World Famous Sculptor, Bob Scrivener, Creates Exclusive Bronze For Foundation

Captain Meriwether Lewis and the Expedition's Newfoundland dog, Scannon, are the subjects of an unique and beautifully executed bronze created by world renowned Bob Scrivener of Browning, Montana. The statue, measuring approximately eight inches high by ten inches at the base, is a Scrivener work done exclusive­ly for, and copyrighted for the Foundation. Numbered castings with a certificate of authenticity will not exceed 150 pieces.

The concept for the artwork, suggested by Foundation Past President Wil­bur P. Werner of Cut Bank, Montana, was authorized as a revenue producing project for the Foundation at the eighth annual meeting, last Au­gust, in Great Falls, Montana. Wil­bur and his committee consisting of Director E. E. "Boo" MacGyver, Butte, Montana, and member Jack Lepley, Fort Benton, Montana, have not only advanced substantial initial funding, and especially Wilbur, have spent countless hours on the project.

A special mailing describing the bronze, with a color photograph, to­gether with an order form, has been forwarded to members of the Founda­tion only. Sales are limited to members only until August 17, 1977, the final day of the Ninth Annual Meeting in St. Charles, Missouri.

A student of the Lewis and Clark Exped­ition and Foundation member, Bob Scrivener created the heroic size

statue of Captains Lewis and Clark, with the Indian woman, Sacagawea, and her infant son, Jean Baptiste, which is now in place on the Missouri River levee, Fort Benton, Montana. It is recognized as one of the twelve finest sculptures in America. The Fort Benton work was a Montana Bicen­tennial Lewis and Clark project and was dedicated June 13, 1976.

In his letter to members describing the bronze, Werner observes that Captain Lewis is portrayed as one of the journalists of the Exped­ition.

1. Captain Lewis purchased the dog in 1803. Lewis in his journal refers to "... my dog ... ." Clark almost always uses the connota­tion "... our dog ... ." It is Sergeant John Ordway's journal that provides us with the name "Scannon" ("Scannon", "Scamon", probably the result of spelling or penman­ship discrepancies).


Lewis is busily engaged in writing those priceless documentations that continue to provide endless hours of intrigue and pleasure for countless students and enthusiasm of North America's greatest exploring enterprise. Scannon, a valued and frequently documented member of the exploring party, is given equal prominence with Captain Lewis. The Captain's figure as well as the proportion­ate size and stature of the Newfoundland dog are accurately and faithfully captured by the artist.

The eminent teacher and historian, Ernest S. Osgood, when writing the

(Continued Page 3)
THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

Incorporated 1959 under Missouri Not-For-Profit Corporation Act.

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Topeka, Kansas

Robert E. Lange, 1973-1974
Portland, Oregon

John Greensliff, 1972
Lansing, Michigan

Wilbur P. Werner, 1975-1976
Cut Bank, Montana

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St. Louis, Missouri

E. G. Chuiinard, M.D., 1971
Portland, Oregon

John Greensliff, 1972
Lansing, Michigan

Wilbur P. Werner
Cut Bank, Montana

ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The purpose of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is to stimulate nationally, 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 and following the expedition which are of historical import to our nation. The Foundation recognizes the value of tours-oriented programs, and supports activities which advance the enjoyment and understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. The scope of the activities of the Foundation is broad and diverse, and include involvement in pursuits which, in the judgement of the Directors are, of historical worth or contemporary social values, and commensurate with the heritage of Lewis and Clark. The activities of the National Foundation are intended to complement and supplement those of state and local Lewis and Clark interest groups. The Foundation may appropriately recognize and honor individuals or groups for: art works of distinction; achievement in the broad field of Lewis and Clark historical research, writing, or deeds which promote the general purpose and scope of activities of the Foundation. Membership in the organization comprises a broad spectrum of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts including Federal, State, and local government officials, historians, scholars, and others of wide ranging Lewis and Clark interests. Officers of the Foundation are elected from the membership. The Annual Meeting of the Foundation is traditionally held during August; the birth month of both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The meeting place is rotated among the States, and tours generally are arranged to visit sites in the area of the Annual Meeting which have historic association with the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

WE PROCEED ON

President’s Message

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Foundation is “just-around-the-corner”, and we look forward to renewing old acquaintances and making new friends. It is indeed rewarding to share the great awareness of the remarkable contributions and heritage left us by the two Captains and their intrepid exploring party.

The opportunity to retrace the steps of the men of the Expedition, and to visit those sites so well described in their journals, together with today’s installations and institutions which provide us with such fine interpretation of our “winning of the west”, makes each day of each annual meeting an intriguing experience.

Also, in addition, we must allow time at each annual meeting to conduct the organizational affairs of our Foundation, so that we may perpetuate its purpose and expand its objectives.

This year, so as to provide adequate time for the Foundation’s business necessities, I have asked each director to prepare his state’s annual report in writing and to bring fifty copies with him to St. Charles for distribution to other directors and interested members in attendance. We will not use our limited business meeting time this year for oral reports. This is not an attempt to discount the value of state or area reports, as they provide, especially now in written form, a means of exchanging ideas and outlining commendable and successful activities which might find application and development in other states and areas. If a director or member notes an item of interest in a colleague’s report for which he desires additional information or more detailed discussion, I urge him to arrange a convenient extra curricular session, at a breakfast, during the Missouri River cruise, while riding a charter bus, or in the evening during or after a day’s activity. Much that is good and constructive may come to everyone via this method.

We will not regret having the time that this procedure will make available for other important business. Our deliberations concerning Foundation organizational affairs and plans for the future will be less hurried and we may better explore our courses of action. We need to review, and perhaps alter some aspects of our by-laws for the purpose of smoother operations that confront us as an organization which, by necessity, must be conducted during a single annual business session. Consideration must be given to:

A program for increasing our membership.

We Proceeded On derives from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the famous Expedition. (See Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 1; Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 1.)

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A method of simplifying and stimulating the annual renewal of existing memberships.

Our presently cumbersome Achievement Award selection procedure.

Guidelines for the annual nominating committee governing the ascending order of the progression of Foundation officers.

A statement of purpose and application for the Raymond Darwin Burroughs Memorial Fund, established during the past year.

And other selected matters deserving the attention of the Foundation's membership.

As your president, I know that I express the strong desire of my fellow officers and directors to accomplish much this year during our business meetings. I feel certain that our new procedure with reference to the state and area reports, adopted as a result of a motion made at our 1976 Annual Meeting, will be an aid to accomplishing this.

Clarence H. Decker, President

News Note:

In a recent letter to the Chuinards and Langes, we have news of the Foundation's Past Director (1971-1975) John A. Caylor, Boise, Idaho. Dr. Caylor continues his duties as professor of history at Boise State University despite the necessity of kidney dialysis three days each week. John includes in his Spring Semester, each year, his Lewis and Clark course, first begun in 1973. This is the 16 week, 32 hour, course that uses three 30-40 minute tape recordings made especially for Dr. Caylor's Lewis and Clark course by students of the Expedition (Budde, Chuinard, Lange).

John Caylor also indicates that because of lack of summer semester teaching conflicts, and despite his health problem, he will be attending the Foundation's Ninth Annual Meeting in August. He also reports that, if all goes well, he will undergo kidney transplant surgery later this fall.

South Dakota Fort Manuel Site Nominated Registered National Historic Place

Foundation Secretary Anderson has received copies of “Inventory and Nomination” forms submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service by the South Dakota Historical Preservation Office. The submittal recommends that the site of Fort Manuel, a fur trading post established by Manuel Lisa in 1812, be included in the National Register of Historic Places. The archaeological remains of Fort Manuel are located on the western shore of Oahe Reservoir, near McIntosh, Corson County, South Dakota.

In the “Statement of Significance” detailed in the nomination papers, the text alludes to the fact that it was at Fort Manuel where the Indian woman, Sacsagawea, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, died on December 20, 1812. The nomination refers to Secretary Anderson's extensive research and documentation of Sacsagawea's death at Fort Manuel, which overturns a long-standing erroneous theory purporting that she died April 9, 1884, at Fort Washakie, Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming.

Bronze (Con't from p. 1)

interesting article titled “Our Dog Scannon: Partner in Discovery” refers to the “ancient pact uniting man and dog”. Scriver's work amplifies this connotation.

Werner tells Foundation members in his letter that the Foundation is “... pleased to present this delightful bronze. We know that you will be proud to own it! As desired by the membership, the price has been kept under $1000.00. In selling us the sculpture and copyright, Scriver gave the Foundation a very favorable price. Normally it would be listed at around $2000.00. We offer each edition to Foundation members at $950.00. (Owners of the single figure “Montana Trapper” created by Scriver for the Montana Historical Society in 1975-1976, of which only 10 were marketed for $950.00 each, are unwilling now to sell at $2000.00!)

The “Meriwether Lewis and Our Dog Scannon” bronze will be displayed at the Ninth Annual Meeting, St. Charles, Missouri. If Foundation members for any reason did not receive the June mailing alluded to above, have further questions, or wish to place an order, please communicate with Wilbur P. Werner, P.O. Box 1244, Cut Bank, Montana 59427; office telephone 406-873-2577; home telephone 406-873-2544.

As this issue of We Proceeded On goes to the printers, Werner has advised the editor that, since the June mailing to the membership, he has received orders for 30 bronzes from Foundation members.

4. Osgood, Ernest S., “Our Dog Scannon — Partner in Discovery”, in Montana, the Magazine of Western History, Montana Historical Society, Helena, Vol.XXVI, No. 3, Summer 1976, pp. 9-17. Also reprinted as WPO Publication No. 2, July 1977, a supplementary publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. This publication distributed to members of record of the Foundation with this issue of We Proceeded On. Additional copies may be ordered from the Montana Historical Society or from the Foundation at $5.00 each copy.

5. Indicative of the appreciation and value of Scriver's works as investments are examples of sales that have taken place since the original purchase of the one-fourth and one-sixth size miniatures of the Fort Benton Lewis and Clark Memorial. There are sales of record where the one-fourth size, originally selling for $5,500.00, and the one-sixth size originally selling for $3,000.00, have been resold at twice the acquisition prices.

WPO Publication No. 2 Promotes Sale of Bronzes Reprints Ernest S. Osgood’s Monograph

Members of the Foundation will find enclosed with the mailing of this issue of We Proceeded On, a copy of WPO Publication Number 2.

The supplementary publication is a reprint of Ernest S. Osgood’s “Our Dog Scannon: Partner in Discovery” which appeared in the Summer 1976 issue of Montana, the Magazine of Western History.

This, the second supplementary publication issued by the Foundation's publication We Proceeded On, is being provided members at no charge as a promotional feature in conjunction with the Foundation's sale of the Scriver bronze "Captain Lewis and Our Dog Scannon". A photograph of the Scriver work is reproduced on the cover of the publication.

Purchasers of the "Captain Lewis and Our Dog Scannon" bronze will also receive a copy of this reprint publication. Additional copies of WPO Publication No. 2, may be ordered from We Proceeded On, 5054 SW 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Please enclose 75¢ to cover printing and mailing costs.

1. WPO Publication No. 1, the “Proceedings...” of the Foundation's Eighth Annual Meeting, was published in October 1976.
The tragic and premature death of Meriwether Lewis is again realized, this time, in relation to the Indian vocabularies he had so carefully collected while on the historic journey to the Pacific coast. Due to the many unfortunate events which followed Lewis's death, in 1809, the vocabularies are now lost, and are never made available to the public.

When President Jefferson made his request to Congress for authority and appropriations for the Missouri River expedition, it was based on the belief that the North American Indian held the key to a successful expansion of the United States. In fact, Congress agreed to an appropriation for such an expedition with the understanding that its purpose would be to establish a commercial relationship with the Indians.

Basic to this relationship would be a means of communicating ideas with the various tribes. It was, therefore, of necessity that the leaders of the expedition diligently collect vocabularies of the various Indian tongues encountered. Indeed, Captain Lewis "... was very attentive to this instruction, never missing an opportunity of taking a vocabulary." 7

Twenty-three vocabularies were collected forming a document of primary importance. Considering the purpose for which the Congress had authorized the expedition, this document ranks as one of the most significant papers of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It has been lost for over 170 years, and was never seen by more than a half dozen people. It is doubtful that such a document would ever have been willfully discarded, and there is a good chance that it may still exist somewhere in the collections of papers in private or public archives.

Four months after Congress passed the legislation authorizing what was to become known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition, President Jefferson wrote a list of instructions for Captain Lewis regarding objectives of the enterprise. In part, he wrote:

"The object of the mission is to explore the Missouri River, & such principal stream of it, as, by it's course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this continent for the purposes of commerce..."

The commerce which may be carried on with the people inhabiting the line you will pursue, renders a knowledge of those people important. And so, even with his own 'great design' for the mission, i.e. contributions to science and a quest for a transcontinental water route, Jefferson was compelled to adhere to the fundamental purpose of the expedition, that of establishing good relationships with the Indians, which were to serve both the Native Americans and the American people. Among the items on his list of requirements for the expedition, Lewis included "Blank Vocabulary": These were "... a number of printed vocabularies of the same words and form ... with blank spaces for Indian words".

In addition to collecting vocabularies for the purpose of better understanding the Indian language for communication reasons, there was at that time a strong belief, especially among Americans, that it would be possible to connect the ancestry of the American Indians with that of the Europeans and Asians through linguistics. 8 John Evans (whose maps and writings about the Missouri River as far upstream as the Mandans were used by the Captains) was a Welshman who had come to America in search of the fabulous "Welsh Indians" and the supposed lost colony of Welsh who had come to America in the fourteenth century and were never heard of again. 9 Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, who helped train Lewis for the expedition, was "particularly curious" on the subject of Indian vocabularies and occasionally published material on the subject. 10 Jefferson, himself, was keenly interested in this subject as well, while he was still president had collected vocabularies of 250 words from several tribes. He compared these with various 130-word vocabularies of the great Russian languages, and found 73 to be common. 11

8. The many proposed theories of the relationship between the American Indians and the Old World inhabitants became an interesting study in itself. The earliest attempt to connect the two (so far as this author can ascertain) was in 1907, in a volume written by a Gregorio Garcia, titled: Origen de los Indios del Nuevo Mundo, e Indios Occidentales (Origin of the New World and Western Indians), published in Valencia, Spain.

9. Also of interest in the matter of the "Welsh Indians" is that information found in George Catlin's Letters and Notes on the North American Indians, London, 1841. Catlin not only set up a geographical movement of the Mandan Indians, but also developed a table of comparative words showing ten Mandan words which were very similar to the Welsh words of the same pronunciations and meanings.

Both Sergeant Ordway and Private Whitehouse, in their journal entries for September 5-6, 1805, when discoursing about the strange guttural speech or brogue of the Flathead or Ouleshoot Indians in the Bitterroot Valley (present south-west Montana), allude to the nomenclature "Welsh Indians." Regarding this, see:


10. Jackson, op. cit., p. 289, note. In 1806 Dr. Benjamin Barton wrote an article for the Philosophical Medical and Physical Journal, in which he said that he found the relation of the Osage Indian language very striking to the Finnic, both of Europe and Asia.

11. Jackson, op. cit., p. 289, note. We also find that in 1809, Barton wrote to Mr. Jefferson asking for a few words from the vocabularies collected by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Barton was in the process of publishing a new edition of "... my work on the dialects of the American Indians".


6. Ibid., p. 70.

7. Ibid., p. 611.
Lewis had collected 14 Indian vocabularies by April 7, 1806. These, he packed up and shipped back to President Jefferson via the keelboat on his downriver return from Fort Mandan. From the Mandan country to the Pacific Ocean, Lewis continued to collect vocabularies, and upon his return to St. Louis in September 1806, he wrote to Jefferson stating that he had collected nine more.  

Jefferson's plan was to take all the vocabularies he had collected from tribes east of the Mississippi River (about 40 of them) and add these to the vocabularies which had been collected by Lewis west of that river. In April 1816, in a letter to Josefa Correa da Serra, Jefferson wrote:  

... the intention was to publish the whole, and leave the world to search for affinities between these and the languages of Europe and Asia.  

However, Jefferson was burdened with other work and didn't get around to carrying out his plan before Lewis began assembling the writings and journals of the Expedition. Lewis, therefore, asked the president for permission to publish the expedition's vocabularies separately. The president consented.  

The purpose of Lewis's trip east in October 1809, during which he lost his life, was in part related to the publishing of his writings. The prospectus of his forthcoming work, which had been published two years earlier, showed that his plan was to publish "... a comparative view of twenty-three vocabularies of distinct Indian languages, procured by Captains Lewis and Clark on the voyage ..." These Indian vocabularies were to be printed in the second part of his two-part, three volume work — the part "... confined exclusively to scientific research ..."  

Lewis had his writings with him at the time of his death, together with many other personal and public belongings. The month following his death these effects were dispersed to various individuals and governmental departments. Clark received the material which pertained to the Expedition, among which he found "... one bundle of vocabulary." The burden of getting all the papers ready for publication now fell entirely upon the co-commander of the exploring enterprise.  

On the second of January 1810, Clark set out for Philadelphia to arrange for the editing and publication of the Expedition's written material. The next month he contacted Nicholas Biddle, a young Philadelphia lawyer and litterateur, for the purpose of soliciting him to edit the Expedition's Journals. It was not until March 17, 1810, that Biddle finally accepted the task.  

In the spring of that same year, Biddle was in Virginia going over the journals and interviewing Clark, preparing for the long laborious editing task before him. At this time he received from Clark "... papers and documents which would be necessary for the publication of the travels." Among these "papers and documents" was material for Dr. Barton, who had, prior to this time, been employed to publish the scientific data for the "Travels." Biddle did not closely examine the materials intended for Dr. Barton, but recalled later that the Indian vocabularies were among them. He wrote: "They formed, I think, a bundle of loose sheets each sheet containing a printed vocabulary in English with the corresponding Indian name in manuscript. There was also another collection of Indian vocabularies, which if I am not mistaken, was in the handwriting of Mr. Jefferson." Biddle returned to Philadelphia from Virginia and "immediately" forwarded the scientific data to Dr. Barton.  

On this matter, Dr. Barton assured Jefferson that the papers placed in his custody would be taken care of. He wrote: "... I assure you, and beg you, Sir, to assure his [Lewis's] friends, that they will be taken care of; that it is my sincere wish to turn them, as much as I can, to his honour & reputation; and that they shall ultimately be deposited in good order in the hands of General Clark, or those of Mr. Conrad, the publisher."  

Unfortunately such good intentions did not materialize. Not only had Dr. Barton failed to begin work on the Expedition's scientific data before his death in 1815, but he also left his "... immense heap of papers ..." in such a deplorable disorder that the many people with proper claim to the books and papers became a tremendous burden upon his widow. However, Mrs. Barton seems to have cooperated as well as could be expected considering the condition of her late husband's papers, and Jefferson received from her three of the traveling pocket journals.  

In September 1816, Jefferson, no longer a public official, wrote to Clark requesting authority in his name to collect the Indian vocabularies and other scientific material which he believed to be in the possession of Nicholas Biddle, "... with a view to have these given to the public according to the original intention." His plan was to deliver the "... Papers of Natural History and the Vocabularies to the Philos. Society [The American Philosophical Society] at Philadel­phia, who would have them properly edited, ..." and the originals put away for safe keeping.  

Clark, too, must have been of the opinion that Biddle had the vocabularies in his possession. He wrote to Biddle asking that they be turned over to Jefferson. He also sent a letter of authorization to Jefferson, which would enable him to collect the papers of the Expedition in his (Clark's) name. Jefferson did not promptly act upon this authority given him by Clark in October 1816, but held off, while waiting for a new Secretary of War to be appointed. When writing to John Vaughan on June 28, 1817, Jefferson indicated: ... that office having some rights to these papers." After a delay of some months awaiting the appointment, Jefferson proceeded to accumulate the papers without the help of the War Office. In April 1818, Biddle deposited with the original plan, Jefferson made a copy of Lewis's original and sent off the copy to Lewis. This would also mean that Lewis's original was among those thrown into the James River, as is noted in fn. 11 ante.
some of the Committee to recognize
As late as 1826, we find Clark still seeing more likely that this valuable
still be in the possession of the expec-
sembling archivist
30. Ibid., pp. 635-636.
As late as 1826, we find Clark still inquiring as to the whereabouts of the
vocabularys, believing that they must still be in the possession of the execu-
tors of Dr. Barton.
31. Ibid., p. 644.
32. Ibid., p. 633.

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Look Alikes

In 1973, at the Foundation's Fifth Annual Meeting, we visited the William Clark
grave site and monument at the Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis. This photo-
graph was made of Wm. Clark Adren (St. Louis) standing beside the bronze
bust of his great, great-grandfather. Members and guests may look forward to
visiting again with Clark Adren at the Ninth Annual Meeting at St. Charles,
MO. Since the inception of the Foundation in 1969, Clark has attended annual
meetings at St. Louis, MO, '69; Bismarck, N.D., '70; Sioux City, IA; Helena,
MT; St. Louis, MO, '73; Seaside, OR; and Bismarck, N.D., '75. We missed having
him with us last year at Great Falls, MT.

The N.E. Montana Chapter
Begins 2nd Year Activities

The Valley County Lewis and Clark
Trail Society closed out its first year's
activities with a field trip along the
Missouri River to locate the Lewis
and Clark campsite of May 8, 1805.
Though the river channel has
changed considerably over the past
172 years, a reasonably accurate loca-
tion for the campsite was established
and will be marked later this summer.

The society members have agreed to
sponsor the erection of an Indian
Stick lodge of the type described by
the Expedition as they passed
through northeast Montana in the
spring of 1805. A suitable location is
now being sought so that work can get
underway this summer. The Summer
1977 issue of the society's newsletter
will carry a feature article describing
these lodges.

Another society outing is planned for
the unveiling ceremony of the Lewis
and Clark marker soon to be erected
at Fort Peck, Montana.

Society President Bob Saindon, who
spends a good deal of time on the
river, reports that the Missouri is ex-
remely low this year and buffalo
bones are now a common sight in the
river. This brings to mind the scenes
described by the journalists of the Ex-
pedition, who frequently alluded to
the dead buffalo that lay along the
river. An occasional skull in good con-
dition may still be found in the shal-
lower water.

The society is presently seeking a
$375.00 grant with which to finance
its quarterly publication. Information
available on grants would be appreci-
ated.

The Valley County Lewis and Clark
Trail Society (a chapter of the nation-
al Foundation) would be happy to
share any experiences and assist other
groups interested in establishing a
chapter. Organizers wishing a copy of
the society's by-laws, etc., should
address requests to the society at Box
481, Glasgow, Montana 59220.

(Cont. from p. 5)
the Historical Committee of the
American Philosophical Society the
material in his possession. He ex-
plained in detail, through a letter to
a William Tilghman (evidently the
committee chairman), what the bun-
dle of Indian Vocabularies looked like,

as well as how they were delivered to
Dr. Barton in the early summer of
1810. He added: "I have mentioned
the particulars so minutely because
the description may perhaps enable
some of the Committee to recognize
the vocabularies, which I incline to
think were the only things delivered
by me to Dr. Barton not included in
the volumes now deposited [in the
Philosophical Society]."

As late as 1826, we find Clark still inquir-

ing as to the whereabouts of the
vocabularys, believing that they must
still be in the possession of the execu-
tors of Dr. Barton.

Mrs. Barton had inadvertently al-

lowed an agent of Thomas Jefferson
to take a volume of botanical notes
not relating to the Lewis and Clark
Expedition. Jefferson was so kind as
to return this journal. It is possible
that Mrs. Barton also, in error, re-

leased the Indian vocabularies to the
wrong party, who was not as consider-
ate as Jefferson, and rather than re-

turning them, discarded them! But it
seems more likely that this valuable
documentation still is extant, hidden
beneath piles of unsorted papers, and
under the "protection" of some un-
suspecting archivist "back east", and
may some day be found, and receive
all the study that Jefferson and Lewis
and Clark hoped for.

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Doumit Elected Chairman
For Washington Committee

At the June 4, 1977 quarterly meeting of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet, was elected chairman of the state committee. Archie Graber, Seattle, is the newly elected vice chairman, and Hazel Bain, Longview, was elected secretary. Previously serving the committee as vice chairman, Doumit succeeds George H. Tweney, Seattle, who has served as chairman for the committee for the past five years.

The June meeting was held in Ellensburg, Washington. Committee members assembled at 10:00 AM for a tour of the Olmstead Place State Park (four miles east of Ellensburg), an 1875 homestead of cattle raiser Samuel Olmstead.

A no-host luncheon followed the tour at the Holiday Inn, and the after luncheon speaker was Jack Casselberry, Interpretive Specialist and manager for the Olmstead Place State Park. Of special interest is Olmstead's original cabin, built of cottonwood logs, which remains an outstanding example of squared timber construction.

The afternoon's business meeting related to:

- A progress report on the Sacagawea (State Park) Interpretive Center under construction at the state park in Pasco, Washington, by Ralph Rudeen.
- A preliminary report by Hazel Bain regarding the Fifth Annual Oregon-Washington Lewis and Clark Symposium, scheduled for Lewis and Clark Expedition sites in Oregon at a date to be announced for September or October.
- Election of officers — see above.

Activity reports involving members of the committee.

A discussion relating to the committee's input concerning the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Study.

A "Goals Committee Report" submitted by a sub-committee consisting of Mitchell Doumit, Walter Oberst, and Jack Ritter. Doumit submitted a recaptulation of matters for the committee's consideration.

On behalf of the committee, Ralph Rudeen presented a gift to George Tweney for the outstanding job he has done as chairman of the committee. The gift, an original silk screen print of a northwest Indian design of an eagle, was the work of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Interpretive Center designer, Dick Clifton. Mr. Tweney thanked Rudeen, Clifton, and members of the committee, and pledged himself to continue to be active as a member of the committee.

The new committee officers will be installed at the September quarterly meeting. Guests, in addition to wives and husbands of committee members, were Mr. and Mrs. Vic Eklund, Seattle. Vic, prior to retirement, was with the regional office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation at Seattle.

Funding Made Available
For Missouri Wild and Scenic River Study

In the last issue of WPO we published editorial comment from the Great Falls Tribune indicating that, while the 149 mile segment of the Missouri River from Fort Benton to Robinson Bridge (Kipp State Park) had been designated by an act of Congress as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, funding had not been authorized to permit the Bureau of Land Management, the managing agency, to proceed with the development of a comprehensive proposal and management plan. The legislation required that the plan be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by October 1977.

Montana Foundation Director E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra (Butte) has recently supplied the editor with a clipping from the same newspaper which indicates that, through Montana Senator Lee Metcalf's liaison with the Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, BLM Montana State Director Edwin Zaidlich has been advised that funds have now been allocated to the Montana BLM office.

Quoting from the recent newspaper story we learn that:

...things are looking up. The state BLM office has received additional funds and personnel and a recognition of the problem of complying with the congressional deadline.

Time is short, though, to prepare a complete multi-use management plan by October. And a well written, detailed plan is important. The plan, once approved by the U.S. Interior Secretary, is the blueprint for managing the river.

Once the preliminary work is completed, BLM will ask for public involvement. Public meetings should begin late this summer, but most will be held in the spring.

The progress on developing a plan may seem slow; but the issue is too important to be rushed. The protected portion of the Missouri — from Fort Benton to the Robinson Bridge — is a fragile, critical area.

And Zaidlich thinks the Missouri will be the first river managed under the multi-use concept. Other rivers in the wild and scenic system have been more recreation oriented.

If that is the case, a little extra time spent on the plan and with the public will be well worth it.

WPO is confident that the fine relationship which has existed between the Foundation and Edwin Zaidlich (who on two occasions has addressed members at our annual meetings) will carry over to constructive critique of the plan, and that the Foundation's concern for this virgin segment of Lewis and Clark's route will be carefully considered.

An Observation
In Retrospect

Attendees at the August 1976 Eighth Annual Meeting of the Foundation will recall the delightful evening and buffet supper at Montana Power Co.'s Ryan Park. The park is just below Ryan Dam and the Great Falls of the Missouri River.

Montana Foundation Director E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra has supplied WPO with a copy of a June 11, 1977 newspaper story and photographs of the Falls and Ryan Dam. Incredibly, photographs taken only a few weeks ago show no water going over the dam, as compared to the flow of cascading water witnessed by Foundation members a year ago. The newspaper article quotes power company officials to the effect that power generation is about one-half capacity.

Alas, our 1977 drought has taken away, for the present, Meriwether Lewis's "...sublimely grand spectacle ...jets of sparkling foam to [a] height of fifteen or twenty feet ...[which] present[s] a sheet of whitest beaten froth for 200 yards in length and about 80 feet perpendicular."

News Note:

Foundation Secretary, Irving Anderson, has recently responded to an inquiry from a Mr. Robert Powers, a school teacher in Creve Coeur, Missouri. Mr. Powers is developing a curriculum for teaching a course concerning the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Secretary Anderson in his letter recapitulated for teacher Powers some of the available literature concerning the Expedition, as well as other sources of information (brochures, etc.) available from Trail State and government agencies.
Robert S. Chandler, superintendent of the National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, will be host on Tuesday, August 16, 1977, when members and guests at the Foundation's Ninth Annual Meeting will visit the complex that includes the Gateway Arch and the Museum of Westward Expansion.

Chandler was assigned the superintendency of the St. Louis installation in March 1975, and came from a prior assignment at Mt. Rainier National Park in Washington State.

Members and guests who attended the Foundation's Fifth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, in 1973, visited the 630' arch, and participated in the dedication ceremonies for Meriwether Lewis Overlook, near the base of the south leg of the arch, and the William Clark Overlook, similarly located to the north of the structure. From both of these locations, visitors are afforded a fine view of the Mississippi River.

In 1973, the 150' wide by 290' long area under the arch structure was an undeveloped cavernous space. This year's annual meeting attendees will find the elaborate and stimulating Museum of Westward Expansion occupying this area.


At Lewis and Clark State Park, Illinois, during the Fifth Annual Foundation Meeting, August 1973. "Frenchy" Chainard and Bob Lange point across the great Mississippi to the mouth of the wide Missouri. This year the Missouri River cruise will descend the Missouri from St. Charles, bringing Ninth Annual Meeting attendees to this historic place.

Artist Depicts The Lewis & Clark Expedition at St. Charles

Pictured above is a photograph of a mural painted by Charles Morgenthaler. The mural is on the wall of the St. Charles Savings and Loan Co., in St. Charles, Missouri. The full color art work will be viewed by attendees at the Ninth Annual Meeting during one of the tours of historic St. Charles being arranged by the St. Charles County Historical Society.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING 
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NOAH’S ARK – AUGUST 14-17, 1977 – ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI