President Doumit's Message

Photograph courtesy The Daily News, Longview, Washington

"Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house." (Matthew 5:15)

This quotation from the Bible prefaced my remarks at the concluding meeting of the Tenth Annual Meeting of our Foundation at Vancouver, Washington, on Wednesday, August 16th. I had just presented the president's gavel, indicative of the office to which I had been installed.

This statement has always seemed to me to be what I wanted as the theme of my administration as your president. I believe that too much of our time as Lewis and Clark enthusiasts has been spent in the interchange of

(Continued page 2)

Ninety Registrants Enjoy Four Day Activities At Tenth Annual Meeting In State of Washington

Ninety registrants for the Tenth Annual Meeting’s full four day program were joined by an additional fifty individuals who registered for and attended selected activities, luncheons, dinners and the annual banquet.1 Sixteen states and Washington, D.C. were represented. Headquarters for the meeting was at The Quay Motor Inn Vancouver, WA.

Attendees who arrived by early afternoon on Sunday, August 13th enjoyed the five hour motor caravan tour of the Columbia River Gorge. Travel was about eighty miles round trip; forty miles upstream via the Lewis and Clark Highway on the north, or Washington State side of the Columbia River; thence across The Bridge of the Gods a few miles east of Bonneville Dam; returning on the Oregon, or south side of the river, via Highway 80N. Stops were made for picture taking and interpretive talks at Lewis and Clark sites (Cape Horn, Beacon Rock, Bonneville Dam, and Multnomah Falls). Richard Krieg and son, Brian Krieg, members of the Foundation who reside at Skamania, Washington, near Beacon Rock, organized and served as guides for this event.

The Foundation business sessions and the educational programs are detailed in the copy of the Tenth Annual Meeting Program included with the mailing of this issue of We Proceeded on. As the Program and Participants Listing denotes, the various papers were prepared by qualified speakers and the subjects were interesting and diversified.2

In her speech of welcome to members and guests assembled for the Monday evening dinner, Washington Governor Dixie Lee Ray indicated that Americans today should take a lesson from the decisiveness and ingenuity displayed by the 19th century explorers. The Governor stressed Lewis and Clark’s understanding of nature and the exploration of uncharted territory. She said: “In 1803, because of ignorance and vivid imaginations, some citizens thought woolly mammoths still roamed the plains of the western part of North America. Lewis and Clark had the courage to proceed on and replace fears with solid fact.”

There was a respite from business sessions and the presentation of papers on Tuesday, August 15th, when attendees enjoyed the 244 mile round trip charter bus tour to the estuary of the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean. The visit to the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial,3 near Astoria, Oregon, preceded the crossing of the four-mile long bridge across the Columbia to Ilwaco, Washington. Here, a luncheon was served at a local restaurant prior to visiting the nearby Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, Fort Canby State Park.

(Continued on Page 4)

1. A list of registrants for the Tenth Annual Meeting appears on page 4 of this issue of WPO.
2. The text of Dr. Donald Jackson's address at the Tenth Annual Banquet is published in this issue of WPO. See pp. 6-9.
3. The site of the Expedition's winter establishment, December 8, 1805 to March 23, 1806.
THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

Incorporated 1969 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption Certificate No. 501(C)(3) — Identification No. 51-0187715

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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 impact to our nation. The Foundation recognizes the value of tourist-oriented programs, and supports activities which enhance the enjoyment and understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. The scope of the activities of the Foundation are 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 attract 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.

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Message (Cont’d from p. 1)

ideas between ourselves. I believe that it is time that we spread the gospel, so to speak, among the citizenry. The story of Lewis and Clark offers so much that is good and great about our American history, that we should expend every effort to spread among the people — from school children to adults — a greater knowledge of what the Lewis and Clark Expedition has meant to the development of our history.

In general, we have been preparing ourselves to do this, so it will be simply a matter of boosting the program along. We have authorized a “Youth Committee”, and pledged the income from the Raymond Darwin Broughs Fund to encourage the study and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition among our young people, where, admittedly, it will make the greatest and lasting impression.

It is my hope that the new “Planning and Development Committee” will develop a program which will expand the reach of those intrepid men of the Expedition throughout every segment of our population.

We will want to give encouragement, and lend assistance, to those dedicated members of our Foundation who have been going forth at every possible occasion, to tell the story of the famous exploring enterprise, and what it meant to the future of our country.

The story of adventure which it presents to the average mind, particularly school children, provides an exceptional avenue for emphasizing and promoting the spirit of America, in the courage and the initiative, which it demonstrated to our people. This was, in effect, the message that both Washington State Governor Dixy Lee Ray and newspaper publisher John McClelland, Jr. gave us at our opening banquet on Monday evening, August 14th.

Another idea, which is not novel, but which I hope will spread the light, even among our membership is to involve as many of you as possible in the work of the Foundation — particularly in committee activities. In this connection, I ask that members of the Foundation, who are interested in our work, or know of anyone who is interested, as well as members of the Board of Directors, please write me with your suggestions for appointment to committees. In this way we will spread the work and interest among as many members as possible.

My philosophy in furthering organization work, and in this case our
Foundation purpose, is not what I can do as your president, but what WE can do, working together, to better carry out the purposes for which we are organized:

"...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."

Mitchell Doumit, President

New Plan To Provide Initial Financing For Foundation Chapters

A motion to aid the financing of new Foundation chapters during their first two years was adopted by the members of the national Foundation during one of the business sessions at the Tenth Annual Meeting.

Realizing that certain organizational expenses are the pattern for the beginning months and years of a new chapter's existence, the new policy provides for financial participation by the national Foundation for the first two years following the organization of a chapter or entity in accordance with the by-laws of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

The motion adopted at the annual meeting reads:

"Beginning in 1979, every Foundation Chapter of not less than ten members, now or hereafter organized, shall receive one-half of all national membership fees collected by it for two years commencing in 1979, or from the year of its organization and chartering."

For the purpose of administration and application of this new financial participation by the national Foundation, the executive committee of the Foundation is in the process of developing certain rules and procedures which will implement the method of refunding this financial aid to new chapters or entities. This information will be provided upon application by making inquiry to the Foundation Secretary, Irving W. Anderson, P.O. Box LC196, Lewis & Clark College, Portland, Oregon 97000.

Our New President

Mitchell Doumit

Elected president of the Foundation for the term August 1978 - August 1979, Mitchell Doumit (pronounced Dough-mit) will serve as the Foundation's tenth president. Our new president is an attorney, a history enthusiast, Chairman of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and a resident of Cathlamet, Wahkiakum County, Washington.

In 1893, Mitchell's father, John, at the age of 17, immigrated from Lebanon and settled in Cathlamet. His mother, also from Lebanon, came to the area for a visit to her brother and met John Doumit. They were married in 1903, and Mitchell was the oldest of nine children born to this union.

"Mitch" was born in Cathlamet and attended public school at Cathlamet and at nearby Kelso, Washington. He graduated from Kelso High School in 1923; attended the University of Washington, Seattle, School of Law, and graduated with a Bachelor of Laws Degree in 1928; and began to practice law in his native state the same year. He has been engaged in the public practice of law at three levels of government: as City Attorney of Cathlamet for 40 years; prosecuting attorney for Wahkiakum County for 16 years; deputy prosecuting attorney for Pierce County for two years; and from 1955 to 1959, he was assistant attorney general of the State of Washington. In 1959, he was named manager and attorney for Public Utility District No. 1, Wahkiakum County, a position he held for six years.

As a member of the Washington State Bar since 1928, he has served on the following state bar committees: as chairman of the Committee of Unauthorized Practice of Law; as a member of the Travel Committee; and as a member of the Local Trial and Administrative Committee. He has been a member of the state Board of Bar Examiners.

Doumit is a life member of the University of Washington Alumni Association; Longview, Washington Lodge No. 1514, B.P.O.E.; Wahkiakum Historical Society; and the Washington State Historical Society.

Mitch and Elizabeth Foster were married in 1928. Elizabeth's grandfather, J. J. Foster, was born in South Carolina. He followed the gold rush to California; thence to Australia where he was married; retired to North America and the Idaho country of the Oregon Territory; and finally settled in Cathlamet in about 1850. Foster was elected state representative from Wahkiakum County in 1887.

Mitchell and Elizabeth Doumit had two children - a son, who was killed while serving the United States Air Force, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Thomas, a school teacher in Cathlamet. They have three grandchildren - Libby, Michael, and Michelle. Mitch's wife, daughter, and three grandchildren share his interest in history and the Lewis and Clark saga, and are all members of the Foundation. All but one grandchild attended the Foundation's Tenth Annual Meeting in Vancouver.

His long-time interest in history has encompassed a study of national, state, and local history, and especially the history and heritage of his beloved pioneer community of Cathlamet. His fascination with the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition brought him an appointment from the Governor's office to the Washington State Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Committee, an interim committee, 1954-1956. In 1972, Governor Dan Evans named him as a member of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and he was elected chairman of this committee in 1977.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., St. Charles, Missouri, in 1977, he was elected vice president of the Foundation, and now, since August 1978, and the very successful culmination of the Foundation's Tenth Annual Meeting, hosted by the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and Foundation members in Washington State, we are proud to have him serving as our tenth president of the Foundation.

News Notes

We Proceeded On has learned that, at its Annual Convention in Spokane, Washington, the Washington State Bar Association presented Foundation President Mitchell Doumit, along with seven others, its Special Award of Honor in recognition of, and appreciation for, more than 50 years of service to the legal profession and to the citizenry of the State of Washington. Congratulations President Doumit!
Tenth Annual Meeting registrants assembled for this photograph at Cathlamet, Washington City Park. Photograph by Roy D. Craft.

Listing of 10th Annual Meeting Registrants

**CALIFORNIA (4)**
- Todd Berens, Santa Ana
- Mrs. Todd (Betty) Berens, Santa Ana
- Wilbur Hoffman, Yuba City
- Mrs. Wilbur (Ruth) Hoffman, Yuba City

**COLORADO (1)**
- Donald Jackson, Colorado Springs

**IDAHO (8)**
- John Caylor, Boise
- Mrs. John (Ruth Ann) Caylor, Boise
- Robert E. Jones, Lewiston
- Mrs. Robert E. Jones, Lewiston
- Ralph S. Space, Orofino
- Judy Space, Orofino
- Marcus J. Ware, Lewiston
- Mrs. Marcus (Helen) Ware, Lewiston

**ILLINOIS (1)**
- Charles C. Patton, Springfield

**MISSOURI (3)**
- Robert S. Chandler, St. Louis
- Henry W. Hamilton, Marshall
- Mrs. Henry (Jean) Hamilton, Marshall

**MONTANA (18)**
- Leean C. Cotton, Glasgow
- Helen Heitric, Glasgow
- John G. Lepley, Ft. Benton
- Mrs. John (Sue) Lepley, Ft. Benton
- E. E. MacGivra, Butte
- Mrs. E. E. (Edna) MacGivra, Butte
- Bob Saindon, Glasgow
- Mrs. Bob (Patricia) Saindon, Glasgow
- Gladys Silk, Glasgow
- Robert Singer, Ft. Benton
- Mrs. Robert (Idella) Singer, Ft. Benton
- Gail M. Stensland, Ft. Benton
- Mrs. Gail (Ellie) Stensland, Ft. Benton
- Edie Vinson, Clancy
- Wilbur P. Werner, Cut Bank
- Mrs. Wilbur (Mary) Werner, Cut Bank

**NEBRASKA (1)**
- Mildred R. Goosman, Omaha

**NEW YORK (2)**
- William B. Norris, Fayetteville
- Mrs. Wm. (Margaret) Norris, Fayetteville

**NORTH DAKOTA (1)**
- Sheila Robinson, Coleharbor

**OHIO (1)**
- Jean Cambridge, Strongsville

**OREGON (35)**
- Irving W. Anderson, Lake Oswego
- Roy J. Beadle, Portland
- Mrs. Roy (Ruth) Beadle, Portland
- Jack R. Brown, Lake Oswego
- Doris S. Bounds, Hermiston
- E. G. Chiuard, M.D., Tigard
- Mrs. E. G. (Fritzi) Chiuard, Tigard
- Allen Epp, Aurora
- Jean HaBaux, Astoria
- Bernice Jackson Hoffman, Hood River
- Don Holm, Beaverton
- Mrs. Don (Myrtle) Holm, Beaverton
- Howard Hopkins, Milwaukie
- Mrs. Howard (Margaret) Hopkins, Milwaukie

10th Annual Meeting (Con't. from page 1)

Park, Cape Disappointment, Washington. The highlight of the return trip was the delicious salmon barbecue and dinner served at the beautiful city park in Cathlamet, Washington. The Elochoman Grange, Cathlamet, was the host for this delightful event. The salmon was superb, as were the salads, etc., and there was a never ending array and assortment of home made pies!

Visitors from the mountain states, the midwest, and the east coast, were reminded why the State of Washington is the “Evergreen State” by the green and heavily vegetated scenery they were exposed to on the Sunday and Tuesday tours. Even in August it rains in Washington and Oregon. Fortunately it did not rain on Sunday, and the precipitation on Tuesday occurred only while in transit, but not at Fort Clatsop, the Interpretive Center, nor at Cathlamet.

4. An installation of the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission; The Center is located on Cape Disappointment some 300 feet above the ocean shore where men of the Expedition first arrived at the Pacific Ocean, November 18, 1805. See, WPO, Vol. 2, No. 4, December 1976, pp. 1, 23.

**OREGON (con't.)**
- Inez Johnson, Hillsboro
- Harvel W. Keller, Portland
- Mrs. Harvel (Susan) Keller, Portland
- Robert E. Lange, Portland
- Mrs. Robert (Ruth) Lange, Portland
- Josephine Lowe, Astoria
- E. M. Muriel, Astoria
- Millard McClung, Portland
- Virginia Moore, Hillsboro
- Melissa Morris, Lake Oswego
- Donald Rose, Portland
- Richard G. Rust, Portland
- Mrs. Richard (Lois) Rust, Portland
- Wayne Schweinfest, Portland
- William P. Sherman, Portland
- Mrs. Wm. P. Sherman, Portland
- John H. Stofel, Vernon
- Mrs. John (Dorothy) Stofel, Vernon
- W. W. Townes, Portland
- Helen Townes, Portland

**PENNSYLVANIA (2)**
- Harold Billian, Villa Nova
- Mrs. Harold (Jane) Billian, Villa Nova

**SOUTH DAKOTA (1)**
- Dayton W. Canaday, Pierre

**UTAH (2)**
- Rex E. Robinson, Logan
- Mrs. Rex E. Robinson, Logan

**VIRGINIA (5)**
- Francis Fife, Charlottesville
- Mike Gleason, Charlottesville
- Harriet F. Kidder, Marion

**WASHINGTON (59)**
- Paul Adinger, Vancouver
- Dorothy Adinger, Vancouver
- Carlton Appelo, Naselle
- Hazel Bain, Longview
- Jim Bain, Vancouver
- Mac Bain, Vancouver
- Tom Black, Bellevue
- Louise C. Bowen, Tacoma
- Emma Jane Brittain, Walla Walla
- Verna Bresker, Battle Ground
- Miss Dorothy Carlson, Vancouver
- J. P. Clawson, M.D., Longview
- Mrs. J. P. (Joyce) Clawson, Longview
- Richard Clifton, Olympia
- Mrs. Richard (Ann) Clifton, Olympia
- Roy C. Craft, Stevenson
- Mrs. Roy (Grace) Craft, Stevenson
- Charles Davis, Longview
- Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet
- Mrs. Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet
- Vic Ecklund, Belle vue
- Mrs. Vic (Dottie) Ecklund, Belle vue

We Proceeded On, Oct. 1978.
Foundation's New Award Goes to Clarence Decker

Foundation Past President Clarence H. Decker, East Alton, Illinois, is the first Foundation member to receive the organization's new Distinguished Service Award.

Lawrence H. Gill
1917-1978


Born in Judith Basin County, Montana, he was a graduate of Montana State University. A resident of Great Falls, Montana, for twenty years, Gill joined the Montana Farmers Stockrider in 1948, as a writer and reporter, and later as advertising director. Fifteen years later he moved to Spokane, Washington, as circulation manager for the Northwest Unit Farm Magazine.

Larry was recognized by Lewis and Clark scholars as an accurate and dedicated consultant concerning the Great Falls of the Missouri River and the Lewis and Clark Expedition's portage around these navigational barriers in June-July 1805. Articles written by Gill about the Expedition's portage have appeared in the Great Falls Tribune and in We Proceeded On, a member of the Montana Historical Society, Larry Gill was also active in the Great Falls History Group, and was a past president of the Montana Institute of the Arts. He was a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. and attended the Foundation's Fourth Annual Meeting in Helena, Montana, in 1972. At the time of his death Mr. Gill was president of the Advertising Circulation Managers Association, a national organization.

Larry’s wife Evelyn passed away earlier this year. Surviving are two daughters, Mrs. Sandra Difffenbacher, Spokane, and Mrs. Fatsy C. Cuda, Newport, Washington; and two grandchildren.

Editor's Note:
We would like to include in each issue of WPO, news items detailing current or forthcoming activities related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in each of the eleven trail states, or for that matter, any activity anywhere that would be of interest to members and readers. To accomplish this, we must rely on our Directors, their designated reporters, and other Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, to provide us with this information. We would be pleased to hear from you.

2. Feature article, August 15, 1965.
3. WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 6, 9.

On the occasion of the Annual Banquet, Tenth Annual Meeting, Vancouver, Washington, a new Foundation award was approved by the members assembled. Authorized by the Foundation Bylaws, the new award honors Foundation members for exemplary service to the operation of the Foundation.

In proposing adoption of the new award, the Awards Committee noted that there should be at least two major Foundation awards, recognizing distinctive endeavors in two main fields:

1. The existing Awards of Meritorious Achievement, granted "... for outstanding contributions in bringing to this nation a greater awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". The recipient need not necessarily be a member of the Foundation.

And, 2. A Distinguished Service Award, granted "... for outstanding contributions toward furthering the purpose and objectives of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc." This award is to be made specifically to a member of the Foundation.

During the discussion of the proposal, Awards Committee Chairman Wilbur P. Werner, Cut Bank, Montana, observed that the style and wording of the Award of Meritorious Achievement is fixed, and its granting should be continued. His committee recommended that the proposed Distinguished Service Award be a plaque similar in size and quality to that of the achievement award, but of different coloration, and with the text of the citation as noted in 2 above; and that the service award ordinarily be limited to two annually, as is the achievement award.

In placing the Distinguished Service Award motion before the membership, the Awards Committee, citing his "... outstanding services to the Foundation as Treasurer, Director, President," and, for many years, 'eastern anchor man' of the Foundation, together with his efforts in protecting and preserving points of interest along the Lewis and Clark Trail", nominated Clarence H. Decker to be its first recipient. Reacting enthusiastically, the members present unanimously approved the motion in its entirety!


4. It was during his Foundation presidency that the important Congressional legislation was enacted which preserved the Missouri River Breaks in central Montana, as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Decker's personal efforts in behalf of the passage of the legislation were of great importance. See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 5.
Zebulon Pike — The Poor Man's Lewis and Clark

By Donald Jackson

In that summer of 1806 there were special worries on Jefferson’s mind. Three official expeditions were in the field, exploring the Louisiana Territory, all subject not only to the normal hazards of wilderness travel but also to the strong opposition of the Spanish government. These were the Lewis and Clark expedition, the Zebulon Pike expedition, and the Red River expedition.

The federal government moved from Philadelphia down the coast to Washington in June 1800. That was an excellent time for the new residents — legislators and bureaucrats — to see the place at its worst. The hot weather was starting, the so-called sickly season was appearing there on the Tidewater, and the federal workers began a tradition that has lasted to this day: getting out of Washington in the summer if at all possible.

Thomas Jefferson liked to make the four-day trip home to Monticello as soon after Congress adjourned as possible. The way he often planned the journey was in two parts: he would ride horseback for two days, and then he would be met by a servant driving a light carriage (he called it a chair), who had come from Monticello to take him back in style.

The summer of 1806 is one of special interest. Jefferson got home that year on the 26th of July, anxious to see how the crops were doing — not so well — and how the grist mill was operating — forty bushels a day — and then hurry on down the Blue Ridge toward Lynchburg where he was building a new little country home, Poplar Forest. But no summer was ever carefree while Jefferson was president. The mail stage came in from Richmond all too often, bearing the problems of state that had to be dealt with right along with farming and housebuilding.

In that summer of 1806 there were special worries on Jefferson’s mind. Three official expeditions were in the field, exploring the new Louisiana Territory, all subject not only to the normal hazards of wilderness travel but also to the strong opposition of the Spanish government. These were the Lewis and Clark expedition, the Zebulon Pike expedition, and the Red River expedition.

During the week that Jefferson returned home to Monticello, here is what was going on with those three expeditions:

Meriwether Lewis and his little detachment investigating the Marias River country had a confrontation with some Piegan horsethieves, killing two of them. Clark’s detachment, floating down the Yellowstone, was passing the mouths of rivers such as the Rosebud and the Tongue. Jefferson had heard not a word of Lewis and Clark for more than a year and it was a constant worry that no news had arrived. He was not aware — and neither were Lewis and Clark — that the Spanish had made three and possibly four attempts to cut off the expedition.

Down in St. Louis, Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike was just setting forth on his venture into the Southwest, an expedition put in motion according to general directions of Jefferson but actually ordered by General James Wilkinson, commanding general of the Army. Pike had just returned from...

1. Foundation Director Donald Jackson needs no introduction to Lewis and Clark and Western Americana enthusiasts. An address by this eminent scholar of American history is always a highlight at any gathering. Members and guests assembled for this year’s annual meeting and banquet expressed their delight to Dr. Jackson for his acceptance of the invitation to be the banquet speaker, and to the Washington (State) Committee for seeking his participation.

Dr. Jackson journeyed to this year’s annual meeting from his mountain home, 7,500 feet above sea level, in the Colorado Rockies near Colorado Springs. He and Mrs. (Cathie) Jackson have resided there since his retirement from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, where at the Alderman Library from 1968 to 1976, he began the editing of The Papers of George Washington — a project which will continue for another ten to fifteen years, and which will culminate in some sixty to seventy-five volumes.

Presently at the publishers, and to be available in October of this year, is the second edition of his Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition — with Related Documents — 1803-1804. Like the 728 page first edition of this work, the publisher is The University of Illinois Press. The new edition will be 832 pages, two volumes in slipcase, and will contain new introductory material, modifications and updates of some of the original notes, and twenty-nine new documents. Twenty-two of them are being published for the first time. With this revised and expanded edition completed and at the publishers, Jackson is now engaged in writing a full length volume relating to Thomas Jefferson and the westward expansion of the nation.

Earlier this year he was one of four Iowa State University alumni to receive the University’s Distinguished Achievement Award (see: WPO, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 10-11). He is the recipient of the Western Heritage Award (1965); The American Association of State and Local History’s Award of Merit (1968); the Missouri Historical Society’s Regional Award (1965). Referring to his 1962 Lewis and Clark work, the latter citation reads in part: “... not only an exciting accomplishment in editing the correspondence relating to that famous journey, but a performance which should serve as a standard in research methodology for the future.” In 1974, at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Seaside, Oregon, he was presented the Foundation’s Award of Meritorious Achievement.

When he introduced Dr. Jackson, Dr. John Howard, President, Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, spoke of his many literary accomplishments. As editor of The University of Illinois Press for twenty years (1947-1967), Jackson produced some 600 books for scholars throughout the world as Press Editor. During this period he turned out several works of his own — mostly in the field of history. His specialty is in the field of Trans-Mississippi exploration, and in the techniques of collecting and editing the journals and papers of some of the early western explorers. In addition to his Lewis and Clark volumes, he has produced the following works in the field of history: Black Hawk: An Autobiography, The Journals of Zebulon Pike, with Letters and Related Documents, in two volumes; and The Expeditions of John Charles Fremont, in collaboration with Mary Lee Spence, in three volumes and map case. He is a frequent contributor to historical periodicals published throughout the nation (see WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 5-8; Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 6-7).
several months on the Upper Mississippi, and was now starting his second such venture. The Spanish already knew he was coming, would soon be out looking for him, and he would become a Spanish prisoner within a few months.

The third expedition was making its way up the Red River, attempting to learn something of the southern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase. This expedition is perhaps the least known, or the least written about, of the three — but we shall note its importance soon. And what was happening to it the week Jefferson came home for the summer? The expedition was intercepted six hundred miles upstream by a detachment of Spanish militiamen, perhaps two hundred of them, on the 29th of July. After some parleying, the Spanish ordered the explorers to turn around and head downstream.

So we have three government expeditions, one not heard from for more than a year, one just heading westward into trouble, and one already under the guns of the Spanish from New Mexico, Chihuahua, and other parts of New Spain. We must look at each of these undertakings separately to see how they got where they were, and how they fit into the plan of Jefferson's to explore and map the Louisiana Territory.

Most of us who follow Lewis and Clark know that their expedition was not part of a master plan, at first, to explore the new Purchase. It was already in the planning stage before the French ever suggested selling Louisiana. But the purchase had been made long before the expedition left St. Louis, and then it became part of a massive attempt on the part of our government to find out what we had bought, what our boundaries were, and what the people — the French, Spanish, and Indian — were like.

For several years Jefferson had been corresponding with a Scottish physician and scientist who had emigrated to North Carolina, the lower Mississippi, and established a plantation. He was just the kind of correspondent that Jefferson liked; he could discourse on how to find the longitude without a timepiece; the average temperature and rainfall for the year; the plants that grew in the forests around his mansion; and the Indian languages that Jefferson loved to collect on paper.

It was only natural that when the Louisiana Territory had become a U.S. possession, Jefferson should turn to William Dunbar for information. In fact, Jefferson prepared a questionnaire and sent it to four or five men on the frontier, including Dunbar, a questionnaire that grew from an original 17 to an eventual 45 questions. Also, in the spring of 1804, he wrote a long letter to Dunbar in which he outlined his plans for exploring the territory. He pointed out that Lewis and Clark were already in St. Louis and preparing to start up the Missouri. He was going to charge the surveyor-general with the job of exploring the upper Mississippi. And he expected Congress to appropriate money with which to explore the major rivers west of the Missouri. He said:

"I should propose to send one party up the Panis [Pawnee] river to its source, thence along the highlands to the source of the Padoucas river and down it to its mouth. Another party up the Arcassas to its source thence along the highlands to the source of the Red river, & down that to its mouth ... These surveys will enable us to prepare a map of Louisiana which in its contour and main waters will be perfectly correct." We should note that his Pawnee and Padoucas rivers are the south and north forks of the Platte.

Jefferson added two more rivers to his list in a letter to Lewis — the Des Moines and the Minnesota. Note that in every case he is supposedly committed to the economical procedure of sending a party up one river and down another. He will soon change his mind.

After revealing his plan, Jefferson suggested that Dunbar might like to lead the Red River expedition. It was a vital one, destined to reveal much new information about the boundaries and natural history of the country. Dunbar declined this invitation but agreed to take on the direction of the enterprise — helping to choose and instruct the personnel, obtain supplies, train men if necessary in the art of astronomical observation. Because the men chosen to lead the actual field party was a Philadelphian scientist, Thomas Freeman, this expedition is often called the Dunbar-Freeman expedition.

The plans for the trip were well along, patterned pretty much after Jefferson's instructions to Lewis and Clark, in the spring of 1804. Then an unfortunate interruption occurred. In St. Louis, Lewis and Clark were eagerly persuading delegations of Indian chiefs to visit their Great Father in Washington. It was a custom going back to colonial days; the only difference now was the new kind of western Indian that was showing up at the Capitol.

Lewis persuaded the principal chief of the Great Osages to visit Jefferson, just as plans for the Red River expedition were shaping up, and Chief White Hairs had a strong word of caution. He said that a splinter group from his villages (which were in western Missouri) had moved south, into the region through which the expedition would be passing, and he thought they would take a dim view of the enterprise. After all, the idea of being under American domination was so new that they felt a stronger allegiance to the Spanish.

Jefferson knew that the old Osage chief was a wise and respected man, so he decided to postpone the Red River expedition for a year. He thought that by then he could put the southern village of the Osage tribe in a better frame of mind. When he told Dunbar of this, Dunbar agreed to the delay and suggested that he might personally lead a smaller expedition a little way up the Red, and down the Ouachita, so as not to waste the availability of men and supplies. So he and Dr. George Hunter from Philadelphia made this rather minor voyage, providing not much that was new but changing the whole nature of Jefferson's plan. When Dunbar returned, he reported on the vast difficulties of navigating between two rivers with canoes, food supplies, and scientific equipment, especially if you were not sure where you were going.

From that moment, Jefferson never again advocated going up one river and coming down another on the same expedition. He told Dunbar he could now go up the Red and down, and up the Arkansas and down, choosing which he would like to try first. Personally Jefferson thought the Red was more interesting, and more vital in the boundary negotiations, so plans went forward for carrying out the Red River expedition in the spring and summer of 1806.

Now it was time to approach the Spanish. Relations with Spain were such that it is debatable whether Jefferson should even have attempted to send men up the Red River. Spain was protesting not only the boundaries of the Purchase, but even the right of the French to sell the land. And so when Jefferson asked for passage up the Red River, through this still disputed territory, the Spanish officials became very grouchiness. Indeed. Lower-level officials did agree, saying the Americans would probably go anyway, but the final word from higher officials in Chihuahua was negative.

Nevertheless, the long-delayed expedition left Fort Adams on the lower Mississippi in mid-April, 1806. There were twenty-four persons including military personnel, traveling in two
flat-bottomed barges and a pirogue.

By June 2 the party had reached Natchitoches, getting very close to the still unofficial boundary between Spain and the United States. From that point on, Indian runners and white settlers confirmed that the Spaniards were not going to let the expedition pass. On the 28th of July the men of the party heard gunfire, and on the following day a small Spanish party came forward to parley. Spanish instructions were to turn back the men of the expedition—which were by this time traveling on foot—and there were plenty of Spanish soldiers to do the job—more than two hundred. So the Red River expedition was terminated about 635 miles from the river's mouth. Colonel Freeman and his men returned to civilization.

On the day the expedition was turned back, July 29, Zebulon Pike in St. Louis was packing his gear for his own westward trek. There are many significant differences, and only one similarity, between his expedition and the others. The one similarity is that Jefferson acknowledged it, in general terms before the event and in particular terms during later years, as a government expedition. Now, about the differences:

1. Pike's trip was never thought of in Washington as an exploring venture. It was a military reconnaissance with several assignments, and the mapping of the country was rather far down on the list of chores.

2. The man who sent Pike off into the West was the same general who had sent him up the Mississippi, General James Wilkinson, one of the most devious and self-serving public officials in our nation's history.

3. Pike and his little band, which consisted eventually of thirteen enlisted men, probably not volunteers for the journey, were sent out in almost criminally poor condition for the job at hand. They were in summer uniforms because they were expected back in a few weeks. They had not enough horses, very little scientific equipment, and no maps except one drawn by the great German explorer Humboldt, based on faulty and second-hand information.

4. There is a real possibility that Wilkinson, who was secretly receiving a pension from the Spanish, had personally advised them that Pike was coming. It is also possible that the expedition was somehow tied into the so-called Aaron Burr conspiracy, which Wilkinson was almost surely involved and may have conceived.

Faced by all these handicaps and predetermined hazards, Pike headed up the Missouri, then entered the mouth of the Osage River and traveled to the Osage villages. He was returning some Osage Indians to their homeland, and was also instructed to contact the Pawnee Indians, in Kansas and Nebraska, and advise them that they were now American subjects. He angled up across Missouri into southern Nebraska to the Pawnee villages, and learned that several hundred Spanish militiamen had been there a short time earlier, looking for him. In fact, Pike's followed the broad trail made by the Spanish horses as he left the Indian villages and proceeded on.

From Nebraska he went almost due south to Great Bend, Kansas, where he struck the Arkansas. Here six of his men were detached, under command of General Wilkinson's son James, Jr., a lieutenant, to descend the Arkansas. Pike had been instructed to continue up the Arkansas to its headwaters, then find the headwaters of the Red River, which were thought to be not far away, and descend the Red River to the Mississippi. He knew nothing about the Freeman expedition that had already been cut off at the Red River.

The broad outline of Pike's story is well known. He went up the Arkansas, made an attempt to climb Pikes Peak in the heavy snows of November and failed, left the Arkansas for an excursion in the South Park area of Colorado, and when he happened onto the Arkansas again he thought it was the Red River. Had he been sent out by Jefferson instead of Wilkinson, he
would not have been directed to go up one river and down another. But that is exactly how his orders read, and with great delight he and his men prepared for a quick descent of the Arkansas. Only when he had traveled for many days, and undergone a great deal of hunger and cold with his men, did he begin to see familiar landmarks and realize that he was still on the Arkansas River.

He then struck out across the Sangre de Cristo Range to the southwest, this time determined to find the Red River, but it was an impossible task. The Red originated in New Mexico, east of Taos and far off his route, and the river he finally found, and believed to be the Red, was actually the Rio Grande. He built a small fort on the Spanish side of the river and ran up the American flag. It is almost a comedy of errors, except that some of his men lost parts of their feet by frostbite, there were no buffalo to be found, and the total suffering—if you can add and subtract suffering—was certainly equal to that experienced by Lewis and Clark's men.

At last Pike was found and arrested by Spanish soldiers out of Santa Fe and taken as a prisoner to Chihuahua. His papers were confiscated—some never to be found, others not to be returned by the Mexican government until this century—and his penetration into Spanish territory was an embarrassment the Americans did not need, so close on the heels of the Free- man affair. Pike was escorted back across Texas to the boundary line at Natchitoches, somehow expecting to be a hero, but his expedition had been so flexible that we can now begin to call him the poor man's Lewis and Clark. Here are some of the reasons:

Lewis and Clark returned to fame and a reasonable amount of fortune. They were wined and dined in Washington at the President's mansion, great artists rushed to make their portraits, both the officers and men received grants of land, Lewis became governor of Louisiana Territory and Clark a superintendent of Indian affairs. Even the names of the men and women of the expedition were to become household words: Sacagawea, Colter, Drouillard, Floyd, Gass. And a dog named Seamonn.

In contrast, it would be almost impossible to find a person who knows the name of a single soldier who traveled with Pike. When Pike returned, Lewis and Clark were already home and the shouting was over. The country was not ready to make a hero out of a man who had somehow blundered his way into Spanish hands and come back without his papers. The Aaron Burr affair was in full bloom—a scheme that may have been aimed at separating the western states from the Union—and there was a suspicion that Pike was involved. (Almost certainly he was not.) Pike had brought two young grizzly cubs back as a present for Jefferson. The men exchanged polite letters and Jefferson paid homage to Pike's courage; but the thing Pike hoped for, fame and fortune on the Lewis and Clark level, was not to come his way. We have touched upon the reason: Jefferson in no way thought of Pike as a competent explorer or scientist. He was a brave officer who carried out an ill-conceived orders and had an incredible amount of bad luck.

Pike received no extra pay or grants of land, and neither did his men. He even tried billing the government for extra pay as a surveyor during the period of his expedition. Perhaps the greatest blow of all was the fact that Jefferson went right on with his plan to explore the Arkansas River, even though Pike and young Lieutenant Wilkinson had between them traveled its entire length. Again William Dunbar was asked to direct the project from Natchez in 1807, with Thomas Freeman to be the field director. Young Wilkinson was to go along in charge of a small military detachment.

Something happened then that we can only conjecture about. The Secretary of War wrote to Dunbar that Congress had somehow neglected to appropriate the money needed to carry out the expedition, and it would have to be cancelled. It was not a timely cancellation; the expedition was actually on the verge of setting out.

Sometimes things really are just as simple as they seem, and perhaps Congress really did fail to make the appropriation. But the hand of Jefferson hovered over the scene. It was 1807, the year of the Aaron Burr trial, the year of the embargo against England, and possibly the year when Jefferson began to tire of the exploring games he had once loved to play. He had about a year left in office and on the horizon he could see a war with England. And, to tell the truth, the Spanish had for the moment slowed the course of American empire with their stubborn opposition.

History has made Jefferson our greatest patron of western exploration, the first avid American expansionist—although he competes here with Franklin and some others—and the man most responsible for the fact that the western United States boundary is not the Mississippi River. But this well deserved reputation rests on his diplomacy, his far-reaching aspirations for the American people, his firm belief that plentiful land and a westward-moving population might avert the ills that the Industrial Revolution had brought to the wretched poor that he had seen in the cities of Europe.

No one believed that the explorations he was sponsoring would provide the nation with permanent information on geography, natural history, or the Indian populations of the West. Even during Jefferson's own lifetime the government would be sending Stephen Long to survey the headwaters of the Platte, the Arkansas, and the Red rivers (with only fair success because of budget cutbacks), and no really scientific reconnaissance of these major watercourses would be done until such trained persons as Nicollet and Fremont came along, a decade after Jefferson's death. It is singular that his own successes and failures in exploring the West all occurred during the space of four years, from 1803 to 1807. Let us look at them once more:

The Dunbar-Freeman Expedition up the Red River. A limited success, because 600 miles of the river were explored, but the expedition was terminated by the Spanish.

The Zebulon Pike expedition. Another limited success, resulting in publication of a journal, but terminated by the Spanish and resulting in an embarrassing international incident.

The Dunbar-Freeman Expedition up the Arkansas. This is the one that Congress supposedly forgot to appropriate money for. And we can say whether, if it had proceeded, we might have to write it, "terminated by the Spanish."

But there is always The Lewis and Clark Expedition. Jefferson, on the one hand, the delight of his life, the miraculous trek that justified the months of planning, the ordeal of the travelers, and the admiration of a nation as awestruck, when Lewis and Clark returned, as if they had come back from another planet.

So, while we must look at all of western American history to put the Lewis and Clark expedition into perspective, there is no harm in our being proud tonight that we are met here in Vancouver not just to talk about that expedition, to follow some of its trails and look at some of its monuments. These things we do to justify our existence as an organization. But we do one thing more that brings added pleasure to these meetings: not only do we study, not only do we discuss, but especially do we celebrate the Lewis and Clark expedition.
Hazel Bain Accepts Reappointment as Membership Secretary

Hazel Bain, Longview, Washington, has accepted for the third year the important appointment as Membership Secretary for the Foundation.

Hazel's duties involve countless hours of record keeping, the publication of up-to-date membership rosters, and the mailing of our quarterly publication, four times each year, for the mailing of our quarterly publication, We Proceeded On.

Members may lighten her workload and facilitate her processing of your Membership Renewal Application, if you will return the Application and your 1979 dues remittance promptly. The Membership Renewal Application is enclosed with the mailing of this issue of We Proceeded On.

The officers, directors and members of the Foundation are indebted to Hazel for this service to the Foundation. It should be noted that Hazel also serves as Secretary for the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and has recently handled with dispatch the registration duties involved with the Tenth Annual Meeting which was hosted by the Washington Committee.

Second Grant Received From Darling Foundation

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is appreciative of the continuing interest and support of the J. N. "Ding" Darling Foundation manifested by the second contribution of $500.00. Expressing the hope that the contribution would further the activities of the Foundation and the publication of We Proceeded On, Sherry Fisher, chairman of the Darling Foundation, addressed his letter of transmittal to Foundation President Gail Stensland, earlier this year.

The Darling Foundation is committed to the conservation and preservation of the nation's natural resources. Jay Norwood "Ding" Darling (1876-1962) was one of America's great cartoonists. His interest in the preservation of America's wildlife and natural resources culminated in his bringing the small and struggling Biological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, to the nation and on its way to the far-flung enterprise it is today. It was also one of Darling's dreams to memorialize and preserve the historic route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

After his death in 1962, a concerned and dedicated group of Ding's friends,

1. See We Proceeded On, Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 7.
Ralph Space Presented Foundation Award

Ralph S. Space, a recipient of the Foundation's "Award of Meritorious Achievement" at the Tenth Annual Banquet at Vancouver, Washington, is a member of the Foundation and a long-time student of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Having resided most of his life in the Clearwater River and Bitterroot Mountain region of northern Idaho, his interest and deep study of the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition has contributed to his identifying and authenticating the exploring party's routes and campsites in this region. See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 6-7; Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 4-5; and Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 13-14.

Ralph resides in Orofino, Idaho, near the Expedition's "Canoe Camp" of late September — early October, 1805. He is now retired from a long and productive career with the United States Forest Service. Following his graduation with a degree in Forestry from the University of Idaho, he began work with the Forest Service in 1920. Various positions in several Montana forests and in the service's Regional Offices in Missoula, Montana, preceded his appointment, in 1950, as supervisor of Montana's Cabinet Natural Forest. In 1954, he was appointed Supervisor of Idaho's Clearwater National Forest, an assignment he held until his retirement in 1963. Born in Kansas and raised in Pierce, Idaho, less than thirty miles from the Clearwater National Forest Headquarters in Orofino, his assignment was truly a homecoming for Ralph Space.

Foundation Director Marcus Ware, Lewiston, Idaho, in his remarks and presentation of the Foundation's Award to his friend of many years, spoke of Space's devotion, enthusiasm, and familiarity with the Lolo Trail, its beautiful scenery, together with a great understanding of the saga of the famous exploring expedition in this region. As Ralph Space reiterates in his splendid monograph The Lolo Trail — A History of Events Connected with the Lolo Trail Since Lewis and Clark, published in 1970, "I have no idea how many times I have been over it in the past 40 years. I have walked it, ridden on horseback, and traveled by car. I have slogged over it through the rain and mud, fought fires along it in summer heat, dust and drouth, and faced its blinding snow."

Montana's Thoreson Wins Conservation Award

(As reported in Montana Outdoors magazine)

Three Montanans, including Nels A. Thoreson, supervisor for the Dept. of Fish and Game's Great Falls region, were selected as recipients of the 1978 American Motors Conservation Awards. The other Montana winners were John J. Craighead, Missoula, and Doris H. Milner, Hamilton. Thoreson is a member of the Foundation.

The national awards are presented annually by American Motors Corporation to ten professional conservationists and ten nonprofessional conservationists who have shown dedicated efforts toward conservation of the nation's renewable natural resources.

Thoreson was selected because of his leadership in the successful fight to include the upper Missouri River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. He spoke to opponents and proponents of river preservation, showed slides, participated in studies, hearings and meetings and worked closely with the late Montana Senator Lee Metcalf in preparing the final bill. In addition, he was principal consultant to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in preparing the multiple use management plan for the area. Thoreson, who also farms near Belt, was honored by the BLM in 1977 for his work on the project.

Foundation members who attended the Eighth Annual Meeting, Great Falls, Montana, in August 1976, will remember Nels Thoreson as the friendly and efficient Eighth Annual Meeting chairman for one of the Foundation's finest annual meetings.

Winners of the American Motors Conservation Awards, which have been presented since 1954, receive bronze sculptured plaques and $500 honorariums.

Valley County Montana To Be Annual Meeting Locale for 1979

President Gladys Silk, Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, Glasgow, Montana, extended an invitation to members and guests who gathered for the Tenth Annual Banquet, to attend the Foundation's Eleventh Annual Meeting at Glasgow and Lewis and Clark sites in Valley County.

There has been a tendency for historians to neglect the activities of the Expedition on this segment of the Trail. Actually, the exploring party spent nearly 30 days in this area. Members of the active and dedicated Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, a chapter of the national Foundation, are planning a great Annual Meeting for 1979. Foundation 1st Vice President Bob Saindon writes enthusiastically:

"We'll have a genuine powwow, a river trip, a visit to a buffalo jump and tipi rings, good sound historical papers, a trip to Fort Union and the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, and lots of local Lewis and Clark Heritage!"

Foundation members may look forward to additional details and information about the 1979 meeting in future issues of We Proceeded On.


2. See also story page 12 this issue of We Proceeded On.
From BLM "Missouri River Planner" Gary Leppart, we have information that the "Management Plan" called for within one year of the enactment of P.L. 94-486 (1976) was completed. The Public Law and the Management Plan pertain to the Missouri River Breaks Scenic Recreation River a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

In a letter to Foundation Director E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra, Butte, Montana, Leppart elaborates in more detail:

The BLM within one year of enactment, was to establish an exterior management boundary, identify those segments of the [149 miles of the Missouri] river which best fit wild, scenic and recreational designations... However, since the upper Missouri was to be managed under a multiple use concept, Montana BLM officials felt that more time was needed to do an adequate job of planning and permission was granted by Washington for a one-year extension to complete a detailed management plan. The [original] plan which was submitted to Washington in 1977 was conceptual in nature and provided a broad planning basis. Since last fall, several other individuals and I have been working on the detailed plan which is due this fall [1978]. We conducted nine public meetings this spring in the following Montana communities to solicit public input for the planning process: Lewistown, Great Falls, Helena, Missoula, Bozeman, Billings, Fort Benton, Glaser.

grow, and Havre. A total of 494 people attended those meetings and some very good input was obtained.

Leppart further indicated that draft copies of the detailed plan were mailed to the public in August 1978. It is hoped that these draft copies will bring forth additional "comments and concerns". In his letter to Director MacGilvra, he details much of the work and studies he and his associates have engaged in.

A great deal of inventory work has been completed and we have located a considerable number of archeological sites within the area we have identified as the management corridor. Approximately 70 homestead buildings have been measured and the land records were searched for homestead entries and whatever information we could find regarding the homesteaders.

The bridge crossing [the Missouri] in the Judith Landing vicinity was authorized in the Missouri River Act and it should be built within the next several years. The most recent proposal is to cross a short distance downstream from the PN Ranch buildings. It would bisect the Judith Landing Fish and Game camping area and some replacement property would have to be found. We have been working with the Highway Department and other agencies to insure that the best possible bridge location is selected so that resources are given every consideration.

The natural gas pipeline crossing is proposed just below Stafford Ferry and would cross a portion of a wild river segment. A final decision has not been made on the location although we are working closely with Montana Power and Pueto Company people on the proposal. A potential wilderness study area is also involved. I do not expect a decision to be made until the wilderness study potential question is resolved.

We have been negotiating with the PN Grazing Association in order to acquire the old PN ranch buildings, the sites of Fort Clagett and Camp Cooke and some of the cottonwood groves needed for recreation.

We have been making some progress and I am hopeful that we may acquire some of this property either in fee or easement in the not too distant future.

We have also contacted several other landowners about acquiring property in which we are interested. Perhaps most newsworthy is the Mansur River confluence area where Lewis and Clark spent much time searching for the true course of the Missouri River. The owner is interested in trading for some federal land or a possible outright sale, and I am very hopeful concerning that transaction.

The owner of the Fort McKenzie site has been contacted and we feel that the purchase of the site of Fort McKenzie is not justified. The site has been destroyed by many years of farming activity and there are little, if any, physical remnants present. However, we want to develop an interpretive area near the river in order to tell the story of this important segment of our history.

Many of the landmarks and historic sites referred to in Leppart's communication may be located on the map of the region encompassed by the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River Management Plan. Readers of We Proceeded On are indebted to Gary Leppart for his pertinent report, and to Director "Boo" MacGilvra for sharing it with us.

"Missouri River Planner"
Anecdote — From The Journals And Literature About the Expedition

Students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition continue to wonder about, and to discuss, the absence of a Meriwether Lewis journal from August 26, 1805, until January 1, 1806. During that time the exploring party traveled from the Lemhi and Salmon River valleys (present eastern Idaho) to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of approximately 860 miles. For all of this distance and activity, the only journal authored by either of the two Captains that is extant, is a journal kept by William Clark. If Lewis kept a journal, why has it never been found? Was it destroyed or lost on the trail? If so, Clark's journal would have mentioned that disaster. Although it does not seem reasonable, Lewis may have elected not to record the day to day activities of the enterprise during this time, and was content to let Clark maintain the record. If so, he made up for this journalistic inactivity, when he began his journal again on January 1, 1806, for the journals written by Lewis at Fort Clatsop during the winter months and until the party's departure on the return journey, are filled with biological, geological, and ethnological data, and represent some of Lewis's better journalistic endeavors.

Paul R. Cutright, in his Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists, advances a most interesting hypothesis concerning the absence of a Meriwether Lewis journal for this extended period. Cutright's observation may settle for many minds whether or not this segment of Lewis's journal has been lost or destroyed, and probably lends support to the supposition that it never did exist, and that he (Lewis) did not keep a journal for the period, August 26, to December 31, 1805.

Paul Cutright writes as follows:

"Far and away the most important event of the day [January 1, 1806] was Lewis's resumption of journalistic efforts, his pen having been almost totally inactive — or so it would seem — since the Corps departed from the Shoshoni on the Lemhi River in late August. From here on [January 1, 1806], until near the end of the journal...

1. Three short fragments of a Lewis journal are extant during the period August 26 to December 31, 1805. These are: September 9-10; September 15-22; and November 29 - December 1.

2. During this time and distance the Expedition transited Lost Trail Pass, the Bitterroot Valley, and Lolo Pass; descended from the high Bitterroot Mountains to Wippec Prairie; constructed canoes at their "Canoe Camp", near present day Orofino, Idaho; traveled downstream on the Clearwater, Snake, and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean; and constructed Fort Clatsop winter establishment near the estuary of the Columbia River, not far from today's Astoria, Oregon.

3. If so, Lewis did not follow Jefferson's instructions. (See: Thwaites, Vol. 7, p. 246; Jackson, p. 62.)


Over the years, the saga of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (which, incidentally travelled more miles; spent nearly six months of the total 28 months of the exploring enterprise; and established some 286 different campsites, in Montana) has received its share of journalism from scholars of the Expedition brought to the pages of Montana... by Vivian Paladin.

The Foundation is proud that we chose to honor her with our "Award of Meritorious Achievement" at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Foundation in 1972 at Helena. We are certain that as "Editor Emeritus" of this great magazine, we won't lose contact with Viv, our friend and fellow Foundation member, and we doubt that she will ever get too far away from her favorite state either!

Editor Paladin Retires From Montana Magazine

After two decades of association with Montana: The Magazine of Western History, twelve of those busy and productive years as Editor, Vivian Paladin has retired. A native of Glasgow, Montana, the site of our 1979 Eleventh Annual Meeting next August, she has always lived in Montana, and through her journalistic expertise she has created an interest, respect, and admiration of the "Treasure State" for history enthusiasts and scholars everywhere.

In a feature titled "A Tribute to Vivian Paladin" in the Autumn 1978 issue of Montana..., K. Ross Toole, University of Montana, writes:

Montana: The Magazine of Western History is the finest journal of its kind in America. If it hadn't been for me, it never would have made it. I take full credit. I hired Vivian. No one else did that; I did it. As of that moment the magazine's success was inevitable....

What's her formula? I didn't know then and I don't know now. I suspect there is no formula. At all — it's Vivian. I suppose one can guess at the ingredients: instinct; a very critical editorial eye; an ear that hears faint hollow sounds; a diatase for pompiosity; a splendid sense of design; an enormous capacity for hard work; extraordinary perception; infinite patience. That's part of it. The rest of it sounds banal. It's called "professionalism".

I have no idea what can't be made. I take full credit. It will last longer.

I hope they don't give Vivian a gold watch. The fact is she doesn't like gold watches. Which gives rise to the question, what can they give her? Absolutely nothing. The problem is that what Vivian has given to Montana you can neither pay for or reward. But maybe it is all right. There is an entire and every issue from the issue of Summer 1966 to this one. That's better than a statute and it will last longer.

5. Ibid. p. 250, Elliott Coues, in History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark... Francis P. Harper, N.Y., 1893, also comments about the similarity of the Captains' journals after January 1, 1908. See: Vol. 2, p. 742, Ph. 28.

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News Notes

Speakers for the October 29, 1978 meeting of the Blue Mountain Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation were Viola and Ray Forrest, who projected their slides and provided the narrative about their 1976 Missouri River trip which covered the 150 miles from Fort Benton to Robinson Bridge, Montana. The three, four day river trip transited the scenic White Cliff area of this section of Montana, which Meriwether Lewis so graphically described in his journal.

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We Proceeded On Editor Bob Lange underwent surgery on October 17, 1978, and is now waiting out post-operative convalescence at home for three to four weeks. Fortunately this current issue of WPO has only been delayed for a week or two.

We Proceeded On, Oct. 1978
Roy Craft's Camera Records Tenth Annual Meeting Activities

Foundation Director Donald Jackson (Colorado) addressed members and guests at the Tenth Annual Banquet. The text of Dr. Jackson's paper is transcribed on pages 9-10 in this issue of WPO.

A highlight following one of the luncheons was Ruth Hill Strong's (Shamannia, WA) paper and beautiful slide presentation concerning the plants described by Lewis and Clark. Expedition enthusiasts turned to her on many occasions for information about the flora of the Trans-Mississippi West.

Foundation's President's Gavel is presented to 1978-1979 President Mitchell Doumit (Cathlamet, WA) by 1977-1978 President Gail Stensland (Fort Benton, MT). This was a concluding event at the Tenth Annual Banquet.

During the visit to Fort Clatsop (the Expedition's 1805-1806 winter establishment near present-day Astoria, Oregon) members assembled for Living History Demonstrations. National Park Service ranger describes elk and deer hide tanning and beaver pelt processing. The replica of Fort Clatsop may be seen in the background.

A newspaperman, reporter and photographer, Roy D. Craft was for many years owner and editor of The Skamania County Pioneer, published in Stevenson, Washington, which as the masthead states: "Circulates in the heart of the Columbia [River] Gorge". Recently retired, he is Editor Emeritus of that publication. A member of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, his busy camera continues to record activities at Lewis and Clark events in the Pacific Northwest.

A distinguished visitor (and perhaps a descendant of the Expedition's dog "Scannon") attended the meeting. Our guests at one of the sessions were Judi Adler (see WPO, Vol. 4, No. 2, P. 8) and the Newfoundland "Kess". WPO editor Bob Lange made the introductions.

An innovation at this year's meeting was an Exhibit Room of interesting Lewis and Clark memorabilia from private and local historical society collections, Joyce and Joe Clawson (Longview, WA), shown here with Foundation President-Elect and Washington (State) Committee Chairman Mitch Doumit, planned and staged this excellent new activity.

A distinguished visitor (and perhaps a descendant of the Expedition's dog "Scannon") attended the meeting. Our guests at one of the sessions were Judi Adler (see WPO, Vol. 4, No. 2, P. 8) and the Newfoundland "Kess". WPO editor Bob Lange made the introductions.

We Proceeded On, Oct. 1978
Three members of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee addressed members regarding three aspects of Lewis and Clarkiana. (Left to right) Director Clifford Imsland spoke on the natural history of the Expedition; Archie Graber provided biographical data on the personnel of the exploring party; and George Tweney told those assembled about the published journals and the literature which has been written about the "Corps of Discovery". Listed in the program as "A Bicentennial Program on Lewis and Clark", the three papers were well illustrated with color slides, and were presented on numerous occasions to extensive audiences in Washington State during the bicentennial (1976) year.

The Foundation President's 15 star - 15 bar flag, a replica of the United States flags carried by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, is unfurled by Past President Gail Stensland (left) and President Mitchell Doumit on the opening day of Tenth Annual Meeting activities. The flag was a gift to the Foundation from Josephine Love, Astoria, Oregon, who made the presentation at the organization's sixth annual meeting, Seaside, Oregon, in 1974. Photograph courtesy of Ralph Perry, The Columbian, Vancouver, Washington.

Anecdote – From The Literature About The Expedition

Scholars often make mention of the spelling in William Clark's writings. Donald Jackson in his "Forward" to the Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854, page vii, says:

"... one man has utterly bested me. William Clark, a creative speller, is also a versatile capitalizer – especially in handing words beginning with s. After many attempts to work out a sane norm I have retired in confusion."

A classic comment in this respect appears as a footnote on page 49 in Stallo Vinton's John Colter: Discoverer of Yellowstone Park, when making reference to Clark's idiosyncrasy, the note reads:

"The spelling is Clark's. At his best, or worst, he could push even Jacob Fowler for originality of orthography. However, as Seymour Dunbar says in his History of Travel in America, referring to a similar implacable enemy of the dictionary, 'The man who helps make an empire may spell as he chooses.'"

Back-Issues of WPO

Occasionally we have requests for back issues of our publication. Only a limited number of each issue is printed over and above the quantity required for our membership mailings. Since our printing and mailing costs amount to about $1.40 each copy, back-issues, when available, will be supplied at $1.50 each to Foundation members, and $2.00 each to non-members. Address inquiries to the WPO Business Manager, the Editor, or to the Foundation's Secretary. Addresses are listed in the "Publisher's Plate" on page 2. Your check or money-order should be made out to the Foundation.
Book Review

By Viola Forrest


 Anyone planning to travel the Lewis and Clark Trail by car or recreational vehicle, as did Archie Satterfield and his family, will find this book a great convenience. The first two-thirds of the chapters are devoted to a very readable condensation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's 1804-1806 journey across the unmapped western portion of the continent. The remainder of the book contains state by state maps of the exploring party's campsites as issued by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

1. Viola Forrest is a member of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, President of the Blue Mountain Chapter (Walla Walla, WA) of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, and a member of the national Foundation.

2. Editor's note: There have been several other volumes with like intent: Salisbury, Albert and Jane; _Two Captains West_, Superior Publishing Co., Seattle, WA, 1950, 232 pages and index, maps and illustrations.

3. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is no longer extant, and has been reorganized and succeeded by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. See WPO, Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 10.

in their 1975 survey, Satterfield compiled a key to the maps which fully indicates the campsites and attractions available in 1978 to the tourist. By emphasizing the recreational opportunities along the Expedition's Trail, the author's purpose was to encourage people to travel the actual route and to experience, as he did, the audaciousness of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Illustrations by Marilyn Weber are restrained drawings which catch the essence of the story. Archie Satterfield is a long-time student of the Lewis and Clark Journals, and is Book Editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

News Notes

After months of delay, the publisher for E. E. "Frenchy" Chuinard's book _Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition_, has forwarded the galley proofs to the author. Since page proofs, index development, illustration selection, etc., are publishing procedures still to evolve, a final date of publication and availability has not been announced.

WPO (Supplementary) Publication No. 3

Reprints Henry J. Biddle's 1925 Monograph

About Lewis and Clark's Beacon Rock

This new supplementary publication was published in August 1978, and is available for mailing postpaid upon receipt of your check made to the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., in the amount of $1.50. An order form for this and previous WPO Publications is enclosed with this issue of _We Proceeded On_ for your convenience.

This new publication is an interesting and attractive reprint of the original. Now rare, the 6" X 9" eleven page original booklet has been reprinted in a large paper edition (16 pages, 8" X 11") with illustrations, annotations and added material. The publication is titled: _Beacon Rock On The Columbia: Legends And Traditions Of A Famous Landmark_, and was written by Henry J. Biddle in 1925. Biddle (1864-1928), a nature lover and ecologist, purchased Beacon Rock (Skamania County, Washington, about 35 miles east of Vancouver, Washington and Portland, Oregon) in 1915, to save the 800' high geologic landmark from destruction after it had been acquired by others for quarry purposes. It was also his ambition to construct the unique and difficult trail to its summit, and this he accomplished in 1916-1918.

You will enjoy reading this fascinating story concerning the early history, and Biddle's acquisition, of this well known historical landmark first seen and described by white men during the travels of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805. Beacon Rock and adjacent lands presently comprise one of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's finest state parks.

You will wish to acquire this publication for your Lewis and Clark library.

THE FOUNDATION NEEDS THE CONTINUED INTEREST AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEWIS AND CLARK ENTHUSIASTS ON A NATION-WIDE BASIS. WE HOPE, IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A MEMBER, THAT YOU WILL CONSIDER LENDING YOUR SUPPORT TO THE FOUNDATION. IF YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, A PROSPECTUS DESCRIBING THE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH A MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, WILL BE FORWARDED PROMPTLY. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THE SECRETARY, IRVING W. ANDERSON, P.O. BOX LC196, LEWIS AND CLARK COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OREGON 97219.

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_WE PROCEEDED ON_ derives from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the Expedition:

"this morning we set out early and proceeded on . . ."

". . . wind from the S.W. we proceeded on . . . until 6 o'clock . . ."

". . . the fog rose thick from the hollars we proceeded on . . ."

"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes . . ."

"We set out early proceeded on past a island on the S. Side . . ."

". . . clouded up . . . We proceeded on under a fine breeze . . ."

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.

Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.

Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.

Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.

Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.