Maximilian – Bodmer Collection
Will Be A 12th Annual Meeting Feature

An outstanding feature for members and guests who will be attending the Foundation’s Twelfth Annual Meeting, Omaha, Nebraska, August 20-22, 1980, will be a visit to the Joslyn Art Museum.

At the museum attendees will have the opportunity to view the literary record of Prince Alexander Philip Maximilian and the pictorial renditions of Karl Bodmer. The 1833-1834 Prince Maximilian Expedition to the upper Missouri River was the first major expedition to ascend the river following the Lewis and Clark’s exploration of 1804-1806.

To better orient Foundation members who will be attending the August annual meeting, We Proceeded On transcribes excerpts from a Joslyn Art Museum publication furnished the editor by Foundation Director Mildred Goosman.

The absorbing story of the Western Plains Indians has never been more dramatically told...

Maximilian’s two-volume travel book was accompanied by an atlas of paintings by the artist of the expedition, Karl Bodmer. Together, these made a tremendous impact. They still rank as one of the greatest accounts of the West in the early Nineteenth Century and of the Indians while they were relatively free from the influence of the white civilization.

For nearly 100 years the original documents and paintings were lost from scholarly view. Their rediscovery in the 1950s, which was marked by historians, ethnologists and artists, coincided with a reawakened interest in the Early West.

Now the entire collection, including a great amount of untapped resource material, has found its home on the very route that the expedition traveled. (Camp was made in the vicinity of present day Omaha on May 3, 1833, where Bodmer painted scenes of Belle Vue and Fort Atkinson.)

(see illustration on page 3)

In 1962, the collection was acquired by the Northern Gas Company of Omaha and placed at the Joslyn Art Museum for study and exhibit.

... The collection is so extensive that, in addition to the exhibit continuously on view

(Continued on Page 3)

1. Included in Maximilian’s traveling reference library was an account of the Lewis and Clark journey, a gift from William Clark, which he presented to the Prince when they met in St. Louis in 1822.


12th Annual Meeting Announcement

Omaha, Nebraska and Sioux City, Iowa, August 20, 21, and 22, 1980, with annual meeting headquarters in Omaha, are the places and dates for the Foundation’s Twelfth Annual Meeting (see also, WPO, Vol. 5, No. 4, page 18).

Included in this issue are articles relating to special events already planned as part of the three day program. Information about the Joslyn Museum, Omaha, which will be a special tour, appears on this page and on page three. The story about the Expedition’s Sergeant Charles Floyd beginning on page 5, relates to the charter bus trip to Sioux City for a special luncheon and a visit to the Sergeant Floyd Monument. Sioux City is about 80 miles north of Omaha, and Interstate Highway 29 follows along the course of the Missouri River, the route of the Expedition in 1805 and 1806. The announcement that Gary Moulton will be our Annual Banquet Speaker will be found on page four.

The tentative program, registration form, hotel accommodation information, and other matters pertinent to the Annual Meeting will be forthcoming and additional information will be published in the May and July issues of We Proceeded On.

Plan now to join your fellow members and visit historic places related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
President Saindon's Message

As president of the Foundation, I am privileged to be informed of the ideas of many creative minds from all around the country—minds interested in accomplishing things now, for the enjoyment of the people today, as well as for the people of tomorrow. Theirs are the proposals that would preserve the legacy and honor of the heroes of our nation's past.

In my last "President's Message", I stated that, "Unless I am told what the membership wants, I shall not be a good servant." My daily mail brings me letters and copies of letters from Foundation members, organizations, and individuals around the country who are seeking information, proposing the development of interpretive sites, exploring the possibility of organized tours along the Trail, suggesting the involvement of other organizations in Foundation activities, telling of projects already underway, seeking Foundation assistance on proposed projects, etc., etc. I appreciate all these letters and shall do what I can to encourage and develop many of these ideas.

Obviously the purpose and goals of our Foundation are viable. However, if these interesting and timely proposals are to be properly carried out, it is going to take the cooperation of many interested and dedicated individuals, and especially those people living along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Our Foundation is recognized as the greatest single source available from which to draw the expertise necessary to bring to fruition these many suggestions. If you are willing to take a part in developing a project, contact me personally and I shall let you know how you can help.

Being in contact with the various committees, I can assure the membership that the wheels of the Foundation are in motion. We have talented, ambitious crews working for us, and I am more confident than ever that this is going to be a very productive year.

We Proceeded On Business Manager E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard presents us with some solemn news with regard to the escalating production costs involving our quarterly publication. A projected estimate is that a 20-page issue for the coming year will cost nearly $2.50 each copy, including production, enveloping and postage. "Frenchy" Chuinard is the one responsible for the gracious support.

We Proceeded On has received

We Proceeded On, February 1980
Joslyn Museum Con't from Page 1

at Joslyn Art Museum, a loan exhibit from the collection is circulated to other museums, libraries and universities.

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN OF WIED (1782-1867)

Prince Alexander Philip Maximilian, of the German principality of Wied on the Rhine River, was a naturalist-scientist of extensive training. In 1815-17 he journeyed through Brazil, where his contact with Indians there whetted his interest in ethnology.

In 1827 he embarked on a similar venture to the American West with the objective of observing and writing about the ethnology, flora and fauna of the primitive land and its Indian population. He took with him an artist, Karl Bodmer, to make a precise pictorial record to go with his scientific text.

The party set out from St. Louis in the spring of 1833 on the fur trading steamboat, Yellowstone, and travelled up the Missouri River on an odyssey of adventure that took them past many forts in Indian country to the upper reaches of the river in Montana. The return trip was made the following year.

KARL BODMER (1809-1893)

Prince Maximilian's selection of Karl Bodmer, a young Swiss artist, was a perceptive choice. Schooled in the European tradition of fine draftsmanship, Bodmer at 23 was well qualified to execute drawings from life which would be as truthful as Maximilian's text.

Showing infinite skill with pencil and watercolor, Bodmer accurately depicted the flora, fauna and ethnology through river scenes, wild animal studies and tribal villages where he caught the bold, clear likenesses of the Indians. . . .

...After the journey to North America, Bodmer moved to France, where he lived for the most part in Paris, Compiegne and Barbizon, until his death. Although his later years brought him recognition and success, the opinion is widely held that the work he did in America is not only the most interesting portion of his career, but also the most characteristic expression of his talent.

All the material in the collection was found in excellent condition at Neuwied Castle, Germany, Prince Maximilian's birthplace. Bodmer also supervised the process of translating many of his paintings into engravings for the atlas. Of the 427 watercolors done by Bodmer on the expedition, only 228 have ever been reproduced for publication. His art work together with the Prince's voluminous records which were assembled for his two-volume travel book - his diaries, correspondence, maps and reference books - are now all a part of an exceptionally exciting collection at the Joslyn Art Museum.

This feature for next August's annual meeting is being arranged by our Foundation Director Mildred Goosman, who prior to her recent retirement was Curator of the Western Collections at Joslyn. Her tenure on the museum's staff spanned a period of thirty years of service and study at this great art institution.

Northern Natural Gas Co. Collections - Joslyn Art Museum

Belle Vue - Major Dougherty's Agency, Karl Bodmer Watercolor 1833. At the site of present Bellevue, Nebraska (near Omaha)
Pres. Message Continued

significance of our Foundation in the development of the historic Lewis and Clark Trail is apparent. Nevertheless, the sustenance and potential of our Foundation still depends upon the continued support of each of us - our expertise, our membership promotions, and our perennial encouragement to those who give so much to this "labor of love".

Bob Saindon, President

Moulton To Be Speaker - For 12th Annual Banquet

Gary E. Moulton, editor for the Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition project at the Love Library, University of Nebraska, Lincoln (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 17) has accepted Foundation President Bob Saindon’s invitation to be the speaker for the 12th Annual Banquet, August 22, 1980.

Foundation members will be eager to hear of the plans for a new publication of the journals of the Expedition. It has been seventy-five years since Reuben Gold Thwaites provided students and enthusiasts of the Expedition with the unabridged edition of the journals. Editor Moulton will be able to unfold at least the preliminary plans for this new ten volume, nine year project.

Gary, a member of the Foundation, will be the subject of the "Foundation Personality" feature in the May issue of We Proceeded On.

Montana News Note

Both Past President Wilbur Werner, Cut Bank, Montana and Honorary Past President and Foundation Director "Boo" MacGilvra, Butte, Montana, have supplied We Proceeded On with news clips from the Great Falls Tribune, the Lewistown News-Argus, the Butte Montana Standard, The Billings Gazette, the Helena Record, and the Missoula Missoulian. These newspaper headlines read: "BLM Acquires Historic Site", "BLM Buys Steamboat Point Site", and "Historic Point Sold To BLM".

The Associated Press release, dated a line Loma [Montana], January 15, 1980 reads:

Steamboat Point, a historic site at the confluence of the Marias River with the Missouri River east of Loma has been sold to the Bureau of Land Management by the Wood Family, owners of the Wood River Ranch.

Members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805 [June 3rd to 11th] spent days at the site trying to determine whether to go up the Marias or continue their course along the Missouri in an effort to find which river would provide passage to the Pacific Ocean. From a small bluff, a person can still look up both steam channels.

"I just want to see that somebody has the Point who can do something right with it," commented Jim Wood on the day of the transaction. His son Gar, an archaeologist, noted that the purchase of Steamboat Point by the United States "offers a significant opportunity for enhancement and stabilization of the site."

Arriving at the confluence of the two rivers, the exploring party spent nine days of frustration and indecision.

During the long winter at their Fort Mandan (near today's Washburn, North Dakota) they interrogated the Indians with regard to the Missouri River and its tributaries, to the west of the Missouri and nothing more. In passing the Indians told them agreed with what they found here! Captain Lewis’s journal for June 3, 1805, reads as follows:

This morning early we passed over and formed a camp... by the junction of the two rivers... an interesting question was now to be determined; which of these rivers was the Missouri, or that river which the Minnetarees [the Indians consulted at Fort Mandan] call Anahter Arza (the Missouri), and which they described to us as approaching very near to the Columbia River. To mistake the stream at this period of the season... to ascend [the wrong stream]... and then be obliged to return and take the other stream would not only lose us the whole of this season but would probably dishearten the party that it might defeat the expedition altogether.

In addition to sending reconnaissance parties up both waterways, the Captains probably ascended the small bluff near present day Loma which afforded them a fine view of the two streams and their courses. With regard to present day Marias River and their decision to ascend the south branch or the true Missouri River, Captain Lewis wrote:

The whole of my party to a man except myself were fully persuaded that this river was the Missouri, but being fully of opinion that it was neither the main stream, nor that which it would be advisable for us to take, I determined to give it a name and in honour of Miss Maria W-d. called it Maria’s River.

In later years, when steamboats began to traverse the Missouri River, early settlers and rivermen gave the landmark, used by the Captains as an observation point, the name of "Steamboat Point". In his letter with the newspaper clippings, "Boo" MacGilvra added the information that during the steamboat days... there was a party of eight 'woodhawks' camped near the Point where they were cutting wood to sell to the steamboat captains, and the Blackfeet Indians came along and killed 'em all."

Mr. Bill Bishop, BLM Information Officer, writing for the Lewistown

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.
News-Argus makes the following observations:

Living on and working a piece of country, like the Wood family has for 40 years, often creates a fierce pride and strong sense of stewardship for the land. Television and movies have made some attempts to capture those qualities in the "Westerns".

But dramatic attempts almost always are pale compared to the real thing — like a ranching family caring so much about their heritage that they want to see it preserved for, and shared with, anyone who might be interested in the history of Montana and the Missouri River.

"I want to thank you," John Fields, BLM’s Lewistown District Manager said to the Wood Family, "on behalf of all of the people we hope will see this site. It’s going to mean a lot to all of us. This is our first acquisition along the Missouri River and it’s certainly one of the most important."

According to Jim Arthur, BLM’s realty specialist, "Public ownership of significant historical or scenic sites depends entirely upon the willingness of the landowner."

A total of 149 miles of the Missouri River, between Fort Benton and James Kipp State Park, has been designated a Wild and Scenic River, but they might have added "Incredibly Historical" as well.

There were centuries of native American activity along its banks long before Lewis and Clark’s ancestors set foot on this continent. Its waters flowed past early white settlements. Buffalo, elk, and domestic livestock have had its water to drink. Evidence of human history is thick along the River’s banks.

At least one small piece of that incredible heritage, Steamboat Point, will be preserved because the Wood family felt that it was important enough to share with the rest of us.

Along with the newspaper clippings from Wilbur Werner was a copy of his letter to Mr. Jim Wood. In commenting on the Wood family’s involvement in the transfer of Steamboat Point to BLM, Wilbur wrote:

As one person who has had a long and deep interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, I wish to express my gratitude to you and your family for making this land available . . . for the purposes of developing the site and particularly the placing there of interpretive signs.

It is a person like yourself and members of your family that have a sense and appreciation of history that contributes so much towards the preservation of our historical past.

Foundation President Saindon has sent a similar letter to the Wood family. Members desiring to write may address their letters to: Mr. Jim Wood, Wood River Ranch, Loma, Montana 59460.

An 1894 Monograph About Sgt. Floyd’s Journal

A recent letter to the editor from former Foundation Director Edward Ruisch, Sioux City, Iowa, tells of his discovery, in his local library, of a publication titled: The New Found Journal of Sergeant Charles Floyd: A Sergeant Under Captains Lewis and Clark. The author of this monograph, James Davie Butler, first presented this dissertation as a paper at the Semi-Annual Meeting of the American Antiquarian Society, held in Boston, April 25, 1894. The printed version of this paper, uncovered by Mr. Ruisch in the Sioux City Library, also includes an unabridged transcript of Floyd’s journal, and carries on its title page the information: “Worcester, Mass., U.S.A., Press of Charles Hamilton, 311 Main Street, 1894”, with the further statement that the publication derived “From Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society . . .”. Ed Ruisch’s correspondence reminded the editor that he also had a copy of this 1894 publication in his library that he had acquired from a Boston bookseller in 1970. The records show that the purchase price was $20.00 for the thirty page monograph, and the bookseller’s comment when quoting the price was that: “Only a small edition of this reprint was made in 1894.”

Remembering that our Foundation meets for this year’s 12th Annual Meeting in Omaha, Nebraska and Sioux City, Iowa (with an excursion planned to the nearby Sergeant Floyd Monument), the editor’s purview of this interesting and somewhat rare monograph was done in the hope that perhaps it might contain something in author Butler’s text that might be timely and worthy of republication in We Proceeded On. In reviewing this text for the first time in ten years, it appears that it does contain some information about the preservation of Floyd’s journal. However, it is quite apparent that Butler falls short in his overly detailed and exerted search of Floyd’s documentation in an attempt to show that it provides information not contained in the other journalists’ writings.

In fairness to Butler we must concede that two of the Expedition’s journals, Sergeant Floyd and Private Whitehouse, were not extant in 1894 and did not surface until several years later.

5. Sergeant John Ordway’s journal was purchased, after the return of the exploring party, by Captains Lewis and Clark, and was placed in the hands of Nicholas Biddle for his use while he was developing the narrative about the Expedition in 1813-1814. When the Captains’ codices were turned over to the American Philosophical Society for safe keeping by Biddle in 1818 (Jackson, Donald; Letters . . ., p. 635-636), the Ordway document was with the intention of returning it to William Clark. Misplaced among the papers of Biddle, it did not surface until 1913, when a grandson of Biddle’s discovered it. The journal was sent to the Wisconsin Historical Society where it was edited by historian Milo M. Quaife, and published in one volume together with Captain Lewis’s fragment in 1933 Ohio River Journal, by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin as: The Journal of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain John Ordway, in 1803. Today the original journals are on display in the Captains’ journals at the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

Private Joseph Whitehouse’s journal was purchased by Thwaites’ publisher, the Dodd, Mead and Co., in 1893, and was published in the 1894 Original Journals (see fn. 7, post.), included Sergeant Floyd’s Journal in Volume VII, pp. 32-36, of this work. In his Volume I, p. 14, Thwaites noted that Floyd’s journal “eventually became the property of the Wisconsin Historical Society. With many textual errors in transcription, it was published in 1894 in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, with an introduction by James Davie Butler.”

We Proceeded On, February 1980

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Today when we compare the Floyd, Ordway and Whitehouse journals we are able to observe their close similarity in many instances and almost draw a conclusion that these three individuals may have co-authored their writings. Therefore, Floyd's observations set down in his journal were not as unique, at the time of Butler's study of the 1894 text they appear to be when compared with the Ordway and Whitehouse journals today! Further, Butler may be faulted for not making a detailed comparison of Floyd's documentation with the unabridged codices of the two Captains, rather than the narrative developed from the codices by Nicholas Biddle in 1814. It was not until 1904 that the Thwaites work, an edition in eight volumes, of "The Journal Proper" appeared. Nevertheless, Biddle's text indicates his familiarity with the 1689 Biddle work, and it is extremely doubtful that he would have missed Coues' statement that he, "... found myself in possession of over 3000 pages of Lewis's and Clark's manuscript." Obviously Coues had the original journals in codex form at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. It would seem that if Coues could gain access to these documents in 1893, Biddle could have also. In addition to the Biddle edition, he did have for his journal comparisons the paraphrastic version of the Gass journal, which had been developed from Mrs. Gertrude Haley of San Francisco, who stated that "... it would appear that Whitehouse, when upon his death-bed (date unknown), gave the journal to his confessor, Canon de Vivaldi, who subsequently went as a Roman Catholic missionary to Patagonia. Upon leaving the United States, Vivaldi deposited the manuscript with the New York Historical Society, in whose museum it rested until 1893." Continuing his annotation, Thwaites, indicates that Mrs. Haley's husband, on a chance encounter with the missionary, advanced money to Vivaldi and in return received an order on the New York Society for the journal. At some time prior to meeting the missionary, the historian Hubert Bancroft, had told Haley that the journal of Whitehouse would be of great value. Acquiring the document in 1894, it remained with the Haley's, and after Mrs. Haley's death, Mrs. Haley sold the manuscript to Dudd, Mead and Co. in 1903.


7. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor); "Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806; Dudd, Mead & Co., N. Y., 1904.


9. When Biddle completed his work on the narrative, which he based on the original journals, the original manuscripts remained in his hands until Jefferson died, after which they were turned over to the Society for safe keeping. For details see: Jackson, Donald (Editor); "Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1982 (Second Edition, 1978). pp. 619, 623, 634, 635, 636.

Sergeant Gass's original manuscript by David McKeehan in 1807. Close inspection of this Gass journal will reveal that it too has similarities to the writings of Floyd, Ordway, and Whitehouse.

Two examples of Butler's laborious attempt to make his point (with annotations by the editor) follow:

From Butler's text, pages 11, 12:

The first line of Floyd — that "Captain Clark set out at 3 o'clock P.M. for the Western Emigrants" — the fact unknown from any other source. Gass is silent about the hour of starting, and Biddle's words that they were not able to set sail before 4 P.M. must lead to the false inference concerning the hour and distance as well, unless his meaning is that they were first able to exchange sailing for rowing. For Biddle calls the first day's advance four miles. He must either mean four miles by sails, or he contradicts Gass, who states the distance made on the first day as 64 miles, and his statement is confirmed by Floyd.

Editor's note: Having only Biddle's text, Butler only refers to Biddle's "4 P.M." and "4 miles". Had he had access to Clark's codex, he would have noted that Biddle sourced the time of day and the distance traveled from Clark. In the two journals that came to light (Whitehouse in 1803 and Ordway in 1813) several years after Butler's 1894 treatise, both Private Whitehouse and Sergeant Ordway follow Floyd by giving the time as 3 P.M. and the distance traveled as 6 miles. Therefore, Biddle, taking his information from Clark, stands alone against the documentation of the other four journalists, whose writings we have today!

From Butler's text, pages 11, 12:

Nothing in Biddle's narrative, until the seventh day, would lead a reader to suspect what was in the first line of Floyd — that Capt. Lewis was not with the party from the start. Nor could the date of his first appearance among them be ascertained before the discovery of Floyd's diary, in which it is mentioned as the great day. Gass would lead us to think that earlier[,] and Biddle later[,] than was the fact. Gass says Capt. Lewis "was to join them in two or three days" after the 14th of May, while Biddle's chronicle begins on May 21, by saying that "being joined by Capt. Lewis we set sail" as if that were the day of his coming, when in truth he had been with them two days already.

Editor's note: Butler provides really nothing positive about the date of Lewis's arrival on May 19th as detailed by Floyd (and interestingly enough by Whitehouse and Ordway). The fact is that had Butler referred to Clark's codex in Philadelphia he would have noted that Clark gave the date as May 20th (as does his Field Notes discovered in the attic of a dwelling in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1953, and edited by: Osgood, Ernest S.; The Field Notes of Captain William Clark, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1964, pp. 43, 216.) Biddle, while he did not note Lewis's arrival on May 20th, begins his narrative for May 21st by saying: "Being joined by Captain Lewis who had been detained by business in St. Louis, we set sail . . ." (Biddle might have better said: "Being joined yesterday by Captain Lewis who had been detained by business in St. Louis, we set sail . . .")

If Butler's discourse falls short with respect to the forgoing, his monograph does prove of value, since he makes the effort to draw together the narratives of Floyd's manuscript journal from the time of Floyd's death, August 20, 1804, until its rediscovery in 1893, and his publication of the journal in his monograph in 1894, ninety years after the Sergeant's unfortunate death.

On April 7, 1805, the Captains and thirty-one individuals left their Fort Mandan (present North Dakota) to proceed upstream on the Missouri River for the journey to the Pacific Ocean. On the same date the Captains dispatched the keelboat downstream to St. Louis with ten to fifteen persons aboard under the command of Corporal Warington. Included in the vessel's cargo were dispatches to President Jefferson, maps, collected specimens, and other articles considered to be encumbrances or no longer required for the westbound journey. Without a doubt, Sergeant Floyd's brief journal was among the dispatches, since Lewis's letter to the president stated: "I have sent a journal kept by one of the Sergeants to Capt. Stoddard, my agent in St. Louis, in order, as much as possible, to multiply the chances of saving something." Butler surmises that Captain Stoddard's instructions were to forward the journal to the sergeant's father in 11. See Coues (fn. 8, ante.), Vol. I, pp. 258-260, fn. 9.

We Proceeded On, February 1980
Kentucky. In searching out the movement of the journal, in his Antiquarian Society paper (page 8), Butler says:

As this journal was sent to St. Louis in the same boat with grape-seeds for Capt. Clark's sister, and a letter to his brother-in-law, at Louisville [Kentucky], it is not unlikely that Floyd's writing was speedily transmitted to his father. In the judgment of the President of the Kentucky Historical Society, R.T. Durrett, whom I have consulted [in 1894], Sergeant Floyd's father owned a farm on Mill Creek at Pond settlement (a community), Jefferson County, a few miles from Louisville. Capt. Clark's letter just mentioned—the autograph of which is held by the Wisconsin Historical Society,... it was no doubt forwarded from St. Louis to Louisville [in 1806] at the first opportunity. It is possible that the Floyd journal went [to Louisville] with this [Clark's] letter.

Farther along in his text, Butler indicates that the Clark letter and the Floyd journal had been brought to Madison, Wisconsin by an early secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Lyman C. Draper, in about 1854. It might be implied from Butler's text that it was his, and the Kentucky Historical Society president's conclusion that the Floyd Journal had not been separated from the Clark letter by either Captain Stoddard in St. Louis, or by Clark's sister or brother-in-law in Louisville, and therefore was never received by Sergeant Floyd's father, and that the documents remained together and were acquired by the Wisconsin society's Draper, at the same time and place. The other interpretation is that Draper may have come across the two documents separately when he was on a rare document acquisition search in the state of Kentucky.

In any event, we must include James Butler's appraisal of Lyman C. Draper, whom he implies was an intense, but somewhat strange collector. Butler (page 8) writes:

...On the 3rd of February, 1893, the journal of Sergeant Floyd came to light in the Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison. This book was found without being sought for, and so was the greater surprise. The present Secretary [in 1893] Reuben G. Thwaites, one of our associates, was examining a high pile of note-books written by the earliest Secretary,

Lyman C. Draper. On opening one of them, not unlike its fellows in size and appearance, the first words that met the eye were as follows:

"A Journal commenced at River Dubois Monday, May 14, 1804. Shewery day, Capt. Clark set out at 3 o'clock P.M. for the Western expedition...."

The fact that the journal terminated on August 18, 1804, two days before Floyd's untimely death, together with the name "CHAS FLOYD" inside the back cover, left little doubt concerning the documents identification. Butler's text (pages 7, 8; 10) continues:

The record is self-evidencing. No one can read a page without confessing its genuineness.

One thing at first staggered me, namely that Mr. Draper, who had through a generation known me well, and also my interest in the manuscript of our trans-Missouri, had never spoken to me of Floyd's journal. But this reticence became less mysterious as I considered what manner of man my friend Draper was.

The eyes, the thoughts, the heart of a miser are not so much on the havings he has hoarded [as on those outside which he hopes for]. Draper was a colossal collector. His first earnings were spent on a fireproof building, in which he stored his accumulations. Everything rich and rare, historically speaking, he did his utmost to shut up behind his iron door. But when it was once garnered there and his will made bequeathing it to the Historical Society, he turned his back on it and had no eyes save for new conquests....

His amiable insanity was humored, and the more it was known that whatever was given him would find a niche where it would be safe and most appreciated. It seems now clear that whoever vouchsafed Floyd's notes by the way, to Dr. Draper, building wiser than he knew, placed them where they would do most good.

In conclusion we may say that James Davie Butler, despite his attempts to overstate the value of the contents of Floyd's journal, from the standpoint of its supplying information omitted by the other journalists, did provide: 1. A recapitulation of the travels and preservation of the Sergeant's journal; and 2. Included the first published text of Floyd's journal, together with the material he presented in his paper, in the Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, published in Boston, August 25, 1894.

Valley County Announces Ambitious 1980 Program

The Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society (northeast Montana) have distributed 2500 bookmarks to school, libraries, and individuals in their area. In addition to directing attention to the 175th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in northeast Montana, the bookmarks lists a busy year's activities related to the Expedition for the local society and the interested public.

On January 17, 1980 the Volume 4, No. 3 issue of the society's publication A Squaw of Wind was issued. This was also the date for the organization's first 1980 quarterly meeting.

The program for that evening featured the BLM audio/visual presentation "Lewis and Clark in the Montana White Cliff Area".

Events scheduled for the balance of the year are listed on the bookmark and in the quarterly publication as follows:

April 5-6, Field trip to Fort Mandan, North Dakota; April 7, Commemorative postal cover to be issued from Fort Mandan, to celebrate the 175th anniversary of the Expedition departing from there in 1805; April 17, publication date for a quarterly issue of A Squaw of Wind, and for the second 1980 quarterly meeting of the Society; April 26, postal cover to be issued to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the Expedition reaching the Yellowstone River; April 27, celebration at Fort Union and postal cover to be issued to commemorate the naming of Milk River; May 10, field trip to collect plant specimens described in the Expedition's journals, picnic at the May 8, 1805 campsite and a Lewis and Clark slide presentation at the Fort Peck Kiwanis Park Campground; May 24, renaming celebration for Sacagawea River at Crooked Creek Recreation Area (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 4, page 16), commemorative postal cover to be issued, June 14-15, field trip to Pompeys Pillar (Yellowstone River near Billings, Montana); July 17, publication date for a quarterly issue of A Squaw of Wind, and for the third 1980 quarterly meeting of the Society; August 20-22, Twelfth Annual Meeting of the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. Omaha, Nebraska-Siouxs City, Iowa; October 16, publication date for a quarterly issue of A Squaw of Wind, and for the fourth quarterly meeting of the Society.

The Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society is to be congratulated for their ambitious program for 1980.
The heroic size Montana Lewis & Clark Memorial stands on the Missouri River levee at Fort Benton, Montana. The Captains' figures are 12 feet tall, and the bronze casting weighs 2½ tons. A Montana Bicentennial project involving $450,000, and executed by Montana sculptor Bob Scriver, the Memorial was dedicated June 13, 1976, 171 years to the day that the Expedition was in the Fort Benton area.
"Explorers At The Marias"
Sculptor Scriver's Mark On History And Artistry
For The Lewis And Clark Memorial At Fort Benton, Montana
By John G. Lepley

Bob Scriver not only sets artistic goals for himself which most mortals would consider impossible, he regrets that he didn't start sooner. Although he still loves music, the fact that he invested at least two decades of his young manhood to learning, teaching and performing it leaves him with some nostalgia. For although he was and is a talented musician and teacher, Bob Scriver's really awesome gift is for sculpture. He didn't find it out until he had passed his fortieth birthday.

Vivian A. Paladin, in a publication titled Scriver, published by the Montana Historical Society, Helena, 1972. "Vivian Paladin is Editor Emeritus, Montana, the Magazine of Western History.

One of the tense moments during the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition was the decision as to which fork of the Missouri River, in north-central Montana, led west to the mountains and ultimately to the Pacific. None of the maps carried by the party showed the large river (which the explorers named "Maria's River") flowing in from the west, and the Indians had made no mention of such a large waterway during their discussions with the Captains. In June of 1805 both rivers flowed bank-full with the spring run off, as a result, the Expedition remained at the confluence of the two rivers for ten days before a decision was reached. In their epic struggle west no decision was of greater importance than the one made at this place. If the wrong route had been taken, it would have delayed their crossing of the Rockies until winter — resulting in certain failure of the Expedition to reach the Pacific coast.

Captain Lewis's decision, after days of exploration up both forks, was a very unpopular one as far as the rest of the men were concerned. Nevertheless, since the Expedition was a military one, Lewis's order to proceed up the south fork was obeyed. A few days later all realized that they had taken the correct fork when they reached the Great Falls of the Missouri River.

(See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 1, page 9)

Their quandry provided another interesting note to dispel the myth of the pathfinding ability of Sacajawea. If she knew the country so well, then why the ten days of special exploration? Consequently, Sacajawea holds a lesser position in the memorial statue. She is not shown to be leading or pointing the way as she is depicted in so many pictures and in the Lion and Cooper statues. In the Montana Memorial she is portrayed in a seated position, with the decision involving the two forks of the Missouri, resting with the two Captains.

It was such considerations that led to the historical accuracy of the State of Montana Lewis and Clark Memorial, Fort Benton, by sculptor Bob Scriver, Browning, Montana.

There has been much romanticizing of the members of the exploring party, particularly Sacajawea, in all art forms. It was the wish of the artist and of the Montana Lewis and Clark Memorial Committee to have the statue as historically accurate as possible. Bob Scriver, therefore, spent the first year researching all aspects of the statue's figures concerning size, features, clothing, and equipment. Only after nearly all questions had been answered, did he begin sculpting the clay. Many members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation helped with those answers. A questionnaire was sent out by Scriver to Lewis and Clark experts all across the country; over 75 percent were returned and the combined knowledge went into the final sculpture.

Based upon interviews with the artist, let us look at the research and decisions he made in this creation of western art. Facial features of the figures were one of the first considerations. From an edition of Montana, The Magazine of Western History came copies of the known portraits and silhouettes of the Captains. These were very important to the artist. First were the three-quarters view portraits of both Captains done by the artist Peale. These are the portraits which are seen most often, and they were painted following the return of the Expedition. Second were the silhouettes of Lewis's profile (Cuttright, fn. 7 supra says: "...by unknown hands...", page 52). There were also profile portraits of both Captains painted by the artist Saint-Memin (Cuttright, fn. 7 supra, page 42). According to Mr. Scriver, a silhouette or profile painting tells more about how one looks than a three-quarter or full-face view. There was just one (Continued on Page 11)

1. Foundation member John (Jack) Lepley, an educator residing in Fort Benton, Montana, has the great good fortune of living along the most exciting and spectacular segment of the famous Expedition's Trail. All the more so, because recent congressional legislation has preserved some 150 miles of the historical and scenic Missouri River from Fort Benton to James Kip State Park (Robinson Bridge), known as the Missouri Wild and Scenic River Region (See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 1, 3; Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 5; Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 2; and Vol. 4, No. 4, p. 12). Lepley served as chairman for the Governor's Bicentennial Lewis and Clark Memorial Committee during the four year period of the development of this bicentennial project. This, of course, included many hours of conversation and planning with sculptor Bob Scriver (see WPO, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 1, 3; Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 6, 7; Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 1, 3). Lepley is also a director and historian for the Lewis and Clark Cruise Co., which conducts tours on this scenic and historic segment of the Missouri River.

2. Today this is the Marias River which discharges into the Missouri River at Lena, Chouteau County, Montana. See Thwaites, Jour­nals... Vol. 2, p. 130; Coues, History of the Expedition... Vol. 2, pp. 353, 354 fn. 1.

3. While the Expedition waited out the winter 1804-1805 at their Fort Mandan establishment near present Washburn, North Dakota, the Captains carried on an extensive interrogation with the Indians principally concerning the geography and waterways to the west of the Mandan Villages.

4. Editor's note: The editor has previously indicated WPO's policy with regard to the spelling of Sacajawea's name. See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 4. Since this is a by-line monograph whose author prefers the spelling 'Sacajawea,' we make no editorial alteration of the author's spelling. See also, WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 10.

5. Sacajawea traveled along this segment of the Missouri River, as did the Captains and party, for the first time, and obviously was in no position to serve as a guide. See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 6-8, Foundation President Bob Saindon's monograph: "The Abduction of Sacajawea."

6. See illustrations and editor's notes on page 12.


We Proceeded On, February 1980
Intricate Details Of Scriven's Work Photographed At Fort Benton Statue

Sacagawea's profile and earring.

Lewis's powder horn and shot pouch or shot bag.

Sacagawea's face and clothing detail. Clark's right hand on rifle stock in upper right hand corner.

Sacagawea's moccasins.

Sacagawea's hand detail showing rings and bracelet.

Sacagawea's knife and awl.

Jean Baptiste Charbonneau ("Pomp"). Born Feb. 11, 1805, about 4 months old when Expedition arrived at the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers.

Serpent motif on Baptiste's ("Pomp's") blanket.

We Proceeded On, February 1980
Captain Lewis's head, hand and telescope.

Captain Clark's hand and square compass.

Rifle detail showing Harper's Ferry Arsenal identification on plate.

Pistol detail on Lewis's belt.

Tomahawk Pipe on belt. Detail of Clark's hand on gun stock.

Scriver and Memorial  
(Continued from Page 9)

problem: the several views of Lewis very much coincide with each other, but the profile view of Clark by Saint-Memin did not match in any way the Peale three-quarter view of Clark. In the three-quarter view Clark has a long face; in the profile he did not. A compromise had to be made, and to quote the artist, Scriver: “Lewis was no problem at all, I think that we got Lewis right. But for Clark, we had to resort to some artistic license to get the look of a strong leader of men.”

Next came the general body types. Lewis was tall and slender, but had to be well-muscled and athletic to do what he did. From later pictures of Clark as Governor of the Missouri territory, he appeared broad-shouldered, more robust and of stocky build. Scriver’s next problem was to find two body types that fit the Captains. This he did in the body forms of Bob Evans of Browning for Lewis and Jim Broussard of Kalispell for Clark.

The artist commented about Sacajawea after looking at many statues and pictures of her: “I think that they glorify her, want to make her look like a Hollywood starlet….most of them looked like a white girl wearing a buckskin dress.” Since there are no known sketches or paintings of her during her lifetime it was impossible to know exactly what to portray, but Scriver definitely wanted her to appear as a Shoshoni Indian. At one time he planned to go to Fort Hall (Indian Reservation in Shoshoni country), Idaho, to find his model. As luck would have it, he was fortunate to find a young part-Shoshoni girl of Sacajawea’s age right in Browning, Montana. Patty Juneau was a small, slender girl as Bob envisioned Sacajawea; she looked the type but he did not make an exact model of her. Patty’s sister had a four-month old baby boy named Shawn Gardipee who was just Pomp’s age at this point in the journey.


One ticklish consideration was the equipment. With as many gun experts who seem to exist today, the artist knew that the firearms would be a matter that would be questioned. The Expedition’s pistols were of that period but no actual record showed what type they were. An expert did question Mr. Scriver’s selection, but the artist successfully defended his choice. Scriver went against convention in modeling their rifles. Other artists depict them with Kentucky Long Rifles, but according to extant records the Expedition was issued the then new 1803 Harper’s Ferry Rifle. This the result of Captain Lewis’s visit to the arsenal while making plans and assembling equipment for the enterprise. Bob Scriver reasoned that because theirs was a military expedition and that specific rifle was a good weapon in the service, it was the one they carried and used. A vintage Harper’s Ferry Rifle was purchased by the artist so that its details would be correct. Today if one looks at the rifle held by Clark on the statue, the
Harper's Ferry 1803 identification may be seen.15

The arms and other accouterments were checked against the military requisition records. The Expedition was issued twenty-four pipe tomahawks, twenty-four rifles, etc. The tomahawks and knives that were issued were attached to their belts. The pipe tomahawks and Clark's square compass were borrowed so that their details could be accurately copied. Lewis's telescope is extant, and the museum sent photographs and exact measurements of it to the artist.16 It was a very long telescope and on the statue its case may be seen hanging on Lewis's belt. The next details to be resolved were cartridge cases versus powder horns, and skin pouch. A powder horn and pouch looked better so they were used at the descration of the sculptor. Actual placement of equipment on the men was done by the artist to give balance to his composition.

Clothing for the models of the two Captains presented other difficulties. It is known that the Expedition had military uniforms, but by the second year of travel they were either packed and reserved for ceremonial occasions, or had become worn and discarded. The more practical buckskins were probably worn by all members of the party when they departed their winter establishment at Fort Mandan in April 1805. Scriver's models of the two Captains were dressed in buckskin jackets and leggings. The leggings were sewn Indian style with no front fly. Similarly, the jackets were made with fringe at the seams so as to help

shed water. After having the buckskins made to fit his models, the artist directed that the clothing be worn so that wrinkles would form and the clothing would have a "lived-in" appearance when sculpted.

On the bronze Memorial, Lewis is depicted wearing a tricorn hat. Clark is shown bareheaded so that the two figures do not look alike. Their military shoes probably were long-since worn out and discarded. Moccasins became the order of the day for the Expedition, and were fabricated during the winter at Fort Mandan. The moccasins also presented a problem for the artist; should they be shown to be Shoshoni or Mandan style? The Mandan style was chosen.

Two men helped the artist dress and equip the bronze replica of Sacajawea — John Ewers, curator at the Smithsonian Institute; and Ned Jacobs, an expert on Indian clothing.

Examination of the Mandan dress and the Shoshoni dress for that period revealed that they were similar. Sacajawea's dress simulates two deer skins, one for the front and one for the back. The deer's tail is shown remaining on

the hide and is located beneath her neck; the deer's leg skins are depicted hanging down at the bottom of the dress. There is some fringe on the shoulder seams. (The Indians used mule deer skins; their black-tipped tails were a symbol of fertility. No beadwork would be found on a traveling dress as is shown by Scriver, even though the Expedition's Indian woman is often depicted wearing beaded clothing in other artwork.) The sculptor's Sacajawea has a wide squaw belt at her waist and hanging from it is her knife, awl case and a strike-o-light. Her moccasins were Mandan style, high topped to guard against snake bite, brush and thorns and are laced up the front. According to the journals she was fond of jewelry, so the artist gave her rings on several fingers and bracelets on her wrists. In one ear she wears an abalone shell and around her neck is a shell necklace and an "insikim" which was common among the Plains Indians. The insikim could have religious significance or be a name-giving amulet.

Now consider the little boy on her back, her son Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, whom Clark called Pomp. He is

6. Editor's note: Other sculptors, as author Lepley indicates, have exercised artist's license, by greatly over-emphasizing Sacajawea's role as a "guide" for the exploring party.

The famous bronze Lewis, Clark, and Sacajawea is the work of California sculptor Henry Lion. Nancy Russell, after the death of her husband, commissioned this work and Lion faithfully reproduced in bronze Charles M. Russell's work-sketch/water color, which Russell had intended to produce in bronze. Russell made the drawing in 1926. The Montana State Legislature, in 1929, designated that, if the bronze was executed, the site for its installation would be at Fort Benton. Unfortunately no money was appropriated. Henry Lion's bronze is about thirty-five inches high. The original and a casting are in the Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Other castings are extant and one of these is on display at the Montana Historical Society, Helena.

10. Refer to illustration which shows Harper's Ferry identification, see page 11.

11. Sculptor Scriver advises that the description and measurements related to the telescope were supplied by the Denver Museum of Natural History who claim that they have one of the Expedition's telescopes. It is very possible that there were several telescopes carried by the exploring party. Olin D. Wheeler in his The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904, G.P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., 1904, provides an illustration, Volume 1, page 45, and his caption reads: "Telescope Used by Lewis on the Expedition in 1804-1805, now owned by C. H. Anderson, Ivy Depot, Virginia." Paul R. Cutright in his Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1969, in "Appendix C", page 443, in a recapitulation of "Relics" at the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, which relate to the Expedition, lists: "... English telescope used by Lewis on the Expedition; ... Donald Jackson in his Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1962 (2nd Edition, 1978) in "Summary of Purchases", sub "Mathematical Instruments", page 96, list "1. Six-Inch Pocket Telescope". The pipe tomahawk, Scriver indicates, was borrowed from the Plains Indian Museum, Browning, Montana, and the compass was loaned by him a private collector, and was of the same type, size, and manufacture as the square compass, said to be William Clark's, at the Missouri Historical Society.

Miss Alice Cooper, Denver, Colorado, working under the direction of the famous sculptor Lorado Taft, created the well-known bronze, heroic size statue, Sacajawea. The work was done during the Lewis and Clark Exposition (World's Fair) which was held in Portland, Oregon during the one-hundredth anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1904-1908. Eva Emery Dye, Oregon author of The Conquest, was the president of an association of women residing in Oregon and the "Trail States" frequented by the Indian woman during the time she was a member of the exploring party. This association raised money to fund the statue. During the centennial exposition, on "Sacajawea Day", July 6, 1905, the bronze was unveiled on one of the terraces at the exposition grounds. Following the exposition, the statue was moved to its permanent site in Portland's Washington Park.

We Proceeded On, February 1980
a typical Indian baby with his round, full face. Tied in his hair is an eagle feather. On the back of the shawl in which he is carried is a very personal "bundle" common among the Plains Indians. It is a beaded, serpent-shaped bundle and contains the umbilical cord of the infant male. Had the child been a female, the bundle would have been in the shape of a turtle or lizard.

Another question to be answered had to do with the manner in which Indian women carried a child on their backs wrapped in a shawl or blanket and still enable them to have both hands free. Many Plains Indian women used this method as it provided more comfort for them when they were working. Mr. Scrivner finally found an older Indian woman who showed him how to fold the shawl or blanket so as to carry the child securely. He then asked his model to sit with the baby boy on her back so that the folds and knot would look as it should.

Obviously a great deal of research, time and thought were necessary during the year before the statue began to take shape. It is felt by all associated with the Memorial Project that the statue is as historically accurate as possible and still a truly beautiful work of art created by its artist. The Memorial is a tribute to the Expedition as well as a welcome addition to western art of the United States. Bob Scrivner has left a mark on history and artistry for the people of Montana and to our country.12

12 Several art connoisseurs have named the Lewis and Clark Memorial at Fort Benton, Montana, as one of the twelve outstanding sculptures in America.

Oregon Committee Meets For Christmas Party At NPS Fort Clatsop

An enjoyable event for members of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and their spouses was a Christmas party get-together at the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial. The date was December 8, 1979, the 174th anniversary of the arrival of the exploring party at the site of their 1805-1806 Fort Clatsop winter establishment. Superintendent Robert Scott1 and his Park Service staff and the Clatsop County members of the committee and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Harvey and Mr. and Mrs. Jean Hallaux, Astoria, Oregon; Diane Collier, Warrenton, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lober and Mr. and Mrs. Elvin Goodman, Seaside, Oregon, were hosts for this delightful "Chief Chef" Ed Harvey, wives of the local committee members, wives of Park Service personnel, and Diane Collier, were certainly instrumental in the preparation of the delicious food which included roast Elk meat, scalloped wapato root, au gratin potatoes, salads, and desserts. Since December 9th, the day following, was Committee Chairman "Frenchy" Chuinard's 75th birthday, the big surprise was Fritzi Chuinard's big birthday cake, which traveled all the way from Portland without "Frenchy" knowing about it!

After the evening meal, NPS Ranger John Gray read Captain Clark's journal entry for December 8th (the day of the Christmas party and the arrival anniversary of the Expedition), and this was followed by reading Clark's journal documentation for Christmas Day 1806. Bob Lange presented a brief anecdote concerning the more recent discovery of additional journals of Expedition member Joseph Whitehouse. This find, in 1966, extended Whitehouse's journal through the winter at Fort Clatsop, and therefore added still another entry for Christmas Day 1806, to the similar journals of Captain Clark, Sergeant Ordway, and Sergeant Gass. As Whitehouse's journal was read it was noted that, unlike the other journalists, he included a religious connotation.

The climax for the evening's program was the presentation of an excellent audio/visual recapitulation which detailed the National Park Service's staff activities at Fort Clatsop, the "Living History" demonstrations and other educational programs, that are an ongoing part of the operation at the Memorial. The fine colored slides and background music were prepared especially for the committee's Christmas Party by John Gray and Kurt Johnson, Park Rangers.

All in all, it was a great evening for the Oregon Committee!

Washington Committee Hosted By Spokane's Gonzaga University

Ten Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee members and their seven guests were present at Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, for the forty-second meeting of the Committee, November 8, 1979. The special evening event, following the Committee's afternoon meeting, was the social hour, dinner, and this year's William Lyle Davis Memorial Lecture, honoring Dr. David Freeman Hawke, Professor of History, Lehman College, New York. Dr. Hawke's lecture was titled: "Those Tremendous Mountains: The Lewis and Clark Expedition". Committee members and guests were the special guests of Dr. Anthony P. Via, Chairman of the History Department, Gonzaga University, Dr. Robert C. Carriker, Professor of History at the University, other faculty members, and students of the History Department. Dr. Carriker is a member of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Honored guest for the social hour and dinner was Washington State's Governor Dixie Lee Ray. A previous commitment prevented the Governor's attending Dr. Hawke's lecture.

Washington committee member Viola Forrest, Walla Walla, at the request of We Proceeded On, responded to the editor with the following remarks concerning Dr. Hawke and his lecture:

In addition to serving as Professor of American History at New York City's Lehman College, Dr. Hawke is the author of six books dealing with Colonial History. Turning his interest towards the west and the Lewis and Clark saga, his recent volume, Those Tremendous Mountains: The Lewis and Clark Expedition, is to be published by Norton & Co., N.Y., who indicate that this volume will be available February 25, 1980.

In his lecture, Dr. Hawke, made the observation that the size and extent of the Rocky Mountains came as a complete surprise to the members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. At their Fort Mandan (present North Dakota), the Minitari (Hidatsa) Indians had told them that a half-day journey would carry them across the mountains. Their Shoshoni guide, Old Toby, who they employed after the struggle over 7373 feet high Lemhi Pass said that it would take them ten days to conquer the Bitterroot Range of the Rocky Mountains. The Expedition's struggle across these mountains in late September and early October 1805 nearly ended in disaster from the ravages of nature. Due to the heavy snow pack their June 1806 return journey over these same mountains was equally arduous.

With the passage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition over the Rocky Mountains, Dr. Hawke concluded that "The myth of an all-water route across the North American Continent was ended once and for all."

Members present for the afternoon committee meeting were: Chairman Mitchell Doumit, Vice Chairman Archie Graber, Secretary Hazel Bain, Dr. Robert Carriker, Roy Craft, Cliff...
Trailing Lewis and Clark: "The Spirit Of Party"

By Arlen J. Large

In December of 1803, the Lewis and Clark expedition was assembling at its jump-off point on a quiet riverbank in Illinois, blessedly remote from the noisy turmoil of political Washington. Yet the Corps of Discovery was the official embodiment of the United States government at about its furthest reach on the American continent. President Jefferson was its patron, Congress was paying its bills and it was enswathed in the usual tangle of War Department red tape.

So it was a full-scale government enterprise, and therefore had to perform its distant deeds against an inevitable backdrop of government politics; not just Jefferson's lofty geopolitical chess games with Britain, France, and Spain, but politics-on-the-Potomac — the raw, crusading editorializing for power in Washington. That backdrop was in vigorous motion. The Lewis and Clark expedition was to head west during a rapid transition in partisan dominance in the capital. The Federalists, the founding faction under the new constitution, had in the elections of 1800 been displaced in the White House and Congress by the burrowing strength of Jefferson's opposition Republicans.

The transfer of power had worked according to the rules, but it was messy and it left a residue of hard, very hard, feelings.

"The country is so totally given up to the spirit of party, that not to follow blindly the one or the other is an inexpiable offence," complained Massachusetts Sen. John Quincy Adams in his diary that same December.

1. Editors note: Jim Large, as his friends and fellow Foundation members know him, is a member of the Washington, D.C. Bureau of the Wall Street Journal. At the Foundation's Annual Meeting at Glasgow, Montana, last August, he was elected a Director of the Foundation. A frequent traveler of the trail of the famous exploration, a student of the Expedition, an amateur astronaut, and a thought-provoking individual to be with, Foundation members will recall his "byline" article on the editorial page of the August 28, 1978 issue of the Wall Street Journal, which certainly called a great many people's attention to our organization. His article published in the February 1979 (Vol. 5, No. 1) issue of We Proceeded On titled: "Lewis and Clark: Part Time Astronomers" provided readers with an insight to this aspect of the exploring enterprise. Jim's article in this issue about the political partisanship, before, during, and following the Expedition is of interest to readers. In a recent letter to the editor, he talks of a 64 page "narrative poem" titled "The Dialogues of Lewis and Clark," by Robert Edson Lee, and Jim has promised a review of this for We Proceeded On. He says: "It's unique, funny, and it comports accurately with the real journal entries, particularly Lee's invented entry for May 31, 1805." Look for this in the May issue of this publication, and more from Jim Large in future issues.

The worst of these parties has the popular torrent in its favor, and uses its triumph with all the unprincipled fury of a faction; while the other grasps its teeth, and is waiting with all the impatience of revenge for the time when its turn may come to oppress and punish by the people's favor."

Angry partisanship, laced with naked regional parochialism, surfaced quickly with Jefferson's decision to pull of Louisiana from Napoleon. The commercial Northeast, the bastion of Federalism, fearfully saw the center of political gravity moving to the West, where the new lands would attract settlers naturally attuned to Jefferson's farmers-first philosophy.

Listen to Federalist Sen. Samuel White of Delaware sound the warning: "...as to the Louisiana, this new, immense unbounded world, if it should ever be incorporated into this Union, which I have no idea can be done but by altering the Constitution, I believe it will be the greatest curse that could at present befall us." Federalist Rep. Roger Griswold of Connecticut was sure that the Louisiana purchase "threatens, at no very distant day, the subversion of our Union." 2

Sending Lewis and Clark to take the measure of Louisiana and its native people was, of course, a perfectly legitimate presidential function for Jefferson, but he had a big political stake in its success, too. As Jefferson saw it, the acquisition of Louisiana and its follow-up exploration had become intertwined in the public mind. Jefferson wrote Lewis at Camp Dubois that the impending trip had picked up an eager popular following. Then he added a partisan shot showing that something of a bunker mentality, which would get worse in later presidencies, had already crept into the White House. "The Feds. alone still treat it as philosophism, and would rejoice in its failure," Jefferson wrote. "Their bitterness increases with the diminution of their numbers and despair of a resurrection. I hope you will take care of yourself, and be the living witness of their malice and folly." 3


4. Ibid., p. 466.

5. Jackson, Donald (Editor); Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents,

We Proceeded On, February 1980
Right there, as a practiced vote-counter, the president put his finger on why the Federalists in Congress could complain so loudly, but could do nothing to stop either the Louisiana purchase or its immediate exploration. As a national political force the party of Alexander Hamilton and John Adams was sliding fast into oblivion. Hamilton and Adams already had had a bitter falling out. In the sixth Congress, which had closed out Adams' single term as president, the Federalists' margin over the Jeffersonian "Democratic-Republicans" was 19 to 13 in the Senate and 64 to 42 in the House. By the time Lewis and Clark were moving up the Missouri in 1804, President Jefferson could count on solid Republican majorities of 25 to 9 in the Senate and 102 to 39 in the House. The Federalist minority ultimately vanished altogether.

Both captains were unabashed Jeffersonians, quite anxious to make the President look good in his Louisiana venture and to avoid any political embarrassment to him. While still relatively fresh from Washington's hot-house atmosphere, Lewis in the fall of 1803 was making slow progress down the Ohio and worrying that critics in Congress would start complaining that the expedition was running late and accomplishing little. He proposed to Jefferson keeping the politicians "in a good humor" by a show of activity in the coming winter, leading a horseback party on a tour of the plains south of the Missouri. Back from Washington came a firm Presidential "no" and an admonition against "going off of your line" to the Pacific. Jefferson already had his eye on those plains for assignment to other explorers.

With Lewis and Clark's arrival at the branching of the Missouri's headwaters, they used imaginatively an opportunity to put the Jefferson administration literally on the map. Unlike many of the landmarks the explorers attempted to name, the rivers flowing into that broad Montana valley at the Three Forks retain their original Lewis and Clark names; for the secretary of the Treasury, the Gallatin; for the secretary of State, the Madison; and for the western branch which would bear the party deeper into the Rockies, the Jefferson — "the author of our enterprise." Thus the Three Forks' naming was more than just a mere matter of geographical labeling, but a political act as well. That act was conspicuously noted when the captains, safely back in St. Louis in 1806, wrote their first public account of the trip.

Public opinion polls show that modern Americans don't identify fervently with political parties like they used to; people who call themselves "independents" now outnumber true-blue Democrats and Republicans alike, and ticket-splitting on election day is getting increasingly common. It would be hard to imagine the "spirit of party" intruding very often these days into the home itself, as it did in the household of Col. George Hancock in 1807, after the expedition's return. In a bantering letter to Lewis, Clark announced his engagement to Col. Hancock's daughter, Julia. The only trouble was that the future father-in-law was "a Fed," Clark noted wryly, "which I did not know until the other day. I took him to be a good plain republican. At all events I will hope to introduce some substantial sincere republicanism into some branch of the family about January."


Anecdote — From The Literature About The Expedition

When commenting on the medical practice rendered to the Indians, the Salisburys in their Two Captains West, page 161, made this observation: "The captains' fairly steady medical practice further endeared them to the natives. To a woman with a 'coald' Clark 'gave such medeseas as would keep her body open and raped her in flannel.' Really, Clark's morals were on a higher level than his spelling."
The Patrick Gass’ Photographs and Portraits: A Sequel

By Jeanette D. Taranik

“The Photographs of Sgt. Patrick Gass”, an article by E. G. Chuinard, M.D., which appeared in the Fall 1976 issue of We Proceeded On,2 was read with keen interest by my family and me. We were particularly interested in the painting owned by Richard B. Muter, a great, great, grandson of Patrick Gass. We had neither seen nor heard of that portrait. We discovered, by comparison with the reproductions published in Dr. Chuinard’s article, that we have two additional portraits of Patrick. When I told Dr. Chuinard about these and showed him copies of them, he urged me to continue the story of the photographs and portraits.

My part of the story begins with my beloved Grandmother and childhood companion, Annie Jane Gass Smith. When she came to live with us in Whittier, California, a large portrait in an ornate gold frame came with her. The man in the portrait had a smooth-skinned face, pink cheeks, and very blue, deep set eyes under a high, broad forehead.

Although his hairline was receding, his white hair was still plentiful and grew long behind the ears. Even more plentiful was his curly white beard, which gained just below his squarish chin and encircled his lower face from ear to ear. His nose and mouth were generous features. His expression was somewhat somber. He wore a white shirt with the collar turned back over his broad forehead.

During the last ten years of his life Patrick Gass lived with Annie and her family on a farm near present day Wellsburg, West Virginia.3 Grandmother often told us about her father’s exploits on the Lewis and Clark Expedition and about his physical strength; how, up until the very end, he was accustomed to walking the four miles to the town of Wellsburg for the mail; that on those walks he carried a hickory cane which he had made himself; that when he returned from town, only the thump of that cane on the porch told her that he was back, because she had been totally deaf since an attack of scarlet fever in childhood.

Grandmother Smith also told us that Patrick had been a kind and loving father. When Annie’s mother died, Annie was only five years old. At that time she had a younger sister, Rachel, and older sister, Sara, and three older brothers, Benjamin, William, and James (a seventh child had died in infancy). On his pension of ninety-six dollars per year and a few odd jobs here and there, Patrick had great difficulty in supporting his family. Various writers have mentioned Patrick’s weakness for strong drink.4,5,6 Annie was very sensitive about that. She scantly maintained that he only imbibed on election days! Two writers who did not mention Patrick’s drinking were James R. Gass8 and Earl R. Forrest.9,10 The former was a nephew, the latter was a friend of Patrick’s granddaughter, Mrs. A. M. Painter.

Besides the big portrait, Annie’s inheritance from her father included one of the original copies of Patrick’s “Journal” embellished by David}

1. Sergeant Patrick Gass was one of the four sergeants with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He was born June 12, 1771, at Palling Springs (near Chambersburg), Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and died in April (Coues indicates April 30). Wheeler lists April 30th 1870, near Wellsburg, West Virginia. Nearly 99 years old he was the last surviving member of the exploring party. Gass became one of the Expedition’s sergeants in August 1804, upon the death of Sergeant Charles Floyd, when the party was near present Sioux City, Iowa. A paraphrastic version of Gass’s journal, kept during the Expedition, was edited and published in 1807, by a Philadelphia book-seller-school teacher-lawyer, David M’Keenah, or McKeehan. This was the first published record of the exploring enterprise to appear after the Expedition’s return, and it was printed by Zadok Cramer, Pittsburgh. A London edition appeared in 1808 and a French edition in 1810. There were three editions, 1810, 1811, 1812, printed for Mathew Carey in Philadelphia. A German edition was dated 1814 and there was an 1847 reprint edition produced by an Elks, Chaffin & Co., Dayton, Ohio. More recently, in 1904, the A.C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, published a reprint edition of the 1811 original, with an extensive “Introduction” (with additional biographical material) and an “Index,” edited by James K. Hosmer (usually referred to as the “Hosmer Edition”). In 1958, Rose & Haines, Minneapolis produced a reprint edition of one from the original editions, with an “Introduction” by Earle R. Forrest (this edition was limited to 2000 copies and is now reported by the publisher to be out of print). Three biographies for Patrick Gass have appeared. The earliest by a friend and neighbor, J.G. Jacob, titled The Life and Times of Patrick Gass, published in 1859; in 1889, Elliott Copes included in Volume One of his History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark, a “Memoir of Patrick Gass”, which he indicates was based on the Jacob work; and in 1959, a granddaughter of Gass published a monograph written by Earle R. Forrest titled: Patrick Gass: Lewis and Clark’s Last Man. References to these publications will appear in subsequent notes.


3. When Gass took up residence with Annie Jane Gass Smith and family, Wellsburg was in the State of Virginia. The western region of Virginia, including Wellsburg, became West Virginia (the 35th State) in 1863, three years after Gass took up residence there, and seven years before his death.


7. Peetle, Donald Culross; Forward the Nation, G.P. Putnam’s Sons, N.Y., 1942, p. 287.


9. Forrest, Earle R.; Patrick Gass; Lewis and Clark’s Last Man, Mrs. A.M. Painter, Independence, PA, 1950. (Mrs. Painter was a granddaughter of Patrick Gass, and a daughter of Mrs. Rachel Gass Brierley, Patrick Gass’s daughter.)

M’Keehan (now in the possession of one of my cousins), a pair of narrow, metal-rimmed glasses in a worn brown leather case, and a small folding, gold rimmed lorgnette in a dark brown tortoise-shell case, which could be used as a holder when opened out. These last two mementos and the portrait she passed down to us. See illustration.

After Patrick died in 1870 the portrait went with Annie to a farm house in Exira, Iowa. Before a tornado hit the house, Annie saved the portrait by carrying it down to the storm cellar. The house was completely demolished; but in the parlor of the new house, which was laboriously re-built by her husband, James S. Smith, and her four sons, the portrait again had a place on the wall. And of course, when the family moved to a farm in Escondido, California, the portrait was carefully packed and transported to their new destination.

Annie’s portrait of her father appears to be an enlarged photograph which has been touched-up by the photographer. Many lines of age have been erased. Charcoal has been used to shade and delineate some of the features, perhaps because the enlarging process made those features faint. The tinted pink cheeks and blue eyes are also part of the photographer’s artistry. See illustration “A”.

In some respects our portrait resembles the painting owned by Mr. Muter. See illustration “B”. However, Mr. Muter’s painting shows Patrick’s hands resting on the head of his cane, just below his beard. His eyes are focusing slightly toward the left. In our portrait (illustration “A”), no hands or cane are showing and the eyes gaze steadfastly ahead. There are also other subtle differences.

Our portrait was photographed and reproduced along with an article written by my mother and father for Montana, The Magazine of Western History in 1955.11 That was the year of the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial. My mother and father, my mother’s sister, Ferne Sanders, and her four sons, the portrait again had a place on the wall. And of course, when the family moved to a farm in Escondido, California, the portrait was carefully packed and transported to their new destination.

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Illustration A. Patrick Gass. A photograph of a large tinted photographic portrait, taken when he was in his nineties. The original is in the possession of Richard B. Muter, Independence, West Virginia, a great, great grandson of Patrick Gass (see, WPO, Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 5, fn. 10).

Illustration B. Patrick Gass. A photograph of a portrait painting made in Gass’s later years. The original is in the possession of Richard B. Muter, Independence, West Virginia, a great, great grandson of Patrick Gass (see, WPO, Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 5, fn. 10).

and that he was the last of Annie Jane’s ten children, born in 1882 after his mother was forty.

One of the highlights of the 1955 Sesquicentennial Celebration at Fort Clatsop was a gathering of individuals who claimed descendency from members of the Lewis and Clark exploring party. Three of these individuals appear in the photograph reproduced here together with the three descendents of the Expedition’s Sergeant Patrick Gass: James V. Taranik (the author’s son), Owen Buxton (a second cousin of the author), and James S. Smith, Jr. (the author’s father). Photo on page 19.

Our other likeness of Patrick, see illustration “C”, which is different from all the others, is a photograph of a framed daguerrotype, made when Patrick was nearly ninety-nine. In comparison with the other portraits he looks older (with the possible exception of the wood engraving from the ambrotype which appeared in the Jacob work8 and in the Hosmer Edition of the Gass Journal9), his hair is thinner, it appears that his beard is gone, and he is holding his cane in one hand. There is more of his white shirt-front showing than in other pictures and across his chest is draped a black cord, on which hangs our precious keepsake, the folding lorgnette.

(The cord of the lorgnette also shows

We Proceeded On, February 1980
The author's priceless keepsake. Patrick Gass's folding lorgnette which is visible in several of the photographic portraits of Gass (see text).

Illustration C. Patrick Gass. The author's favorite likeness of her great grandfather. This is a photograph of the original daguerrotype in the author's collection. The daguerrotype was taken when Gass was nearly ninety-nine years old. (For additional information concerning daguerrotype and ambrotype photography see Chinard, E. G., "The Photographs of Sgt. Patrick Gass", in We Proceeded On, Vol. 2, No. 3, page 4.)

in the ambrotype woodcuts.) This is my favorite likeness of Patrick because he appears to be relaxed and unposed and his expression is so kindly.

In writing about Patrick's photographs and portraits a discussion about his eye injury seems to be in order. According to J. G. Jacobs¹ and J. K. Hosmer,³ Gass's military detachment was building a fort on the Illinois River in 1813, when he "lost" an eye. Jacob writes: "At this place Mr. Gass was so unfortunate as to lose an eye by being struck by a splinter from a falling tree. The surgery at hand was very indifferent, and his eye healed up with difficulty, disabling him from active service for several months." Forrest writes⁺ that Patrick "lost the sight of one eye" at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, near Niagara and the Canadian border, in 1814, and other writers have repeated the latter account. My father believed that J. G. Jacob was probably correct as to the cause of the injury because Jacob had lived in the Wellsburg neighborhood for years, knew Patrick well, and got his information first hand. It appears to me that all those who photographed and painted Gass saw fit to give him two normal eyes, and whether his injury was particularly noticeable, we shall never know. I do not remember my grandmother ever mentioning her father's injury.

Not the portraits, but the deeds of a man tell us what he was. Paul Russell Cutright¹² has written: "Excepting Lewis and Clark and the Indian girl, Sacagawea, Patrick Gass (1771-1870) is better known to Americans than any other member of the Corps of Discovery. The reasons are several. By virtue of his sergeancy, his name crops up with greater frequency in the journals of Lewis and Clark than that of most others. He was the first of the journalists to publish his account, so that he early came to the attention of readers. He was the first member of the party to be immortalized biographically." And, as Earl R. Forrest³ writes: "Born before the Revolution, he lived to see his country grow from the original thirteen colonies to thirty-eight states; and he voted in the election of eighteen presidents, from Washington to Grant ...".

May 1804 to September 1806, were Patrick's finest years. By all accounts, the many tasks assigned him by his Captains, Lewis and Clark, were faithfully executed. In his rough, self-taught hand he kept a terse, day to day record of that unbelievably long, tortuous trek from Wood River (Illinois) to the Pacific and back. (Is it too much to hope that the "Journal" in Patrick's own hand might still be found?) He was only one of many val­

uous our adventurous spirit and our

found?) He was only one of many val­

toruous trek from Wood River (Illi­

strength to overcome hardship and

heroic figure. To us he represents the

ancestral fountainhead from which is­

rking hand he kept a terse, day to
day record of that unbelievably long,
tortuous trek from Wood River (Illin­

y to his descendents he has become a
ho­

in 1975, was reported, together with a recent 1974 photograph of him, in We Proceeded On, Vol. 1, No. 3, page 9.)

Oregon Meeting Features Report of Summer L. & C. College History Activity

Stephen Dow Beckham, Associate Professor of History at Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, was the featured speaker at the December 6, 1979 meeting of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation. Fifty members and guests attended the meeting which was held in the Tom­

inson Room, Watzek Library, on the college campus.

In June and July, 1979, a special ac­
tivity of the Lewis and Clark College History Department was an extensive retracing of the Lewis and Clark Trail between the Continental Divide (Montana-Idaho state line, 6233' high Lolo Pass) and the Pacific Ocean (the estuary of the Columbia River, the Cape Disappointment Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, and the Port Clatsop National Memorial). Dr. Beckham and Dr. Edwin Florance, a botanist at the college, were the team teachers, who, along with twenty­

eight students traveled 2600 miles and

visited Lewis and Clark sites and landmarks, as well as other historic places and facilities in Idaho, Washi­

ngton, and Oregon.

Dr. Beckham's presentation at the Foundation meeting was an illustrated account of the 1979 summer course, which he titled "On The Trail of Lewis and Clark". The evening program was of great interest and Dr. Beckham's dissertation provided an insight to his personal enthusiasm concerning the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This is most gratifying to Oregon Foundation

members, who look forward to the college's increased interest toward the famous Expedition, since Beckham's coming to the campus.

In addition to his teaching duties at the college, Beckham serves as a member of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation and as a member of the Board of Ad­

visors of the National Trust for His­

toric Preservation. He has written ex­
tensively for federal agencies in the Pacific Northwest in the development of their cultural resource assessments. He researched the materials for the Oregon Trail exhibits along the Inter­

state 80 Highway between Oregon's Bonneville Dam and Boise, Idaho, and is the author-narrator of the six­

part television series titled: "This Land Was Theirs: The Indians of the Oregon Coast". Dr. Beckham is the author of several books relating to the pioneer period, 1851-1890, and to the Indians of Western Oregon. The first of these volumes appeared in 1971.

Bob Lange had prepared a little vi­

gnette for the evening program con­

cerning a recently found (1966) jour­

nal by the Expedition's Private Joseph Whitehouse, which provides still another entry concerning Christ­

mas Day at Fort Clatsop in 1805.1

Unable to attend the meeting because of an attack of influenza, his paper was read by Irving Anderson.

The membership present elected by acclamation the slate of nominees for officers and directors for 1980, and those elected are: Malcolm S. Buff­

fum, President; Virginia E. Moore, 1st Vice President; Donald C. Shores, 2nd Vice President; Richard G. Rust, Secre­

tary-Treasurer; and for directors: Roy J. Beadle, Daniel F. Burroughs, Howard G. Hopkins, Kelly B. Janes, Donald W. Rose, and John H. Stofel.

A recent revision in the organization's dues structure now allows for mem­

berships which include either a affili­

ate membership with the Oregon His­

torical Society or with the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Founda­

tion. Members choosing the latter affiliation will receive the We Proceeded On publication.

The Foundation needs the in­

terest and encouragement of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. If you are not already a member, perhaps you will consider lend­

ing your support to the Founda­

tion. A prospectus together with a membership application will be forwarded promptly. Address your request to the Secretary. See page 2.

1. See page 13, this issue of WPO, for reference to this subject which was also presented as part of the Oregon Committee's Christmas Party pro­

gram, several days later at Fort Clatsop, De­

cember 8, 1979.
NPS Fort Clatsop
School Programs

In a 1976 issue (Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 16), We Proceeded On reported on the “Living History School Program” activities conducted by the Fort Clatsop National Memorial staff.

Both “off-site” and “on-site” programs have been available to Oregon and Washington elementary schools.

In 1979, “off-site” programs began on February 26 and continued to June 1. Park Rangers, taking with them memorabilia and artifacts related to Fort Clatsop and the Expedition, dressed in buckskin clothing, coonskin hats, and mocassins, visited 257 schools and 10,673 elementary students. Memorial Superintendent Robert Scott advises that this is a forty percent increase in both the number of programs and attendance over 1978.

Scott reveals that: “The 1980 off-site programs have been increased and will extend from February 4 through May 23, 1980, for fifteen weeks, and will utilize an additional ranger. We project an approximate twenty-five percent increase in program attendance for these elementary school children. As last year, the staff is eagerly looking forward to presenting what is felt to be an excellent program and service.

“The on-site school programs, centering around the fort and expedition, when school transportation facilities are able to bring students to the Memorial, continue to be enthusiastically received. The 1979 figures of 166 on-site programs to 5167 students show an increase of three percent over 1978.”

Regarding visitation to the Memorial throughout the year, fifty-seven percent of the visitors come during the summer months. The superintendent observes that: “The nearly continuous interpretive programs on the site and at the reconstructed replica of the Expedition’s winter establishment, continues to encourage visitor involvement which is reflected in the increased length of time visitors remain at the Memorial.”

Attendance figures at the National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, which relates to the beginning and the end of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial, at the Expedition’s western terminus and winter establishment, make interesting comparisons. In some cases these figures reflect to some degree the restriction in tourism and travel caused by the gasoline shortage.

Both the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial, at the Expedition’s western terminus and winter establishment, make interesting comparisons. In some cases these figures reflect to some degree the restriction in tourism and travel caused by the gasoline shortage.

Washington State
Blue Mt. Chapter
November Meeting

November 13, 1979 was the date of a quarterly meeting of the Blue Mountain Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. The meeting was held in the “Community Room”, Cascade Natural Gas Co., Walla Walla, Washington. About thirty-five members and guests attended the meeting.

Featured speakers for the evening were the national Foundation’s 1st Vice President and President Elect Irving W. Anderson and Robert E. Lange, past president of the Foundation and editor of the Foundation’s publication We Proceeded On. Both men are from Portland, Oregon. Anderson’s paper was titled “Researching the Lewis and Clark Story”. Lange spoke about “Early Authors, Publishers and Publications of the Lewis and Clark Story”. Following an intermission, Lange’s second paper was titled: “William Bratton: One of Lewis and Clark’s Men”. An interesting note, concerning this biographical sketch concerning Private Bratton of the Expedition, was the observation that he was the only member of the exploring party that traveled through the region of the Blue Mountain Chapter (southeastern Washington State) on horseback on the return journey in May 1806.

Membership renewals were solicited for the coming year by Ray Forrest. It was announced that the program for the organization’s first 1980 quarterly meeting would be forthcoming.

1. William Bratton was taken ill with a form of rheumatism while at Fort Clatsop and while doing duty as a saltmaker at the Expedition’s saltworks, and was unable to walk for several months including the early part of the return journey. Due to the difficulty of acquiring horses from the local Indians, the few horses they were able to obtain were used, except for Bratton, to transport the exploring party’s supplies and baggage.

NPS – Ft. Clatsop
Seeks A Fiddler
For Summer Staff

The National Park Service, Fort Clatsop National Memorial has syndicated a “Vacancy Announcement” detailing a “Seasonal Appointment for Park Technician” described as “Fiddler”. Duties and qualifications published in the announcement are as follows.

Plans and presents talks and living history demonstration in buckskin costume that relate to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Represents the members of the Expedition (Cruzatte and Gibson) that played the fiddle. Researches and performs fiddle music of the late 1700’s to early 1800’s. Performs living history demonstrations daily that include firing flintlock rifles, making tallow candles, casting rifle balls, tanning hides, and working on a dugout canoe. Gives general talks relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, presents campfire programs at nearby state parks, and answers questions about fiddle music and the Expedition. May be required to construct buckskin clothing from supplied materials or adapt an existing set to fit.

Must be an experienced fiddle player and provide own instrument. Must be able to speak effectively for groups up to 200 people.

Interested individuals may apply by forwarding a government Standard Form 171, “Personal Qualification Statement” to the National Park Service, Fort Clatsop National Memorial, attention of the Superintendent, Route 3, Box 604-FC, Astoria, Oregon 97103. The Form 171 is available at local post offices, civil service offices, or from the above address. For further information, contact staff member Curt Johnson at area code 503-861-2471.

We Proceeded On, February 1980