the prairie conditions that existed in 1804. The trust has received a small grant from the National Park Service and is actively soliciting funds and pursuing other grants. Membership and other information is available from the trust at P.O. Box 603, Vermillion, SD 57069.

The prairie restoration will build on the little remnant patch that still exists. Although the buffalo and elk are gone, the prairie wolves, swallow-tailed kites, meadow larks, wildflowers, plums and ants are still there, only in much reduced numbers. The dream of restoring the mound in honor of Lewis and Clark and their companions is very real.

—FOOTNOTES—
All of Captain Clark's journal quotations are from the Gary Omolton edition, Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition (University of Nebraska Press, 1986-1993). The reference and quotation from Sergeant Ordway's journal are from a pre-publication draft for the days of August 24 and 25, 1804, kindly shared with the Spirit Mound Trust by Professor Omolton. The reference to Plains Indians and buffalo as symbols of the prairie is from Lewis & Clark: Pioneering Naturalists by Paul Russell Cutright (University of Illinois, 1969).

Mark Wetmore and his father Charles own property on the west side of Spirit Mound. Charles is a foundation member.

possible, they will attend Lewis and Clark festivals and living history events, and collect Lewis and Clark brochures and literature. The information gathered will supplement, verify, and consolidate existing information from various sources, including data collected by the Foundation Trail Committee. The volunteer(s) will evaluate existing interpretive signs and programs, and assess the need for new interpretive sites along the trail. Data from this project will be entered by the volunteer(s) into a portable computer supplied by the NPS. Trail Manager Dick Williams will provide the necessary maps, existing site information, and training needed to evaluate interpretive sites, events, and literature, as well as computer data entry.

Although the candidates will volunteer their time and resources to the project, the NPS will provide a stipend of $25 a day, up to a maximum of $3,000. If more than one person or couple volunteers for the project, a selection will be made based on the candidate's personal commitment and ability to complete the project. Selection criteria may include: knowledge of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, skills in interpretation/education, computer skills, and the ability to seek and record large amounts of information.

If you are willing to consider volunteering for this project and want to discuss more details, call NPS Trail Manager Dick Williams at 608-264-5610 or write: Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail 700 Rayovac Drive, Suite 100 Madison, Wisconsin 53711
LEWIS AND CLARK WITH SACAGAWEA
A Bronze by Henry Lion

by Kirby Lambert
Curator of Collections
Montana Historical Society

One hundred-twelve years after Lewis and Clark passed through Montana on their trek westward, elected officials of the state began efforts to erect a public monument honoring the expedition's contributions to Montana's history. Although it took almost 60 years to realize this goal, early efforts resulted in works which continue to enrich the world of art today.

In 1917 Montana's 15th Legislative Assembly authorized the appropriation of $5,000 to erect two bronze statues honoring Lewis and Clark. One statue was to be located in Great Falls, the other in Three Forks. Before any state money was to be given, however, the Society of Montana Pioneers had to raise $15,000 in private funds. When that was achieved, a five-member Lewis and Clark Memorial Commission was to be established and a warrant drawn on the state treasury. Unfortunately, this first attempt was unsuccessful.

The issue of a public monument commemorating the expedition was again taken up in 1925. In that year, the 19th Legislature passed a resolution to "Provide for the Appointment of a Commission to investigate and recommend to the 20th Legislative Assembly the manner in which the services rendered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition should be commemorated." The commission was composed of Governor J.E. Erickson, Chief Justice Lew Calloway, State Treasurer W.E. Harmon, Superintendent of Public Instruction May Trumper, and Historical Society Librarian David Hilger.

This time, the location of the memorial was not determined by legislation. Rather, the newly-formed commission would solicit proposals from Montana communities that would vie for the honor of hosting the monument. During the fall of 1926, enthusiastic citizens from seven communities presented proposals to the committee. Beaverhead County delivered an argument, "fortified with historical data," in favor of placing an appropriate statue in the town of Armstead. Helena proposed the building of an exedra—with sculpted figures and a reflecting pool—on the Capitol grounds. The delegation from Livingston expressed a willingness to provide a site for the statue but suggested no designs for the memorial. Three Forks presented a booklet containing historical data and two options for a statue of Lewis and Clark to be erected near an existing statue of Sacagawea. Butte offered to build a memorial auditorium. The delegation from Great Falls proposed the erection of a statue depicting the two captains with Sacagawea. Their design was rendered by Charles M. Russell, "the most distinguished of Montana artists," shortly before his death in 1926.

Bozeman's proposal was the most ambitious of all—a granite building that would house a museum and memorial. Historical artifacts and documents would fill the museum as well as sculptures and paintings depicting members of the expedition, representatives of the Native American nations they met, the wild animals they encountered, and the geographic features of the state. The commission felt that Bozeman's proposal "appealed to the highest sensibilities of the educator, the historian, the artist, and the patriot," but that the cost was more than the state could afford. Neither did it feel that Bozeman was the most appropriate possible site.

When the commission presented its recommendation to the 20th Legislature in 1927, it proposed that two statues be erected—one in Great Falls and one in Three Forks. If only one were to be erected, then Great Falls was the chosen site. Although the Commission's final report made no mention of Fort Benton, when House Bill 83 was presented to the legislature it called for three monuments to be erected—one in Great Falls, one in Three Forks, and one in Fort Benton. This bill did not pass, but the issue was by no means dead.

In 1929, Senator S.H. Porter from Big Sandy presented a bill that finally succeeded in designating a home for the official state monument. This time, Fort Benton was the sole winner. In addition, this legislation established a three-person commission to "select a suitable... and also select a suitable memorial...(and) to supervise the erection of the memorial..." It did not, however, provide any funding. That would come later. Governor Erickson appointed Senator Porter, John T. Phelan of Fort Benton and District Court Judge F.E. Stranahan to the commission.

The three men chose a site—which they termed "one of the
most historic spots in the Northwest"—along the Missouri River at the end of Front Street (the "Whoop-Up-Trail Rock" was later placed here). They unanimously agreed that the Russell sketch, painted for Great Falls' earlier bid to host the monument, should serve as the inspiration for this statue.

Russell had given his sketch to Great Falls founding father Paris Gibson. Gibson's son Theodore was now in possession of the sketch and he gladly lent it to the commission to be used for the proposed monument in Fort Benton.

The commission reported: "Some years ago, appreciating the fact that a memorial was due to Lewis and Clark, and that in the course of time one would be constructed at some appropriate place in Montana, he (Russell) applied his marvelous brush to his incomparable idea of what the monument should be...The commission was of but one mind on the subject. Any
other choice than that made by us was unthinkable, and nothing, in our judgment, more appropriate or beautiful could be imagined... The base will be a massive uncut granite boulder to weigh approximately 21 tons, into which will be mortised an appropriate bronze tablet... On this boulder will stand the two redoubtable captains listening to... and observing the pointing hand of, the Indian guide... as she stands there pointing the way... valiantly, faithfully, guiding the expedition through the wilderness. It remains for the sculptor to faithfully interpret in bronze the work of the Master's brush...

At the insistence of Nancy Russell, Charlie’s widow, Henry Lion of Los Angeles was chosen to accomplish this task. Lion, a California-born artist, was only 29 years old at the time. Nancy’s desire to have Lion produce the statue resulted from an experience several years earlier. Reportedly, she and Charlie were walking through Carthay Circle in Los Angeles when they stopped to admire Lion’s heroic-sized statue entitled *The Pioneer*. Russell was so impressed with the statue that he told Nancy that, should a statue of him ever be made, he wanted Lion to be the artist.

Lion successfully completed a model of the monument based upon Russell’s design and the commission presented its proposal to the legislature in 1931. In spite of years of hard work by many Montanans, the monumental statue was just not to be. Montana, like the rest of the country, was suffering economically, and the Great Depression dealt a lethal blow to the efforts of the preceding 14 years.

When Nancy Russell died in 1940, her estate included Lion’s model of the proposed monument. It was even assumed by many to be the work of Russell. Charles Jones, a Los Angeles oil man, acquired the model and, about 1953, had a bronze casting made by Nelli Art Bronze Works of Los Angeles. At the urging of his friend, General C.R. Smith, Jones donated the bronze to the Montana Historical Society in Helena. (Similar bronze statues of *Lewis and Clark with Sacagawea* are also in the collections of the Whitney Gallery of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody, Wyoming, and the Gilcrease Institute in Tulsa, Oklahoma.)

Recognizing the importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to Montana’s history was not something that could be ignored indefinitely. In 1972 Phil and Joan Scriver of Fort Benton, found references to the proposed monument while reading old copies of the Fort Benton River Press. After determining that Fort Benton still held title to its claim as the official home for a state Lewis and Clark monument, the Scivers and the people of Fort Benton, spearheaded a drive to erect an appropriate memorial. Browning artist Bob Scriber was chosen to design and sculpt the new monument. Like the earlier version, this statue depicted Lewis and Clark in consultation with Sacagawea. In observance of our nation’s Bicentennial, it was dedicated on June 13, 1976, the day the Corps of Discovery had passed this site in 1805. Thus, 59 years after the initial proposal in 1917, the people of Fort Benton had succeeded where others before them had not, and Montana could finally boast of a fitting tribute to these early explorers.

Charlie Russell’s original sketch of the statue. Photo courtesy of C.M. Russell Museum.
Fort Clatsop National Memorial Education Program Progressing

Fort Clatsop National Memorial has worked hard to bring its education program to the educators of the local area. In the fall of 1994 the park formed an education advisory board, made up of local educators. This advisory board worked closely with the park to establish a well rounded program for 4th grade students in Clatsop County. The success of this advisory board was felt throughout all our education programs.

Thus far Fort Clatsop National Memorial has developed a new hands-on on-site program for 3rd through 8th grade students. This program, called “Class of Discovery” and originally piloted for 4th grade students in Clatsop County, brings teachers and rangers together as a team in a full day hands-on experience. First, teachers attend a full day workshop to learn how to conduct the different sessions of the program and chaplains are trained, in a two-hour session, to work with students during the activities at the fort. Each teacher is given the “Fort Clatsop Educator’s Guide,” copies of “The Farthest Reach” a 17-minute slide program and “We Proceeded On...” a 32-minute movie. The educator’s guide was a team effort between the Fort Clatsop staff, a contractor, the Fort Clatsop Historical Association staff and the Education Advisory Board. The bookstore will offer, at a reasonable price, the Educator’s Resource Guide for sale in the Fort Clatsop Historical Association bookstore.

Then, classes participating in this program spend a half-day at the fort where they make tallow candles and flint and steel fires, serve on guard duty and write with quill pens in journals. These classes also spend a half-day with their teacher exploring other aspects of Fort Clatsop National Memorial or learning more about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The park also offers introductory and interpretive programs for grades K-12. The interpretive program allows groups with limited time to visit the park on their own. The interpretive program, called “Life at the Fort,” offers groups an experience at the fort and activities in the visitor center and on the trails. Program content varies according to staffing.

In addition to on-site programs the park has two outreach services for schools. The park offers a video loan service of Lewis and Clark and National Park Service related videos free of charge to schools. The park also has a Traveling Trunk program in which a trunk is sent to the school on a three week loan. Teachers can rent the Explorer Traveling Trunk which contains Lewis and Clark replica items, books, video tapes and a resource guide. In the near future a Lower Columbia Native American trunk will be available which will have replicas of native tools, trade items, cooking utensils and books, tapes, maps, posters and resource guide.

The future of education at Fort Clatsop National Memorial holds in store additional copies of the Explorer Traveling Trunk to be sent throughout the United States, resource materials for middle school educators, resource materials relating to the Native Americans Lewis and Clark dealt with on the expedition, expansion of on-site self-directed activities, development of a living map and additional themes of traveling trunks.

OBITUARY

CLIFFORD J. SICHTA, SR.


Son of Joseph August and Anna (Domably) Sichta, he was born January 12, 1923 in Chicago.

After receiving a bachelor’s of science degree from the University of Illinois in 1949, he was the vocational agriculture teacher at Lanark High School for 30 years.

He was the LAVAT district director; section chairman of Section 2 and 5, and Illinois Education Association president of Northwest Division.

His memberships included Lanark United Methodist Church where he served as district lay leader of the church; Boy Scouts of America, Order of the Arrow; C.M. Russell Museum; Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation; secretary and president of the Lions Club; and Montana Historical Society.

A combat infantryman during World War II, he was awarded the Bronze Star and Oak Leaf Cluster.

In 1990 he danced with the Nez Perce Warriors in Orofino, Idaho.

Surviving family members include his wife Virginia, two sons, Cliff (Jaq) Sichta Jr. of Atkinson and Bob Sichta of New York City; two daughters, Marge (Jerry) Misek of Elizabeth and Sue (Jim) Ver Hage of Auburn, Ind.; 14 grandchildren three great-grandchildren; a half sister, Norma (Jack) Stokes of Geneva; and a half brother, John (Iola) Sichta of Point Charlotte, Fla.

In lieu of flowers, a memorial fund has been established for the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

FEBRUARY 1996
Unless you read "L.M. Boyd's Trivia" column in the newspaper, you probably don't know that another sign of Thomas Jefferson's genius is that he was the first U.S. president to serve french fries with steak.

Molding Metal Into [Lewis and Clark] Art Wyoming

Nine years ago John Kuchera got an idea to do a sculpture based on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. That one piece became 10 and then 19 and now 35 welded steel pieces depicting the trek to the Pacific Ocean and back. Kuchera's art reflects authenticity and his sense of humor. His piece titled "Fatigue Outweighs Fear" shows a dog (Seaman) running a buffalo through the camp. The members of the expedition were so worn out from the day's travel that the noise of dog and buffalo failed to wake them, Kuchera says.

A self-taught sculptor in steel and iron, he turned to that medium because it can be welded, unlike other metals such as bronze. Welding came naturally to him. Before he turned to sculpting he worked as a mechanic, a carpenter, a cowboy, a lumberjack, truck driver, farmer and welder.

In 1969 he found his true calling. Inspired by some Elton Pomeroy pieces he saw, Kuchera decided to try his hand at it.

Among the 10,000 pieces he estimates he has done are a life-sized horse and a life-sized coal miner. His works have gone to homes throughout the U.S. and other countries.

The 10,000 sculpture figure doesn't include the Lewis and Clark pieces.

The idea to do Lewis and Clark started when he saw a publication that included a depiction of the expedition. His first Lewis and Clark sculpture was a depiction of the loading of a Chinook Indian canoe along the Columbia River. He has just kept getting more ideas and making more sculptures. The 35 different works range from members of the expedition dancing to the music provided by another member who carried his violin for the entire trip, to individual pieces depicting the various animals first seen on the expedition. In all, the sculptures include more than 200 individual figures.

Kuchera says he has had offers from individuals interested in buying one or two sculptures, but he doesn't want to sell the pieces separately. What he would like, he says is for someone to buy all the Lewis and Clark works to set up a museum for the enjoyment and education of all people, especially children.

"The exhibit belongs in Montana or North or South Dakota. This is where it happened," he says.

Is Kuchera finished with that part of America's history?

"I've got an idea..." he says with a grin.

Book Features Washington Travel Routes Washington

Selected writings of Lewis and Clark and Canadian explorer David Thompson are featured in "Forgotten Trails: Historical Sources of the Columbia's Big Bend Country." The book, printed by Washington State University Press, was written by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service land manager Ron Anglin. He believes that to be effective, land managers should know the history and prehistory of the area in which they are working.

That conviction led Anglin into a massive research project into the prehistory and history of the 9,000 square mile Big Bend region of the Columbia River in east central Washington. The book also includes writings of fur traders and early missionaries, artists, the first territorial governor, and miners, stockmen, military road builders and homesteaders.

"Forgotten Trails" is a 256 page, $19.95 paperback book with maps and illustrations.

From Two Dot to Ringling, Pupils Know Lewis and Clark Montana

Sixth grader Ellen Valle has studied all the ins and outs of Lewis and Clark's journey through Montana. She thought she learned almost everything about the explorers in her studies at Lennep School, a one-room school near White Sulphur Springs, Montana.

"I can't believe they ate all that stuff," she said, referring to roots, berries and pemmican, a traditional Native American food made of dried berries and meat ground together. Valle and 30 other students from three one-room schools near White Sul-
phur Springs—Lennep, Two Dot and Ringling—got a
closer look at the expedition when they came to
Great Falls to study local plant life, and Dan Smith,
posing as trapper Peter Wiser, presented pelts of
animals found in northcentral Montana and an-
swered questions from the curious students.

"This is the beginning of the education compon-
ent that will be available to schools, organizations
and communities when the Lewis and Clark Inter-
pretive Center is built." Interpretive Association
board member Ann Goldhahn-Bimler said.

Meanwhile, students had plenty of questions for
trapper Wiser.

"What do your feet feel like when you walk a long
time in moccasins?" asked Two Dot first grader Matt
Miller.

"They hurt," he said, "especially when walking
around the numerous waterfalls in the area.

The students got an extra treat when trapper
Wiser began to twang on his Jew’s harp and a stray
dog roamed by and howled along.

"It goes to show ya," he said in a thick Virginia
accent, "never trust a wolf that’s lost all its fur."

Montana Man Wants Custer Forest
Named for Sacagawea
Montana

A Montana man, Michael Brown of Billings, wants
to change the name of the Custer National Forest to
honor the young Indian guide and translator for the
Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Brown says the forest, which includes parts of
North and South Dakota and Montana, would be
more appropriately named if it was called
Sacagawea National Forest.

Brown’s idea has some critics.

Kevin Cramer, North Dakota’s tourism director,
said Custer is “one of the historically most famous
people in the world,” and his name is important to
North Dakota’s tourist market.

George A. “Chip” Custer III said his family also
would oppose the name change.

The Custer National Forest has nearly 1.2 million
acres of forest and grasslands.

Film Profits Will Benefit the Lemhi Indians
Idaho

A children’s writer hopes profits from a proposed
film about the life of a Shoshone girl will help the
tribe of Sacagawea, the teenage girl who helped
explorers Lewis and Clark during their epic journey.

Kenneth Thomasma wrote “Naya Nuki, Shoshone
Girl Who Ran Away,” in 1983. It describes the com-
pelling life story of a girl who, along with Sacagawea,
was captured by another tribe and taken to a slave
camp on the Missouri River.

Lewis’s August 17, 1805 journal recounts
Sacagawea’s return home and summarizes her
friend’s escape from the slave camp.

The author hopes to use some of the royalties
from a proposed movie based on his book to help
the Lemhi return to their valley and establish a tribal
village and a living history museum to Sacagawea.
The tribe hopes to win congressional and Bureau of
Indian Affairs support for their idea of going back to
their homeland.

“It is our dream,” said Rod Artwite, a spokesman
for the Lemhi Shoshone. “We occupied that area for
12,000 years.

Hanford Reach Must Be Saved for
Salmon’s Sake
Washington

A recent column in the Tri-City (Washington) Her-
ard uses the journey of Lewis and Clark as the lead
to an editorial urging the saving of the salmon runs
on the Columbia River. William C. Bequette writes in
William Clark traveling up the Columbia River from
the mouth of the Yakima, observed Indians drying
salmon ‘on Scaffolds on which they had great num-
bers; A ways downstream on another island in the
‘Hanford reach’ Clark saw more salmon drying and
‘great numbers of dead salmon on the shores and in
the water. Five days later at Celilo Falls, Clark and
Capt. Meriwether Lewis reported quantities of
pounded fish preserved in baskets lined with dried
salmon skins.

“George Catlin, the artist-writer, traveled upriver to
the Dalles in 1850 and wrote:

‘The fresh fish for current food and the dried fish
for their winter consumption, which had been from
time immemorial a good and certain living for the
surrounding tribes, had attracted the cupidity of the
‘better class’ and is now being ‘turned into money’
whilst the ancient and real owners of it may be
starving to death; dying in sight of what they have
lost and in a country where there is actually nothing
else to eat.’"

Bequette continues his column to describe the
effect of the dams on the river of the salmon and
then closes with:

“The surviving salmon runs have legal protection
under the Endangered Species Act.

“But if future Americans are to experience wild
salmon, all remaining spawning places must be pre-
served, and guarded, including the Hanford Reach.”

—Tri-City (Washington) Herald
It is time to make nominations for foundation awards. These include the Award of Meritorious Achievement which is for outstanding contributions in bringing to this nation a greater awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; the Distinguished Service Award which is for outstanding contributions toward furthering the purpose and objectives of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.; the Appreciation Award given in recognition for gracious support (deed, word, or funds) given to the foundation in its endeavor to preserve and perpetuate the lasting historical worth of the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition; and the Youth Achievement Award which is in recognition of a person or group of persons under the age of 21 who have increased knowledge of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through outstanding composition, art, drama, photography, site preservation and enhancement, or other significant contributions.

The Distinguished Service Award may only be presented to a member of the foundation. Nominations should include, in addition to names, sufficient background data to assist the Awards Committee in its selection process and should be sent to: S.E. Knapp, Chairman Awards Committee, 1317 S. Black, Bozeman, MT 59715. Nominations for the Youth Achievement Award will subsequently be forwarded to the Chairman of the Young Adults Activity Committee. All nominations must be submitted by April 20, 1995.

This marker was dedicated during the Lewis and Clark Rendezvous weekend at St. Charles, Missouri, May 21-22, 1995.

July 19, 1955
OROFINO—A Lewis and Clark toll road committee met here to organize for incorporation as the Lewis and Clark Turnpike Association.

August 8, 1955
Full-time work on surfacing and oiling 151/2 miles of the Lewis and Clark Highway between Kooskia and Lowell will start at once.

October 12, 1955
Chairman Roscoe Rich said at Lewiston that the Idaho Highway Board is "pretty well sold" on the Lewis-Clark Highway. But he added, that "we still have about 600 miles of road in the state with no oil."
News from the Greater Metro-St. Louis Chapter

This summer, with the river’s cooperation, a replica of Lewis and Clark’s keelboat will move up the Missouri from St. Charles to St. Joseph, re-enacting the Corps of Discovery’s six-hundred-mile journey through the present state of Missouri.

Following a schedule close to that of the 1804-06 expedition, Glen Bishop’s 55-foot boat will set out on or about May 21 and reach Lewis and Clark State Park by the Fourth of July. On the day the explorers passed this site in northwest Missouri, they celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of America’s independence.

At Jefferson City, Arrow Rock, Fort Osage, Kansas City, and other stops along the route, those who greet the keelboat (and its accompanying land support) will find a costumed crew, exhibits, and historical interpretations.

The project, named the “Discovery Expedition of St. Charles,” was described by Sue Schneider at a meeting of LCTHF members in September.

Planning and fund raising are now underway so the keelboat can be underway, providing a dramatic commemoration of Lewis and Clark’s voyage of discovery.

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The Natural History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

Raymond Darwin Burroughs, Editor
With a new introduction by Robert Carriker

Originally published in 1961, this is the first work to discuss in detail the contributions to America’s natural history made by the Corps of Discovery (1804-1806), or the Lewis and Clark Expedition, as it is popularly known.

This 340-page paperback includes two new maps detailing the route and sightings, and is available for $19.95, plus $1.75 for postage.

Order directly from:
Michigan State University Press
Dept. N
1405 S. Harrison Road, Room 25
East Lansing, MI 48823-5202
or by phone at (517) 355-9543
MasterCard and Visa accepted

FEBRUARY 1996

WE PROCEED ON 29
EDITOR'S DESK
Cont. from p. 3

If that sounds like a description of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, bear in mind that an L&C exhibit will be a major feature in the center. It is not yet in place, but if you are traveling in the Pacific Northwest in 1996, a stop at Stevenson would be both enlightening and enjoyable. WPO will feature the interpretive center and the Columbia Gorge starting in the August 1996 issue.

L&C IN VERSE
Cont. from p. 15
list in a year. Write to Albert Furtwangler, Department of English, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick EOA 3C0 CANADA. (I emphasize that last word in the address, because the postal code here has actually sent letters astray to Ecuador and El Salvador!)

—FOOTNOTES—

Albert Furtwangler is an English professor at Mt. Allison University in New Brunswick. He is the author of Acts of Discovery: Visions of America in the Lewis and Clark Journals.

—HELP—
The accumulation of 84 issues of our magazine: "We Proceeded On," is becoming a logistical nightmare in space. The board of directors has elected to consider reprinting selected feature articles into one compendium of CDROM or library edition or both so interested parties can have easy access to previously researched scholarly information about the Lewis & Clark Expedition, its members and closely related information not found in any other media. These articles were given to the foundation for publication by various persons over the 22 years covered. Oral copyright to print was given at that time; and even though reprinting should not imply any copyright infringement the board would feel more comfortable if we contacted all authors for any changes they wish to make. We have been unable to locate the following. If you have any knowledge of their whereabouts or their heirs please let us know. Thank you.


Send to: Don Nell, Publications Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation P.O. Box 577 Bozeman, MT 59715

WPO DISPLAY ADS
Effective with this issue of WPO, display advertising will be accepted.
Advertising must pertain to Lewis and Clark and/or North American history such as books, art or related items for sale, and conferences, workshops or other meetings.
Black and white camera ready advertising only.
Rates are: full page-$500; half page-$250; one third page-$167; one quarter page-$125; one column inch-$16.67.
Deadline for ads is six weeks before the publication month of the scheduled quarterly issue, e.g., March 15 for the May issue.
WPO reserves the right to reject any advertising deemed unsuitable.
Advertising or inquiries should be sent to: Editor, We Proceeded On, 1203 28th Street South #82, Great Falls, MT 59405.

WPO CLASSIFIED ADS
Classified rates in WPO are 50 cents per word for foundation members; 75 cents per word for non-members; $10.00 minimum. The address, city, state and zip count as one word. Payment must accompany all ads.
Deadline for ads is six weeks before the publication month of the scheduled quarterly issue, e.g., March 15 for the May issue.
Please send ads to: Editor, We Proceeded On, 1203 28th Street South, #82, Great Falls, MT 59405.
Ads will be limited to offering sales of services or material related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
alive, despite many obstacles, by a cadre of very dedicated and public-spirited individuals, including Mike Labriola, who has worked in several important leadership capacities. The center will have a lasting impact on the citizens of Great Falls and Montana, and will certainly help educate many others who pass through the state, leaving valuable tourist dollars behind. The chapter’s annual Lewis and Clark Festival and Encampment are also important events in terms of education and tourism. The publicity generated by the drive to make the center a reality has had and will continue to have spin-off effects, such as stimulation of interest in the archaeological excavations at the Lower Portage Camp site by Ken Karsmizki.

The Camp Fortunate Chapter in Dillon, Montana, led by Charles Cook, was instrumental in obtaining and restoring a Lewis and Clark diorama that had been constructed by the Montana Historical Society Museum in Helena in the 1950’s. The completely reconditioned diorama was rededicated in August of 1995 and is now on display in the Beaverhead County Museum. Also, efforts by chapter members have resulted in Clark’s Lookout being placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Finally, the Camp Fortunate Chapter works to maintain Sacajawea Park at the summit of Lemhi Pass, a site visited by many people each year.

The Greater Metro-St. Louis Chapter, under the current leadership of Patti Malvern, supports the efforts of Glen Bishop, who has constructed a replica of the expedition keelboat. The replica was launched September 30, 1995 and there are plans for the boat to be launched again next summer for a journey upriver from Camp Wood to Lewis and Clark State Park near the Missouri/Iowa border.

The Travelers Rest Chapter, led by Chuck Sundstrom, has about 70 members, publishes a monthly newsletter, and meets on a monthly basis for field trips, lectures, and discussions of Lewis and Clark books. That kind of activity surely keeps the Lewis and Clark legacy very much alive.

Hosting Annual Meetings
One of the major roles played by chapters is the hosting of annual meetings of the foundation. Those of you who have attended one or more meetings in recent years will surely remember the large number of local chapter members who did their utmost to make the meeting educational, stimulating, fun, and comfortable. This story is repeated every summer; the most recent case in point is the annual meeting in Charlottesville last August, hosted by the Home Front Chapter, under the leadership of Jane Henley, Howell Bowen, and DeK Bowen. In the process of planning the meeting, many local citizens who were previously only vaguely aware of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, much less the roots of the expedition and its leaders in Virginia, became knowledgeable and enthusiastic members of the chapter and will continue to keep alive the legacy of Lewis and Clark in the area.

Increasing Foundation Membership
The main way the foundation grows in membership is via the establishment of new chapters. For example, the recently formed Minnesota chapter had 34 charter members and the newest chapter, in California, has 76 members. The latter chapter is so enthusiastic, according to Eleanor Ward, that they already have plans for Gary Moulton to travel to Sacramento to present a talk, and many many other programs in the works.

Forming a local chapter of the foundation is easier than you might think; there is a great deal of help available from the foundation. The Chapter Formation and Liaison Committee is very ably chaired by Ron Laycock, who has been the most active such committee chair in memory. He is working on a major revision of the Chapter Handbook, which describes methods for forming a chapter and the relationship of chapters to the national foundation. Ron has made it a point to visit several local chapters each year to keep the national organization in better contact with the chapters.

If you are located in an area without a local chapter, you should seriously consider forming one. The first thing you should do is call Ron Laycock at (612) 843-3264 (note that his area code changes to 320 on March 31). Ron can provide a list of the other members of the foundation who live in your state and can help in many ways in getting your chapter started. The benefits of establishing a chapter, both in terms of perpetuating the public understanding of the expedition and in terms of local development, will be significant and long-lasting.

CLASSIFIEDS

PIONEERING LINGUISTS—Elijah Criswell—out of print. Don’t let the name fool you—an excellent account of the natural history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Xerox copy, $22, pp. Headwaters Chapter, Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Box 577, Bozeman, MT 59715.

ONLY ONE MAN DIED—pb Dr. Chuinard. All about the medical situations on the Lewis & Clark Trail. $19, pp. Don Nell, Box 577, Bozeman, MT 59715.
Capt. William Clark / 19th August
Sunday...At 10 oClock we assembled the Chiefs & warriors 9 in number under an owning, and Lewis [we] explained the Speech Sent to the Nation from the Council Bluffs by Mr Faufon [Fairfong]. The 3 Chiefs and all the men or warriors made short speeches approving the advice & Council their great father had Sent them, and concluded by giving themselves some Credit for their acts. We then brought out the presents and exchanged the Big horses Meadel and gave him one equal to the one Sent to the Little Thief & gave all Some Small articles & 8 Carrots of Tobacco, we gave one Small Meadel to one of the Chiefs and a Sertificate to the others of their good intentions...