Design Selected For Wood River, Illinois, Lewis & Clark Memorial

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, June 26, 1979 — Rockford landscape architect David I. Wiemer will receive a $2000.00 fee from the Illinois Department of Conservation for his design of a memorial sculpture for the Lewis and Clark State Park, historic site, near Wood River, Illinois. The park is about 15 miles by river, and 20 miles by highway, from St. Louis, Missouri, and about 5 miles south of East Alton, Illinois. The site is directly across (east) the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River.

The memorial is to commemorate the beginning of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s trek to the Pacific Ocean, an exploring enterprise that began at the Expedition’s “Camp Wood” or “Camp DuBois” near Wood River, Illinois, in May 1804.

Wiemer’s design was selected by the Lewis and Clark Heritage Committee from three finalists in a competition co-sponsored by the Department of Conservation and the Committee. It features eleven three-sided columns arranged in a circle around a boulder to be brought from a spot in Montana where the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the Continental Divide (Lemhi Pass, Montana-Idaho state-line, N. 45° Parallel). Each one of the columns represents one of the eleven
President Saindon's Message

"Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant." (Matthew, 20:27)

I did not accept the presidency of the Foundation to lead, but rather to serve. Unless I am told what the membership wants, I shall not be a good servant.

In a recent letter to all the committee appointees I stated: "It had been my original plan to hold most committees to only three members, thus expediting the business activities. After all, any Foundation member can feed information into a committee, and all Foundation members have a say about whatever comes out of a committee." My point was that each member is equally important in the work of the Foundation. A few of us have been elected or appointed to serve the entire membership, but we need your input.

Too many ill-prepared proposals have gone before an ill-advised Board of Directors and membership, and with too little time for deliberation. This has resulted in hard feelings among our members. A group of people united for a common purpose, as we are, should experience a minimum amount of hard feelings toward each other.

In attempt to lessen these unnecessary confrontations, the Board of Directors shall be given copies of, and encouraged to preview, the various committees' reports and proposals a month in advance of the Twelfth Annual Meeting. And any other interested Foundation member shall have access to these committee reports by sending a request to Secretary Hazel Bain no later than a month prior to the Annual Meeting.

The purpose of our Foundation, I believe, can be simply stated as follows: ...to stimulate and support activities nationally that develop public interest, understanding, and enjoyment in matters that authentically relate to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

To help interest the public in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the Foundation's work must be popular. And there is nothing that says we would have to sacrifice scholarship in order for our work to be popular.

For the purpose of stimulating public enjoyment in Lewis and Clark related activities, the Foundation must be congenial — we do not have to be arrogant to have an air of importance.

In order to promote authenticity, the Foundation must be publicized, and be ready to extend a helping hand to

We Proceeded On, November 1979
those individuals and organizations interested in doing something relative to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. We cannot merely sit back and criticize shoddy work after it has been presented to the public.

All this is not to suggest that the Foundation's present work is too sophisticated to be popular, nor that we are an exclusive organization. To the contrary, our membership comprises a balance of scholar/hayman interests and we cordially extend assistance to those who validly promote the saga of the exploring enterprise.

I have all the confidence that we shall, with scholarship, congeniality, and an air of excellence, maintain our objectives.

Therefore, I am satisfied that this will be another good year for the Foundation. We shall introduce many new people to our organization. One way to do so is to give a Foundation membership to a friend or relative as a birthday or Christmas gift. If their interests are in the least bit inclined toward history, exploration, Indians, geography, botany, etc., they will certainly appreciate the subscription to WE PROCEEDED ON and the privilege of being a part of a very worthwhile organization.

Please continue your own membership and participation. The accomplishments of the Foundation are directly proportional to the support of its members.

May the coming holiday season bring each of you peace, joy, hope, and the fulfillment of your most cherished wishes.

Bob Saindon, President

WPO Editor Notes Our Five Volume Milestone

With this issue of We Proceeded On we complete five years (twenty issues) for our quarterly publication. Published four times a year, on a somewhat random schedule, there has been one issue of eight pages, nine twelvemonth, and nine sixteen-page issues and now this, the first twenty-page edition.

Fortunately the editor has had the welcome help of many fine contributors, which have augmented his feature article efforts. "By Liners" like Don Jackson, Paul Cutright, "Frenchy" Chuinard, Irving Anderson, George Tweney, Bob Saindon, Roy Chatters, Jim Large, Wm. Clark Adreon, Ralph Space, John Logan Allen, Paul Graveline, Wilbur Werner, Irving Dillard, Stephen E. Ambrose, Anton Whitehead, and the late R. Darwin Burroughs and Larry Gill, deserve the gratitude of our membership and readers. Our Foundation presidents have been faithful in providing pertinent and thought-provoking "President's Messages", and Past Presidents Gary Leppart, Wilbur Werner, Clarence Decker, Gail Stensland, and Mitchell Doumit, and current President Bob Saindon, have provided this copy. If We Proceeded On has been a success the above and many others have shared in its production. Certainly Jerry Stewart of Times-Litho and his associates continue to contribute to the quarterly's quality.

The publication committee is looking forward to putting together future issues as well as the publication of an Index to the first five volumes. If you, our readers, have suggestions let us hear from you.

Robert E. Lange, Editor

MEMORIAL - con't from p. 1

Trail States traversed by the exploring party, and the plaques on each of these columns will record important events of the journey in each of the Trail States.

The plan also calls for three flags to be flown near the central boulder - an 1804 version of "Old Glory", an Illinois State flag, and a current United States fifty star flag.

Completing the design will be a giant arrow outlined in concrete on the ground, which will point directly across the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Missouri River.

Foundation Treasurer, Clarence H. Decker, East Alton, Illinois, when commenting on this project in his report to Foundation Directors at the Eleventh Annual Meeting at Glasgow, Montana, said:

Persistent efforts of the local Lewis and Clark Historical Society and members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., which may be considered almost synonymous in Illinois, finally found fruition in the State of Illinois' appropriation of sufficient funds to build a fitting memorial as the first phase of development of Lewis and Clark State Park, a few miles south of Wood River.

Construction is to begin immediately, with the possibility of raising the entire area above flood stage.

While we rather presumptuously took credit for this project as sponsored by the national Foundation, it generated considerable local interest and financial support.

Another project of the local group was the preparation of a brochure relating to Wood River and the starting point of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Some 5000 copies of this brochure (copy is enclosed with this mailing of WPO) have been distributed in schools, libraries, mailings, and especially at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis.

Local news media, especially the Alton Telegraph, has given this new project and the 175th anniversary of the start of the famous Expedition, feature story coverage.

Recently the Illinois Legislature has officially designated a segment of Interstate 70 as the Lewis and Clark Memorial Highway.

Members of the Foundation and Lewis and Clark enthusiasts everywhere eagerly look forward to the completion of this Memorial project at this important site in the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Our New President

Bob Saindon

Serving the Foundation as its eleventh president is Bob Saindon (pronounced Sand-on), Glasgow, Montana. Born on February 11, 1942, he celebrates his birthday on the same date as Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, Sacagawea's child and the Expedition's "Pomp", who was born some 133 years earlier. Bob is the fifth child in a Glasgow family whose father was employed by the U. S. Corps of Army Engineers at the Fort Peck Dam project a few miles south of Glasgow.

Bob graduated from Glasgow High School in 1960; attended one year at Montana State College majoring in architecture; received a certificate in architectural drafting from Salt Lake Technical Institute in 1963. He entered the Roman Catholic seminary in the fall of 1963 and studied philosophy at Carroll College in Helena, Montana; Assumption Abbey in Richardson, North Dakota; and

(Continued on page 4)

1. At the North Dakota Abbey, he founded and was charter president of the St. John Vianney Club.
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.

News Notes

* * * * * * * *

Newspaper clips forwarded to We Proceeded On from Foundation Director E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra report an interesting commemorative activity at Headwaters State Park, Three Forks, Montana. From the Bozeman Daily Chronicle, we excerpt the following from a feature article by Chronicle Staff Writer Rick Bush:

(_histories)

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(_histories)

* * * * * * * *

Foundation member Ed Ruisch, Sioux City, Iowa, in a friendly letter to the editor reports on several special observations related to the death of the Expedition's Sergeant Charles Floyd. Sergeant Floyd died a few miles south of the business district of Sioux City on August 20, 1804.

* * * * * * * *

We Proceeded On, November 1979


2. While Bob claims that his artistic abilities are on an amateur basis, he has received awards for oil paintings and sculptures. He is responsible for two fine dioramas at the Valley County Pioneer Museum ("Old Fort Peck" and "Naming Milk River").

3. A chapter of the national Foundation.
death the Sioux City Battery of the 1st Iowa Volunteers (known locally as the "Sioux River Muzzle Loaders") held a brief ceremony at the Floyd Monument, the 100 foot high white stone obelisk, which stands on Floyd's Bluff 125 feet above the Missouri River. The evening activities included readings from the Expedition's journals, a three gun salute by the muzzle loaders, and the sounding of taps by Boy Scout bugler Tom Corrigan.

Earlier in the day, at the Sioux City Rotary Club meeting, there was an observance of the 79th anniversary of the fourth and last burial of Charles Floyd, Sergeant Floyd, the details involving the organization of the Floyd Memorial Association in 1897, and the construction of the memorial which began in 1900 and was completed for an appropriate ceremony on Memorial Day 1901. Ruizh notes in his letter that the former owner of the newspaper, the Honorable George D. Perkins, was the Congressman who obtained the first appropriation for the building of the monument.

The newspaper clipping accompanying Ed Ruisch's letter was from the Sioux City Journal. A feature story by Louise Zerschling, Journal staff writer, titled: "Sergeant's Death Put Him In History Books", included an illustration of the Floyd Monument and an excellent 33 column inch monograph concerning Lewis and Clark, Sergeant Floyd, the details involving the construction of the memorial in 1897, and the construction of the memorial which began in 1900 and was completed for an appropriate ceremony on Memorial Day 1901. Ruizh notes in his letter that the former owner of the newspaper, the Honorable George D. Perkins, was the Congressman who obtained the first appropriation for the building of the monument.

1. Two publications are available featuring David Muench's Lewis and Clark photography. In 1977, K. C. Publications, Las Vegas, Nevada published a 64 page, 9" x 12" volume with full color plates. Foundation Director Dan Murphy provided an excellent text and journal entry picture captions to enhance this publication. In 1978, Beautiful America Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon published the 144 page, 95" x 13/4" collection of Muench Lewis and Clark photography. Archie Satterfield provided the text for this volume. Both volumes are available at booksellers throughout the country. Lewis and Clark: Voyage of Discovery, Muench/Murphy, K. C. Publications, $3.00 soft cover; $7.50 hard cover. Lewis and Clark Country, Muench/Satterfield, Beautiful America Publishing Co., $25.00.

3. High water and seasonal flooding of the Missouri River, eroded the banks of the river and disturbed the original grave of Sergeant Floyd. The details of the several relocations of the burial place is related in the references cited in footnote 2.

1979 Foundation Awards

Two awards were presented to deserving recipients at the Eleventh Annual Meeting Banquet, August 15th, Glasgow, Montana.

The Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement was presented to photographer David Muench. Foundation Director Dan Murphy, National Park Service, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, made the presentation.

In 1974-75, David Muench, recognized as one of the world's outstanding scenic photographers, was commissioned by the National Park Service to travel and photograph the Lewis and Clark Trail. The purpose of the project was to supply the spectacular color photo murals that make up the 16 foot high by 600 foot circular perimeter wall at the Museum of Westward Expansion at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis. Muench's pleasingly descriptive negatives were enlarged by a special technique. Upon the opening of the Museum in 1976, the Saint Louis Commerce publication commented that "The brilliant you-are-there immediacy of the murals is brought to fulfillment by illumination so adroit that the viewer is likely to be unaware of it as lighting, only as enrichment of the picture surfaces and details that contributes remarkably to the illusion of deep space on the flat surface."

Considering the millions of visitors to the St. Louis Museum, it may truly be said, as does the text on the award, that David Muench has been instrumental... in bringing to this nation a greater awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Hazel Bain, Longview, Washington, for her unselfish service since 1976 as Membership Secretary for the Foundation, received the Foundation's Distinguished Service Award. The legend on the award reads: "For outstanding contributions toward furthering the purpose and objectives of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc." At the recent Annual Meeting, Hazel was elected Secretary for the Foundation, succeeding Irving W. Anderson, who served in that capacity since 1973. Anderson was elected first vice president at the August meeting, and made the presentation of the award to Hazel Bain.

Chris Patton Wins Quilt At Glasgow Annual Meeting

Charles C. Patton, Springfield, Illinois, known to his many friends as "Chris", held the winning raffle ticket for the beautiful hand made Lewis and Clark quilt. (See We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 1, page 8.) The photograph in the previous issue in no way does justice to this unique example of craftmanship by members of the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society.

Bachelor "Cris", evoking philanthropy at its finest, returned the quilt to the local society. His suggestion was that they organize a future raffle, or arrive at a suitable presentation that they would like to make for it. Thank you "Chris" for your thoughtfulness!

Helen (Nel) Hetrick of the Valley County ... Society has advised WPO that the sale of raffle tickets for the quilt brought in $602.00 to help cover certain expenses involved with the Eleventh Annual Meeting.

We Proceeded On, November 1979
A Variety of 11th Annual Meeting Activities Recorded In Photographs

On the Monday afternoon bus trip to buffalo jump and tipi rings just east of Hinsdale, Montana, Emmett Stallcop, Havre, Montana, past president of the Montana State Archaeological Society, addressed members and guests. Bob Saindon (left) holds display board of Indian arrowheads.

Jim McConnell, Sr., ceremonial leader of the Red Bottom Clan, Assiniboine Tribe, erects a sacred Assiniboine medicine sign (rock cairn and buffalo skull). Event took place on Monday afternoon at the site of the buffalo jump near Hinsdale, Montana.

Montana's Lt. Governor Ted Schwinden (center) receives a tribal warbonnet from the Joe Day family who sponsored his adoption into the Assiniboine Tribe. Day places warbonnet on Schwinden while Mrs. Day (right) watches ceremony. George Shields (left) was Master of Ceremonies for the Monday evening Powwow.

11th Annual Meeting Photographs Reproduced On This Page And On Pages 7, 8, and 11 In This Issue Have Been Provided By Members Of The Valley County Lewis & Clark Trail Society, Glasgow, Montana.

(Left to right) Mitchell Doumit, Joe Day, and George Shields. Foundation President Doumit presents a special medallion to Joe Day of the Red Bottom Clan of the Assiniboine Tribe. An event at the Monday evening Powwow.

(Left) Honorable Arthur A. Link, Governor of North Dakota and Ben Innis, Williston, North Dakota, partake of delicious food at picnic dinner served at park at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.

We Proceeded On, November 1979
Dan Murphy, National Park Service, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, was the speaker for the Foundation’s 11th Annual Banquet. His address is published in this issue, see page 12.


(Left to right) Foundation Director Sheila Robinson, Coleharbor, North Dakota; Montana’s Lt. Governor Schwinden; Foundation Director Cliff Insland (with tape recorder), Seattle, Washington; and Archie Graber, Seattle, Washington, take part in a traditional Assiniboine dance.

(Left to right) Pat Saindon, Gladys Silk, Glasgow, Montana, and Cornelius O’Sullivan, Houston, Texas, join in a traditional Assiniboine dance.

The Assiniboine Tribal Dance was in honor of Montana’s Lt. Governor Ted Schwinden’s adoption into the Tribe.

On Tuesday members and guests traveled by charter buses to historic Fort Union, Fort Buford, the Snowden Bridge, and concluded the day’s activities at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers. Following a delicious picnic dinner prepared and served by the Trenton, North Dakota Band Mothers, Foundation members and guests (pictured above) assembled for an informal address by the Honorable Arthur A. Link, Governor of North Dakota. The Yellowstone River joins the Missouri River only a few miles east of the Montana-North Dakota state line, and Governor Link was born and raised near this location. Members who attended the Foundation’s Seventh Annual Meeting, Bismarck, North Dakota, August 1975, will recall that Governor Link was a special guest and spoke to attendees on that occasion (see WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 1, 3, and 6).

We Proceeded On, November 1979
At the Annual Banquet, Judy Decker listens intently as Bob Saindon, Glasgow, Montana, accepts President’s gavel from Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet, Washington.

Listing of 11th Annual Meeting Registrants

Figures in parentheses, following name of states, indicate number of full time registrants.

CALIFORNIA (8)
Todd Berens, Santa Ana
Wilbur Hoffman, Yuba City
Mrs. Wilbur (Ruth) Hoffman, Yuba City
Sam Kipp, Sacramento
Mrs. Sam (Ray) Kipp, Sacramento
James Taranik, LaHabra
Mrs. James (Jeannette) Taranik, LaHabra

IDAHO (4)
Ralph S. Space, Orofino
Judy Space, Orofino
Marcus J. Ware, Lewiston
Mrs. Marcus (Helen) Ware, Lewiston

ILLINOIS (4)
Clarence H. Decke , East Alton
Mrs. Clarence (Judy) Decke, East Alton
Charles (Chris) Paiton, Springfield
J. W. Paiton, Springfield

IOWA (3)
V. Strode Hinds, D.D.S., Sioux City
Mrs. Strode (Bev) Hinds, Sioux City
Lynne Hinds, Sioux City

MONTANA (27)
John Austin, Hamilton
Mrs. John (Clara) Austin, Hamilton
*Manson Bailey, Glasgow
*Irene Baker, Glasgow
Tom Beauchman, Glasgow
Mrs. Tom (Mildred) Beauchman, Glasgow
*Ernie Becker, Glasgow
*Mrs. Ernie (Donna) Becker, Glasgow
Myrtle Burke, Glasgow
Mary Burns, Cut Bank
Lenor Cotton, Glasgow
*Wayne Fjosses, Havre
*Cletus Fuhrman, Glasgow
Gloria Fuhrman, Glasgow
Darrel Gudmundsson, Miles City
Mrs. Darrel (Pat) Gudmundson, Miles City
Helen (Nel) Hetrick, Glasgow
E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra, Butte

(Montana listing con’t.)
*Irma McMeney, Glasgow
Kathy Makich, Glasgow
Rita Owen, Cut Bank
Dave Pecora, Glasgow
Mrs. Dave (Donna) Pecora, Glasgow
Dean Rusher, Glasgow
Mrs. Dean (Kitty Lou) Rusher, Glasgow
Bob Saindon, Glasgow
*Mrs. Bob (Pat) Saindon, Glasgow
Gladys Silk, Glasgow
*John Silk, Glasgow
Robert Singer, Fort Benton
Mrs. Robert (Idella) Singer, Fort Benton
*Harold Smith, Glasgow
Irene Smith, Glasgow
*Annette Stensland, Glasgow
Gail Stensland, Fort Benton
Mrs. Gail (Ellie) Stensland, Fort Benton
Bernard (Bunky) Sullivan, Glasgow

NEBRASKA (2)
William Farrand, Omaha
*Mrs. Wm. (Cindy) Farrand, Omaha
Mildred Goosman, Omaha

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

NORTH DAKOTA (6)
Eldred Coeling, Bismarck
Ida Lee, Bismarck
Dave Robinson, Coleharbor
Mrs. Dave (Sheila) Robinson, Coleharbor
Arthur Shipley, Bismarck
Mrs. Arthur (Esther) Shipley, Bismarck

OHIO (3)
J. P. Biehl, M.D., Cincinnati
Mrs. J. P. Biehl, Cincinnati
Jean Cambridge, Strongsville

OREGON (7)
Irving W. Anderson, Portland
E. G. Chuinard, M.D., Tigard
Harold L. Cronk, Grants Pass
Robert E. Lange, Portland
Wayne Schweinfest, Portland
William P. Sherman, Portland
Mrs. William P. Sherman, Portland

*Indicates registration for only certain events.
**Unable to attend—refused refund of registration fee.

Pennsylvania (1)
Harold (Hal) Billian, Villanova

TENNESSEE (1)
Martin Netsky, M.D., Nashville
**Mrs. Martin Netsky, Nashville

TEXAS (1)
Fred Sheldon, M.D., Sherman
*Cornelius O’Sullivan, Houston
*Mrs. Cornelius O’Sullivan, Houston

STATE OF WASHINGTON (8)
Hazel Bain, Longview
Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet
Mrs. Mitchell (Elizabeth) Doumit, Cathlamet
Ray Forrest, Walla Walla
Mrs. Ray (Viola) Forrest, Walla Walla
Archie Gruber, Seattle
Clifford Immdal, Seattle
Richard Krieg, Skamania

WASHING TON, D.C.
Arlen J. (Jim) Large
Robert Taylor

Christmas presents? How about an annual membership in the Foundation which includes a subscription to the four quarterly issues of We Proceeded On. Membership applications should be directed to the Membership Secretary.
President Saindon's Appointment of Foundation Committees

The first named individual under each committee heading is designated Committee Chairman

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<td>Robert E. Lange</td>
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1. Standing Committee. Tenure three years. One new member appointed each year. Committee Chairman retires from committee after service as committee chairman during third year of tenure.

2. Standing Committee. Members may serve continuously from year to year.

We Proceeded On, November 1979
Lewis and Clark

By Liz Hahn

Lewis and Clark. The name is synonymous with Montana. I've lived in Montana all my life and I've known about Lewis and Clark as long as I can remember. I take pride in knowing that they passed through this state and noted its beauty. To me, there is no state more beautiful than Montana. I love wildlife and wide open spaces, mountains and streams. I love photography and I often take my camera out and just walk; I never fail to come up with some marvelous pictures.

When I think of Lewis and Clark traveling down the river and seeing the wild lands untouched by civilization, pure and clean, I feel as though I've lost something. I wish I could have been with them, shooting pictures that would have been treasured forever. I wish I could have loved to have seen the immense herds of buffalo so peaceful and innocent. The journals tell how the animals had no fear of the men and often would come closer for a curious look — so tame that a buffalo calf attached itself to Captain Lewis and followed close at his heels. I wish I could have been there for I wouldn't have needed a telephoto lens!

I've been on several trips around the state with my father and I've found them very enjoyable. My dad is a regular storehouse of information. I've come to believe he's memorized the Lewis and Clark journals. Never have we been to the Pines together without discussing the bear incident. We travel to the Pines frequently and as a result the bear story is my favorite. According to Lewis, it took eight rifle balls to kill the bear; my dad sometimes exaggerates this fact!

Aside from the bear, Lewis and Clark's troubles are many while they're in the neighborhood. Sharbono and Sacajawea are in the officers' piroque containing many important papers, hooks, instruments, etc., when it is hit by a squall of wind. Charbono panics, but Sacajawea remains calm. The description of this event is very vivid. It gives insight to the characters of these people. From this incident alone, the reader feels he knows these members of the party.

My dad has often expressed the desire to locate this place, and I, too, would enjoy visiting it. It's gone, though, with the coming of civilization and the building of the Fort Peck Dam and lake. There is a place, however, a high bluff, where I can stand where Captain William Clark stood on May 8, 1805. Lewis recorded what Clark saw from that point:

... he informed me that he had a perfect view of this river [the Milk River] and the country through which it passed for a great distance probably 30 or 60 miles ...

(Continued on facing page)

1. "The Pines" is a local recreation area about 20 miles upstream from Fort Peck Dam on Fort Peck Lake. This is the area where Lewis and Clark saw their first pine trees on the Missouri River.
2. The "Bear Story" referred to here involves the May 14, 1806 incident, where a grizzly bear nearly defeated six "good hunters" after being wounded. He chased two men to their canoe, two to the river, and the other two over a 20 foot cliff into the river. (Ward, Ewen G. (Editor). Great Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904-1905, Vol. 2, p. 34.
3. Ibid., Vol. 2, p. 10
This high point is located about five miles east of the town of Fort Peck; civilization has conquered it too, but it is far from ruined. The view is breath-taking, especially in spring. In the summer, it is also beautiful, and of course, fall, with its parade of colors, can easily equal the others. Getting up there in winter would be virtually impossible for me. However, I'm sure that if I tried and succeeded, my efforts would be well rewarded. I'm just not quite that ambitious.

The hill is now a location for T.V. towers, but the valley below has changed very little. The view is just as Clark described it; I can see for miles, including the community of Nashua and all the surrounding country.

The Lewis and Clark tales I've heard aren't limited to the Valley County area though. I've been with my dad to almost every part of the state, but particularly the Fort Benton, Great Falls and Missoula areas. There is a landmark between Great Falls and Missoula near Dearborn River that Lewis saw on his return route from the Pacific. He wrote in his journal:

"... we saw the Shishequaw Mountain about 8 Ms. distant immediately before us ... the Shishequaw Mountain is a high insulated conic mountain Standing Several miles in advance of the Eastern range of the rocky Mountains" near the Medecine River.1

Never does it fail that on a trip to or from Missoula that my dad points out that mountain, or at least one he believes is it.

Eighteen days after sighting this mountain, Lewis' party is on Two Medicine River near present Cut Bank and meets up with a group of Indians. These Indians cause many problems to Lewis and his men. They steal their guns, try, and succeed, to run off some of their horses and Lewis has a close call, almost too close. Here he talks of the event:

... I shot him through the belly, he fell to his knees and on his wright elbow from which position he partly raised himself up and fired at me, and turning himself about crawled in behind a rock which was a few feet from him. He overshot me, being bearheaded I felt the wind of his bullet very distinctly.2

The party ends up riding approximately 100 miles in one day back toward present Fort Benton to escape the Indians.

The stories of Lewis and Clark can be enjoyed by anyone of any age. They are tales which can never grow old except in years. They hold flavor and excitement that can never be equalled in fiction. Ann Landers has often said, "The truth is stranger than fiction." I will certainly stand by her comment after all I've heard and read of Lewis and Clark. Their journals are full of misspelled words and grammatical mistakes, but all of this aids in the feeling of being there. The journals contain an honesty that can never be equalled.

To me, Lewis and Clark stand as high as any war heroes or presidents of the past. They possessed extreme courage and bravery. We laugh at their predicaments and sorrow at their tragedies and defeats. Lewis and Clark are real people and I'm proud to think they walked over this land. They marvelled at its beauty and vastness, just as I do. It gives me a feeling of excitement to stand where they once stood and see the same sights they saw. I'm glad I'm living here, close to all these things. I'm lucky to have a dad who knows all the things he knows. Lewis and Clark were part of my childhood and I hope that someday I can take my children to the Pines and tell them the bear story, and take them to the hill that overlooks the Milk River so that they can see where Clark stood and what he saw. I hope they'll remember the stories of the cone-shaped mountain and feel important because they do.

Although I have an older brother and sister, I know that I will be the one that Dad gives his dog-eared copy of the Lewis and Clark Journal. As I grow up I hope that I will never leave this part of the country, but if I do, I will never be able to hear the names, Lewis and Clark, without feeling nostalgia and recalling fond memories.

4. Ibid., Vol. 6, p. 27
5. Ibid., Vol. 5, pp. 224-225.

Meriwether Lewis's Letter To President Jefferson About William Clark
The concluding paragraph of Meriwether Lewis's September 23, 1806, letter to his President, announcing the return of the Expedition to St. Louis, reveals this tribute to William Clark:

"With respect to the exertions and services rendered by this estimable man Capt. Wm. Clark on this expedition I cannot say too much, if air, any credit be due to the success of the arduous enterprise in which we have been engaged he is equally with myself entitled to the consideration of yourself and that of our common country." (From original manuscript in the journals - Codex S.)
Dan Murphy's address at the Eleventh Annual Banquet, August 15, 1979, Glasgow, Montana, was a delightful treat for attendees. Dan is eminently qualified to speak on the worth of the Lewis and Clark Story. He holds degrees in both history and archeology, and is a career employee for the National Park Service. Presently stationed at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Gateway Arch), in St. Louis, Dan's original responsibility at this facility was as Supervisor for the Museum of Westward Expansion, which includes the vast David Muench photomurals of the Lewis and Clark Trail. For additional contributions by Murphy to the Lewis and Clark Story, see: We Proceeded On: Vol. 3, No. 3, p. 4; Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 11; and Vol. 3, No. 2, p. 7. Dan's previous assignments with the National Park Service have been in Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

Dan was elected a Foundation Director at the Eleventh Annual Meeting in Glasgow. In this new role, he has undertaken the challenge "...to assist in getting the Gateway Arch back into harness as the national Foundation headquarters, or at least established as a clearing house for Foundation activities." Answering the editor's request for a recapitulation of his spontaneous and thought-provoking commentary for publication in We Proceeded On, Dan has responded with the text that follows.

The Corps of Discovery: "A Roaring Good Story" Awaiting Rediscovery

By Dan Murphy

"...if we can tell the roaring good story to more people, and goodness knows the Expedition needs no exaggeration to be that, then those who discover the richness that is theirs to claim will become supporters of the study of the past ... and maybe even become members of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation!"

The Gateway Arch in St. Louis is the nation's monument to the westward expansion of the American people, so of course the Museum of Westward Expansion beneath the Arch has a good deal to say about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. (This includes especially the huge photomural by David Muench, which forms an entire wall over 600 feet long and for which, this year, David received the Meritorious Achievement Award from the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.) We also have an excellent motion picture on the construction of the Arch. Near the end of the film the narration draws a parallel between the "venture into the unknown" of the building of the Arch, and that of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. I think that it is a good piece of commentary, myself, but not too long ago a visitor came away from viewing the film very much impressed with the genius of Meriwether Lewis — who he thought had designed the Arch!

Unfortunately this is not an isolated example of the paucity of the public's knowledge of the great Expedition. I asked some of our rangers here and at Fort Clatsop' about things they had overheard from visitors. Did you know that Lewis was killed on the Expedition? ... That they returned by ship ... That there were massive pitched battles with Indians (This probably came from an awful movie I saw on the late, late show awhile back, which pictured such battles. That movie skimmed not only in research but on location shooting too — no matter how far the Expedition traveled, the distinctive Teton Mountains were always in the background!) ... The Expedition discovered the Santa Fe Trail ... The leader's name was "Lewisohn Clark" (Historian Donald Jackson tells of a history teacher he had who must have had William Clark's brother, George Rogers Clark, in mind, and therefore, talked about the "Rogers and Clark Expedition") ... Remember Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, motion picture and television comedians? One visitor asked about the "Martin and Lewis Expedition" ... A travelling exhibit from the Smithsonian Institute praised black York's value as a swimmer, fisherman, and translator of the French language ... And of course there is a whole elaborate, annotated mythology of Sacagawea, a romance resplendent with theme and variations, authenticated by "best-seller-ness". (What a sadness, that these years of demeaning mythology have obscured a woman who was, in fact, quite remarkable.)

It comes as a shock to me, and I expect to most of us who are Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, to realize that quite literally most of the country's school children have at best a twisted version of Lewis and Clark, and a huge number have never even heard of the Expedition! I suppose that this is not culpable. There is no "ought" to history that requires others to be interested in the same things we are, and, as far as I know, St. Peter does not give pop quizzes as a prerequisite for entry at the Pearly Gates. But what a grievous loss it is, that someone should live in a world that started merely when he was born.

It seems to me that this is one of the great functions of history: to realize the stream of which we are a part. This is not the normal definition of history. Back in high school they told me that the reason for studying history was so we could "learn from the past, and not repeat mistakes." I believed this, wrote it down on test papers and, later, even taught it. But I've begun to question this too neat, too easy answer. It should be true; maybe it even could be true, but I am no longer sure it is true. It is hard to think of actual instances where a nation, about to take some action in the grip of a sweeping national passion, stopped and said: "Now wait a minute, two thousand years ago Greece got into trouble this way." Besides, in the specific instance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition which is so special to us in the Foundation I have trouble picking out a "lesson" that has much application to my life today.

The same difficulty applies, it seems to me, to much of the information generated by the Expedition, great though the revelations were. The modern auto-tourist had best not use the Expedition to find a route to the Pacific! And maps, geological information, and the botany and zoology of the trip have long been superseded by dissertations cranked out by an army of graduate students on all of those subjects. (Of course the information reported by the Expedition still is enormously valuable as to what was, especially in ethnology, and happily is much used. But this is not the sort of lesson my high school teacher said history would provide.)

This does not mean that history has been just a quirk of our educational system, actually of little value and to be replaced by courses in welding and economics. It is just that history's greatest use is more subtle and subjective than we were taught, maybe so subjective that an educational system obsessed with quantification and technology had to invent a more concrete justification for it. The
greatness of the Lewis and Clark Expedition lies not in matters of the mind, but of the heart and spirit. For an isolated human, like a single bee, is an incomplete creature, his insights and adventures crippled by lack of reach. And he can be isolated not only in space as a rock in the desert that cannot know what is over the next hill, but also in time. To imagine that the world began when I was born! Missing is the rich panorama of human experience that preceded me, as humans have explored and invented, in many climates and cultures explored and invented, examined the forest and tried to conquer it.

Circumstances change and while it is true that the Expedition's Crucate and Shannon and Poryor and York never saw a man walk on the moon, it is also true that I will never see a continent without a track, or a river whose course is unknown, animal herds without end and plants without names. It is unlikely that I will pit my strength and skill against a mountain range without possibility of help, or trust my life to a dugout in rapids to be the first downstream. But our species is special. Unlike any other we can use the magic of things remembered to join ourselves to the great body of experience that has occurred on the thin skin of this planet. I am not isolated, a 160 pound biological quick, a bee without a hive; rather I am heir to incredible richness. I share in the exploring party's young Shannon, lost and slapping mosquitoes along the Missouri; in Lewis discovering the Great Falls; in the sudden exhilaration of going downstream - Downstream! On the Clearwater! - after two summers of toiling upstream on the Missouri and Jefferson Rivers; even their experiences with cactus spines, food after hunger, and some things left unsaid.

But this all might as well not exist to the person who never heard of it; the brute fact is, for too many of our fellow citizens, the Lewis and Clark Expedition does not exist, and the loss is not less for being unnoticed by them. It is an unclaimed heritage. History is not like an electronic invention, which may be of use to everyone even though just a few people understand how it works; the benefits of history do not come until knowledge itself has percolated to the public. And it seems to me to be a problem area is about all I have to offer. Some directions appear more hopeful than others, though. There is a special niche here for the amateur, who might not be so bogged down in the arcane as a professional might become. The capabilities of modern communications should be of help, if we can figure out how to get access to the media and use them effectively. Government agencies - I think the National Park Service especially (I'm biased), but increasingly, other agencies as well - are beginning to help. And I do not think that focusing more energy on information dissemination will harm the more traditional role of research, for there are so many involved, skilled "self-starters", many in this very organization, that basic studies will not suffer. Rather if we can tell the "roaring good story" to more people, and goodness knows the Expedition needs no exaggeration to be that, then those who discover the richness that is theirs to claim will become supporters of the study of the past... and maybe even become members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation!

Donald Jackson Involved In Award "Doubleheader"

Foundation Director and eminent Americana historian Donald Jackson, Colorado Springs, in addition to his Rocky Mountain Bear problem (see picture story), has another problem. How do you arrange to be in two places, California and Iowa, at nearly the same time? Don says that it is embarrassing! The Western History Association during their Annual Meeting, October 17-20, 1979, San Diego, presented him with their "Award of Merit". Although he attended the meeting, he was unable to stay for the award ceremony, since he found it necessary to rush to Iowa State University, his alma mater, who also honored him with a special award. In 1978 the University had honored him with their "Distinguished Achievement Award". In a letter to the editor, Paul Cutright, referring to his good friend's multiple awards, remarked: "I can think of lots of poor mortals who would like to be embarrassed similarly!" Congratulations, Don, from all your fellow members in the Foundation.

In Our Feb. 1980 Issue

Another Bear Story

Foundation Director Don Jackson, from his mountain retreat 7500 feet above sea level in the Colorado Rockies, sends this communication: "Please rush any information you have on the avoidance of bears. This guy, a year old male who hasn't found his own territory yet, has been here twice. The second time he presented this picture opportunity." The next dispatch from the high rockies may provide additional "Bear" facts!
The Expedition And The Inclement Weather Of November – December 1805

By Robert E. Lange

"about 12 o’clock the wind shifted about to the N.W. and blew with great violence for the remainder of the day at many times it blew for 15 or 20 minutes with such violence that I expected every moment to see trees taken up by the roots, some were blown down. Those squalls were succeeded by rain O! how Tremendous is the day...O! how disagreeable is our Situation during this dreadful weather."


"There is more wet weather on this coast, than I ever knew in any other place."


[When on an assignment to bring in some game killed by the hunters] "Sergeant Ordway, three Men & myself were among those that had lost themselves. We were obliged to stay out during the night. It rained all that night & the wind blew very cold & being without fire, we suffered considerably both from the Rain & wind."


In the minds of some members of the Lewis and Clark exploring party, the months of November and December 1805, with virtually continuous rain and attendant inclement weather, may have been far more disagreeable and difficult to endure than many of the unpleasant experiences of their long journey. The toil of rowing, poling, and towing of their equipment-loaded vessels on the Missouri; the triumph over Lemhi and Lost Trail passes; the nearly disastrous crossing of the Bitterroot Mountains; and the sometimes hazardous descent of the Clearwater, Snake, and Columbia Rivers had tested the men to the limits of their physical endurance. But the unrelenting, torrential rain, spawned by the winter storms encountered at the estuary of the Columbia River and at their Fort Clatsop during the final months of 1805, created for them a contrasting psychological situation that severely challenged their inner strengths.

According to the journals, the rains commenced falling on November 5, 1805. The explorers had encountered tide-water on November 1st on the Columbia River below the Cascades (their "Great Shute") and opposite Beacon Rock (present Skamania County, Washington). The rainy season started four days later while at their encampment on the west bank of the river (near today’s city of Rainer, Oregon). During a rainy November 7th, near Pillar Rock on the north (Washington) shore and the upper estuary of the river, Clark recorded: "We are in view of the opening of the Ocean, which creates Great Joy!"

In all of the journals of the Expedition, nowhere do we find any one word to be as repetitious as the word rain, which appears most frequently in this section of the documentation. Captain Clark’s journal from November 7th to the 31st of December, contains fifty-five daily entries (for some dates he provided both a "First Draft" and "Second Draft"). Of this total, in forty-two entries, his first sentence contains the word "rain," and five times it is the first word in his documentation.

From November 7th to November 25th, during the time the Expedition was on the north (now Washington) shore, the typical series of storms, common for this time of the year, blowing from out of the southwest brought not only torrents of rain, but hail, thunder and lightning, and rough seas even in the estuary. In their small dugout canoes some of the party suffered from seasickness. The water in the river was too brackish for drinking, and the narrow shoreline below the steep bluffs hardly permitted them space to establish their camps. With all their problems, let us take note of Clark’s journal and this statement:

"...notwithstanding the disagreeable Situation of our party, all wet and cold for several days past, they are cheerfull and anxious to See further into the Ocean...and at this dismal point we must spend another night, as the wind & waves are too high to proceed."

Such was the spirit and determination of this exceptional group of individuals to face up to every situation, and to continue to proceed on! (See map.)

On November 10th, they made two attempts to go around today’s Point Ellice (Sergeant Gass’s "Blustery Point"). In the morning the first try was thwarted by winds and waves so high that they retreated two miles to the lee of the point. When the tide turned the second attempt met with the same problems. Clark wrote:

"...we again unloaded the canoes, and stowed the loading on a rock above the tide water, and formed a camp on the Drift Logs which appeared to be the only situation we could find...the hills being either a perpendicular cliff, or Steep ascent, rising about 500 feet. Our canoes we secured as well as we could. We are all wet, the rain having continued all day...we employed our Selves drying our blankets. nothing to eat but dried pounded fish, which we brought from the falls."

Here in this makeshift encampment, the Expedition was immobilized from the evening of November 10th through the 14th. It stormed and the rain fell without intermission. In this inclement weather, they were compelled to make their camp upon the driftwood logs, which rose and fell with the tides. Because of the great quantities of rain, loose stones from the steep hillside began to break away and roll down upon them and their baggage and canoes. The morning of the 12th included a violent thunder storm, more rain and some hail. So concerned were they about their safety, that they moved their camp about a half-mile to a marshy bottom, at the mouth of a small stream. The terrain was impossible for hunting, but the

(Continued – facing page)

1. Fifth President of the Foundation; Editor, We Proceeded On.


3. Mc Keehan, David (Editor): A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery... (the title page reads: "By Patrick Gass – One of the Persons Employed by the Expedition"). Mc Keehan produced this paratypical version from Gass’ original journal which is not extant.) In the Ross & Haines, Minneapolis, 1958 edition, p. 298.


7. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 215. The falls referred to are their “Great Falls of the Columbia”, later Celilo Falls, now inundated by the waters of The Dalles Dam.

We Proceeded On, November 1979
small stream did reward their fishermen with thirteen salmon and three small trout. Clark further describes their dilemma:

It would be distressing to a feeling person to see our situation at this time all wet and cold with our bedding &c. also wet, in a cove scarcely large enough to contain us, our Baggage in a small holler about ½ mile from us, and canoes at the mercy of the waves & drift wood, we have secured them as well as it is possible by sinking them and weighting them down with stones to prevent the emence [waves] dashing them to pieces against the rocks.

The journals elaborate on how fortunate they were not to have had freezing weather, since their robes and clothes, particularly those made of hides, had rotted, and nearly half of their clothing had become unusable.

On November 15th, during a break in the weather, they succeeded in getting around Point Ellice and established a camp near present day Fort Columbia, Washington. They remained at this location for ten days, and during that time visited the actual seacoast adjacent to Cape Disappointment. Fuel was not plentiful, game was scarce, their supplies and baggage were wet, and they were on the exposed shoreline at the mercy of the continuing stormy weather.

A "...consultation with the entire party..." described in Sergeant Gass’s journal appears from Clark’s journal, for November 24th, to have been an actual vote to determine where they would establish their winter quarters. Reports from the Indians in the vicinity revealed that there was a more abundant supply of game on the south (Oregon) shore. This and the prospect of protection from storms and other important considerations were instrumental in their decision to cross the river. On November 25th, they backtracked upstream to Pillar Rock and camped for the night. On the 26th, they crossed the river through the many islands to the south shore to an Indian village near the present day community of Knap, Oregon. The campsite for the night of November 26th was about eight miles west of this Indian village on the south bank of what today’s rivermen refer to as Prairie Channel. (See map.)

On the next afternoon they arrived at their “Point William” (now Tongue Point). At this location another storm had them pinned down from November 27th to December 7th. While the main party was detained here, Captain Lewis and a party of five proceeded westward in a small canoe. Passing the site of the future city of Astoria, Oregon, they entered and crossed their “Meriwether Bay” (now Youngs Bay), and then ascended the local Indians’ “Netul River” (now the Lewis and Clark River). About three miles above the mouth of this waterway they located the site where they would construct their Fort Clatsop.

The construction of Fort Clatsop required the major part of the month of December, and much of the work was done in the incessant rain. Their tents, made from hides and skins, which were to provide them with temporary shelter had rotted and were ineffective. The finished fort gave them dry, warm quarters, but the wet weather seldom ceased.

On January 3, 1806, the first sentence in Clark’s journal begins with an optimistic note concerning the weather. His text reads:

“The Sun rose fair this morning for the first time in Six weeks past...”, but alas! the balance of his sentence reads: "...the Clouds soon obscured (Continued on page 16)

Geographic Landmarks And Expedition Campsites At The Estuary Of The Columbia River
(Fort Columbia shown on the map dates to the late 1890’s)

From Lewis and Clark in the Fort Columbia Area. By John M. McClelland Jr., Tribune Publishing Co., Ilwaco, WA, 1955. Note that the place names designated by members of the exploring party and included in the journals are indicated in Script. Present day geographical nomenclature and the location of the Expedition’s camp sites are shown in Roman type.
Prompted by research and the desire to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the Expedition's Captains naming a Montana waterway for the Indian woman, Sacagawea, the United States Board On Geographic Names has taken favorable action toward the restoration of the name.

In a May 7, 1979 letter, Ms. Kay Stevens Hartsen, Williamson, New York, a free-lance writer who made the proposal in August 1978, was informed by Donald J. Orth, Executive Secretary, Domestic Geographic Names division of the Board, that, at their April 1979 meeting, they had taken favorable action with respect to her proposal. Orth's letter in referring to the waterway designated on current maps as Crooked River stated:

Sacagawea River: stream 105 km (65 mi) long, heads at 45° 43' 50" N, 110° 8' 45" W, flows east to Fort Peck Lake 80 km (50 mi) NNW of Jordan; named by William Clark and Meriwether Lewis for the [Expedition's] Shoshone Indian Woman guide [7]. Sacagawea, after she salvaged important items from the Missouri River after one of the expedition's boats capsized; Fergus and Petroleum Cos., Mont.; sec. 36, T 20 N, R 29 E, Principal Mer.; 47° 27' 12" N, 107° 57' 45" W. Not: Bird Woman's River, Crooked Creek, Sah Quah Sho-ah River.

Prior to the construction of the Fort Peck Dam the stream flowed into the Musselshell (the Expedition's "Shell" or "Muscle Shell") River, about five miles above that river's confluence with the Missouri.

Regarding the "Muscle Shell" River, see Thwaites, Vol. 2, p. 51. For reference to Sacagawea's activity during the boat capsizing incident, see Thwaites, Vol. 2, p. 37. The journal entry pertaining to the naming of the river appears in Thwaites, Vol. 2, p. 52. In their announcement of the name change for the waterway, the Board indicated that in their "Decision List No. 7902", they were also clarifying, for reasons of uniformity, the spelling for the mountain peak, 15 miles northwest of Bozeman, Montana, named for the Indian woman in 1903.1 With respect to this, the published decision will read as follows:

Sacagawea Peak: Peak, Elevation 2946 m (9665 ft.), in the Bridger Range 24.1 km (15 mi) NNE of Bozeman; named for the Shoshone Indian woman who accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition through this area in 1805 [sic - 1806]; Gallatin Co., Mont.; sec. 7, T 2 N, R 6 E, Principal Mer.; 45° 53' 49" N, 110° 59' 02" W. Not: Sacajawea Peak, Sacagawia Peak.

The Foundation acknowledges and appreciates the United States Board On Geographic Names recognition of Expedition related landmarks, and further commends their decision to apply the recognized and correct spelling of the Indian woman's name.


Captain Clark's map showing the confluence of the Musselshell (this "Shell") River and the Missouri River. Clark labeled a tributary flowing into the "Shell River" with still another example of his variations in phonetic spelling, this time Sar Kar gah We a Fork and in addition the nomenclature Bird Woman. This map is reproduced from the Thwaites edition, Vol. 8 (Atlas), Map 14, Part II.
Editor Announces New Edition Of The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition
University of Nebraska – American Philosophical Society To Co-sponsor Project
Ten Volumes To Be Developed Over Nine Year Period To Update Thwaites Edition

By Gary E. Moulton, Editor, Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

It has been twelve years since Donald Jackson called for a new edition of the journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition in an address before the centennial meeting of the Missouri Historical Society. The Thwaites edition, published in 1904-05, has been a superb tool for studying the expedition, but it has suffered increasingly in recent years as new manuscripts have been discovered and much new information has become available. Aided by Jackson, the Center for Great Plains Studies of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, has now undertaken the project to publish an entirely new edition of the journals.

Since most of the original manuscripts are held by the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, it was absolutely essential that this institution be a partner to the present program. Fortunately, the Society not only has endorsed the project and agreed to act as co-sponsor, but also will lend the considerable resources of its library and archives to the project's staff. Other institutions which hold Lewis and Clark material have also been contacted, and they too have offered their valuable collections for study and publication.

A commitment has come from the University of Nebraska Press to publish the new edition, and the project has the endorsement of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, the overseer of numerous scholarly editions of this nature across the country. Several members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation have agreed to serve on an advisory board for the project. Thus, it is fortunate that the project will have the expertise and interest of Jackson, Paul Russell Cutright, and Mildred Goosman.

In short, the project is sponsored by a recognized educational institution on the Plains, has the encouragement of all the manuscripts repositories, has secured the services of a well-known Western Americana publisher, and has appointed an editor to direct the project.

The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition will be a comprehensive, unabridged edition of all extant journals of members of the party. The original maps and herbarium specimens also will be published as separate volumes. An edition of ten volumes is projected to be published over a period of nine years.

The principal goal of the editorial staff is to present the user with a definitive text and with footnotes which will clarify and expand upon the manuscript. Rendering the journals into printer's copy will be a difficult task, with new decisions to be made at practically every journal entry. Readers may be assured that the eccentric and delightful spelling and punctuation of the Lewis and Clark party will not be altered. The writing of non-expeditionary members, such as Nicholas Biddle and Elliott Coues, who set remarks on journal pages, will be indicated in some appropriate way. The footnotes will be full but not dis-}

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.

We Proceeded On, November 1979

-17-
Up-Dating Lewis & Clark Literature - Book Review
By Bob Saindon


Not one man of the Lewis and Clark party had a medical degree, yet, through numerous predicaments for which today we would readily call a medical specialist, “doctors” Lewis and Clark brought their men back strong and in good health - Only One Man Died.

Amputations, snakebites, blood-letting, severe frostbite, deep knife wounds, punctures, and gunshot wounds, all in a wilderness setting susceptible to lethal infections, and yet... Only One Man Died.

Near starvation, poisonings, venereal diseases, high fevers, severe dysentery, and numerous unexplained illnesses plagued the explorers thousands of miles from any degree medical doctor, and yet... Only One Man Died.

What were the general medical practices of the time? What were Army medical practices? What were Indian medical practices? And, what were Lewis and Clark's medical practices?

The answers to these questions have never before been so deeply researched and articularly presented specifically for Lewis and Clark enthusiasts as in the recent book ONLY ONE MAN DIED: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Besides the many fascinating traditions relating to the Expedition that the author has researched and incorporated into his book, he has presented excellent background information on the various men responsible for tutoring Captain Lewis in the practice of medicine.

One would think that such diversified information would be disjointed. This is not the case. Whether he writes about diseases brought into this country by the Europeans in the 16th and 17th centuries, Revolutionary or Civil War medical practices, or whether he writes about the great Doctor Edward Jenner or a common yarb doctor, the author holds to his theme and interweaves every fiber into the Lewis and Clark tapestry.

When dealing with the Expedition’s medical aspects, the competence of the officers as physicians is an utmost consideration. Could the life of Sergeant Charles Floyd have been saved if a degree physician had accompanied the explorers? The author presents his own conclusion in a convincing manner. However, a related enigma still lingers: Was Sergeant Floyd in good health prior to the onset of the Expedition? The author concludes that he was, while at the same time deliberately presenting the reader with information that makes the author's conclusion questionable.

There are a few minor editorial problems such as the spelling of Eva Emery Dye's middle name, and in one place “MacNeal” for McNeal. Sacagawea is reported as having been a “... captive-slave among the... Mandans...” rather than among the Hidatsa; and it is the author's passing conjecture that Lewis may have collaborated with Benjamin Franklin while in Philadelphia in 1803, however, this is quite impossible since Dr. Franklin died in 1790. But these, and a few other editorial slips, are not substantive and do little to detract from the book’s theme.

Author E. G. Chuinard, M.D., is clinical Professor of Orthopedics at the University of Oregon Medical School, and past president of the Oregon Medical Association. He is past president of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., and chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. His sophisticated background comes to light in this scholarly treatise, yet, this sophistication and scholarship are revealed in a writing style that lends itself to easy reading. Understandably there are a certain number of terms that are not common to the layman, but, in context, most of these are comprehensible. ONLY ONE MAN DIED is truly a unique book in that it holds a fascination for amateur and professional historian alike.

Doctor Chuinard has done such a superb job of guiding the reader afresh on the historic voyage of discovery that it would seem appropriate to applaud his efforts as Lewis appraised Clark in a letter to Thomas Jefferson: “With respect to the exertions and services rendered by that estimable man... in the course of the late voyage I cannot say too much...”

Omaha-Siouxs City To Be 1980 Meeting Site

Foundation Director Mildred Goosman, Omaha, Nebraska, speaking also for Foundation 2nd Vice President V. Strode Hinds, Sioux City, Iowa, extended the invitation to members to attend the Foundation's Twelfth Annual Meeting. The 1980 meeting will be co-hosted by Foundation members and historical organizations in Nebraska and Iowa. The invitation and announcement was made at the Eleventh Annual Banquet, Glasgow, Montana.

Mildred has advised We Proceeded On that the annual meeting dates have been set for August 20, 21, and 22, 1980 (Wednesday, Thursday and Friday). Headquarters will be in Omaha. On August 21st attendees will journey (about 60 miles) for a visit to the Sergeant Charles Floyd Monument and a luncheon in nearby Sioux City, Iowa.

Other events, including a visit to the Joslyn Art Museum, will be announced in subsequent issues of We Proceeded On. Readers are reminded that for thirty years Mildred Goosman was a staff member of the Joslyn Museum, and most recently, prior to retirement, she was curator of the Western Collections at the Museum. The collections include the famous Maximilian-Bodmer art work, purchased in 1962 for the Joslyn Museum by the Northern Natural Gas Company of Omaha. (See WPO, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp 8-9).

1. Sergeant Charles Floyd, one of three sergeants for the Expedition, died and was buried near the present site of Sioux City, Iowa, on August 20, 1804. The 100 foot high white stone obelisk was erected in 1900-1901 on the 125 foot high Floyd's Bluff overlooking the Missouri River.

The Editor and the Foundation's Publications Committee welcome manuscripts dealing with the many aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition for publication in We Proceeded On.

Manuscripts (typewritten-double spaced) may be forwarded to the Editor or to any member of the Publications Committee (addresses are listed in the Publisher's Plate on page 2). As a non-profit entity, neither the Foundation nor We Proceeded On, is in a position to offer honorariums for published manuscripts. Contributors will receive ten copies of the issue in which their article is published.

We Proceeded On, November 1979
Copies of Rare 1814 Map Available From American Philosophical Society

The American Philosophical Society Library, custodian of the original copper plate for "The Map of Lewis & Clark's Track", has allowed one hundred and sixty copies to be made of this rare and interesting map, which was copied from William Clark's manuscript map provided to editor Nicholas Biddle in 1810.1

One hundred and fifty restrikes will be available for sale to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts and collectors. Selling price is $75.00, of which $60.00 is a contribution to the Society's Friends of the Library, American Philosophical Society, 105 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

We transcribe below the information, concerning this treasured map and the individuals involved with its original production, as provided in the order form and prospectus published by the Philadelphia Society.

This map was the frontispiece of the "Biddle edition" of the History of the Expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clark, prepared by Paul Allen [but edited by Nicholas Biddle] and published by Bradford & Inskipp in 1814. It was drawn by Captain Clark, copied by Samuel Lewis, and engraved by Samuel Harrison. The original copper plate is in possession of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia (as is the official manuscript journal of the expedition). From the plate 160 numbered impressions (on French all-rag BFK Rives paper) were taken in June-July 1979 by Peter Lister, printmaker of Philadelphia. Of these 150 were offered to collectors and institutions.

[Readers will find biographical material and the story of Nicholas Biddle and Paul Allen's part in the publication of the 1814 two volume narrative, based on the original journals, in: Cutright, Paul R.; A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1975.]

Samuel Lewis (1754?-1822), identified in the Philadelphia City Directory for 1813 as a "writing master, draughtsman, and geographer", was also a painter of landscapes, trompe l'oeil still lifes, and water colors. He was a founder, with Charles Willson Peale, of The Columbianum, or American Academy of Fine Arts in 1795. In 1796 and 1797 he made maps of the Northwest Territory and of the United States for the publisher Mathew Carey; with Aaron Arrowsmith he prepared the maps for A New and Elegant General Atlas, which was published in 1804 and reprinted several times; and in 1811 he exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts two sheets of a large map of the United States which he had prepared for publication. The American Philosophical Society employed him to letter names on certificates of membership, for he was an expert calligrapher.

In addition to redrawing Clark's map, Lewis received $20.50 from Bradford & Inskipp "for making and dungeon alterations in plates" — possibly the smaller maps in the History of the Expedition....

Samuel Harrison (c. 1789-1818) was the son of a skilled English engraver who emigrated in 1749 to Pennsylvania, where he was employed as engraver of bank notes for the Bank of Pennsylvania. Harrison served his apprenticeship to his father. In 1809 he engraved a line map of Lake Ontario and western New York. "For engraving the Large Plate" illustrating the "track" of Lewis and Clark the printers paid Harrison $325.64 and an additional $65.60 for folding the sheets.2 According to the Philadelphia City Directory for 1818, the year of his untimely death, Harrison's shop was at 121 Chestnut Street and his dwelling house stood in the country near Bush Hill.

Friends of the Library
American Philosophical Society
Philadelphia
September 1, 1979.

1. The original of Clark's manuscript map is in the Western Americana Collection, Yale University Library. See also, WPO, Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 9, "Anecdote". Donald Jackson, in his Letters..., states, page 565: "Most certainly, the Yale map was used as the basis for the engraved version in Biddle. It passed to Yale from Clark descendants, and the facsimiles were published in four sheets in 1860 [and in 1861]."

2. A familiar name. Carey was the publisher for the 1810, 1811, and 1812 editions of Sergeant Patrick Gass's journal. David McKeehan, who paraphrased the Gass Journal, was the publisher of the Sergeant's journal, first published in 1807.

3. Original account records in the Princeton University Library. See Jackson's Letters..., page 601.

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.
Foundation President Bob Saindon, Glasgow, Montana, and Foundation Treasurer Clarence Decker, East Alton (near Wood River), Illinois, teamed up to develop and process an interesting philatelic cover (envelope) commemorating the 175th Anniversary of the start of the Lewis and Clark Expedition from Wood River (the Expedition’s “Camp Wood” or “Camp DuBois”), Illinois.

Saindon designed the envelope which features Richard Schlecht’s drawing of the exploring party’s keelboat and pirogues under sail after departing Wood River. The familiar “sawyers” (the partially submerged logs and driftwood) that slowed the forward progress of the vessels are in the foreground. Beneath and to the right of the cachet in script appears the quotation from Clark’s journal which reads: “May the 14th 1804 — Monday — Set out from Camp River a Dubois at 4 o’Clock P.M.” Three postal issues were affixed to each envelope, the three cent (Scott No. 1020) Louisiana Purchase Sesqui-centennial, issued in 1953; the three cent (Scott No. 1063) Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804-1954 commemorative issue; and the thirteen cent (Scott No. 1596) Eagle-Shield motif recently issued by the postal service.

Only 146 covers were prepared by Saindon and his Glasgow, Montana helpers, and these were forwarded to Clarence Decker in East Alton, Illinois, who saw to their cancellation on May 14, 1979, at 4:00 P.M., at the Wood River, Illinois Post Office, exactly 175 years following the Expedition’s departure from “Camp Wood” or “Camp DuBois” on May 14, 1804.

Each registrant at the Foundation’s Eleventh Annual Meeting was presented with one of these unique commemorative Covers. Many thanks to President Saindon and Treasurer Decker for this timely philatelic extra!

For those interested, there are approximately thirty-five of these postal covers still available on a five-dollar donation basis. The donations will go toward helping to defray some of the extra costs related to hosting the Eleventh Annual Meeting. Send requests with donation to Donna Pecora, Secretary, Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, P.O. Box 481, Glasgow, MT 59230.