Foundation's August 20-22, 1980 Twelfth Annual Meeting Program Announced  

Activities Planned in Both Omaha, Nebraska and Sioux City, Iowa

foundation members Charles and Mary Martin have been busy planning and developing the program for the forthcoming Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Foundation. Foundation members will be receiving, under separate cover, the Information Packet and Registration Form in the very near future. Headquarters for the meeting will be the Omaha Hilton Hotel, and the packet will include hotel accommodation and reservation information.

Registration fee for the Annual Meeting will be $80.00, $75.00 if received by July 20, 1980. This will cover the charter bus transportation to the Joslyn Art Museum; the all day charter bus excursion (160 mile round trip) to Sioux City, Iowa; the luncheon at the Joslyn Museum’s Floral Court on Wednesday, August 20th; the lunch at the Marina Club in Sioux City, Iowa; the picnic dinner at Fort Atkinson, site of Lewis and Clark’s “Council Bluff” on Thursday, August 21st; the luncheon at the Omaha Hilton Hotel and the Twelfth Annual Banquet at the Omaha Hilton Hotel on Friday, August 22nd. The evening meal on Wednesday, August 20th will be no host, and there will be some special events at the Hilton Hotel that evening.

The following is a brief recapitulation of the program highlights which are rapidly taking shape:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20TH:

Morning:
- Registration.
- Committee Meetings.
- Busses depart for Joslyn Museum.

Afternoon:
- Luncheon at Joslyn Museum Floral Court.
- Luncheon speakers: Merrill J. Mattes, Charles W. Martin
- Joslyn Art Museum exhibits: “Life on the Prairie”; Bodmer watercolors; Lewis & Clark Map by Benjamin O’Fallon.

Evening:
- Special programs to be announced following no-host dinner.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST:

All day bus excursion to Sioux City, Iowa and return:
- Sites to be visited: Grave of explorer Charles Larpentuer, in private cemetery near Little Sioux, Iowa; Blackbird’s Grave Hill, near Decatur, Nebraska; DeSoto Bend Natural Wildlife Refuge, near Blair, Nebraska; Lewis and Clark Expedition’s Sergeant Charles Floyd Grave and Monument, Sioux City, Iowa.

Afternoon:
- Luncheon at Marina Club, Sioux City, Iowa
- Luncheon speaker: E.G. “Frenchy” Chuinard, M.D.

Evening:
- Picnic Dinner at Fort Atkinson Historic Park (site of Lewis and Clark’s “Council Bluff”), at Fort Calhoun, Nebraska

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22ND:

Morning:
- Business Meeting
- Special Programs (to be announced)

Afternoon:
- Luncheon, Hilton Hotel
- Luncheon Speaker: William E. Farrand
- Business Meeting
- Special Programs (to be announced)

Evening:
- Twelfth Annual Banquet, Hilton Hotel
- Banquet speaker: Gary E. Moulton
- Foundation Awards: V. Strode Hinds, Awards Committee Chairman
- Introduction of 1980-1981 Officers and Directors: President Bob Saindon
- Invitation to the 1981 Thirteenth Annual Meeting.

The following information will further identify the speakers listed above:

E.G. “Frenchy” Chuinard, M.D., is a past president and past director of the Foundation. He is Chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

See Also Pages 18 And 19 For Stories Related To The 12th Annual Meeting
THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
Incorporated 1969 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption Certificate No. 501(C)(3) - Identification No. 51-0187715

OFFICERS - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President
Bob Saindon
P. O. Box 481
Glasgow, MT 59230

1st Vice President
Irving W. Anderson
P. O. Box LC-196
Lewis & Clark College
Portland, OR 97219

2nd Vice President
V. Strode Hinds, D.D.S.
3121 Grandview
Sioux City, IA 51104

Hazel Bain, Secretary
1950 - 33rd Ave., Apt. #1
Longview, WA 98632

Clarence H. Decker, Treasurer
P. O. Box 128
East Alton, IL 62024

DIRECTORS

Todd Berens
Santa Ana, CA

Shelia Robinson

C. L. Mann

Viola Forrest
Walla Walla, WA

Cut Bank, MT

Village, PA

Donald Jackson

Colorado Springs, CO

Arden J. Large

Washington, DC

Dan Murphy
Santa Fe, NM

Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet, WA, Immediate Past President, is a Foundation Director.

PAST PRESIDENTS - DIRECTORS

"Honorary Past President" - E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra (Deceased)

Edwynne P. Murphy, 1970

E. G. Chuinard, M.D., 1971

Tigard, Oregon

John Greenslit, 1972

Lansing, Michigan

Mitchell Doumit, 1978-1979

Cashlama, Washington

ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

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

WE PROCEEDED ON

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

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Robert E. Lange, Editor and Committee Chairman, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201

E. G. Chuinard, Business Manager
320 S. Vancouve Avenue
Portland, OR 97227

Donald Jackson
3920 Old Stage Road
Colorado Springs, CO 80906

Paul R. Cutright
312 Summert Avenue
Jenkintown, PA 19046

We Proceeded On, May 1980

President Saindon's Message

On March 3, 1980, the Foundation suffered a serious loss with the death of our dear friend and Foundation Director E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra. His good sense of humor, interest, knowledge, and enthusiastic support of Foundation activities will be greatly missed. Our fervent prayers and sincere sympathy go out to his dear wife, Edna. And our thanks to you, Edna, for the generous memorial contribution that you recently made to the Foundation.

We are fortunate, however, to have among our membership such a knowledgeable and interested person as our Past President Wilbur P. Wormer, who has graciously accepted the appointment to fulfill Boo's term as Foundation Director.

To you, too, Wilbur, we extend our most heartfelt sympathy on the passing of your beloved wife, Mary. For those of us who had the great fortune of knowing her, fond memories shall always be with us.

The 175th Anniversary events continue along the Lewis and Clark Trail. There is still time to begin new activities, and I encourage all Foundation members to take a meaningful part in at least one commemorative activity during the remaining months. The occasion of the 175th Anniversary offers, especially for those of us living along the Trail, the opportunity to promote public interest in the saga of the Expedition. We can do this in many ways: We can request our local newspapers to run the Lewis and Clark Journal entries that were written as the exploring party passed through our area; this could be enhanced by reproduction of photographs of present day scenes that were described in the journals; local historical societies could be encouraged to sponsor field trips to special sites along the Trail; we could encourage the development of interpretive sites at appropriate locations.
by lending our help to our state Historical Preservation Offices; and we can remind editors of state historical publications that this is the 175th Anniversary of the Expedition, and an ideal time for a commemorative article.

At the encouragement of Dr. E. G. Chuinard, I have contacted the National Geographic Society with a request to publish a 175th Anniversary article on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Following-up Past President Mitchell Doumit's earlier effort, I have contacted the Post Master General reminding him of our interest in a 175th Anniversary commemorative postage stamp to be issued in 1981. I have talked by telephone with William E. Ferrand, National Park Service, Omaha Office, with reference to the work being done on the comprehensive management plan for the Lewis and Clark Historic Trail. His words were encouraging and he will appear on our program at the 12th Annual Meeting to report to us.

From telephone conversations with We Proceeded On Editor Bob Lange, I know that you will find many articles in this issue of our publication which tell about the activities and commemorative events that have already taken place, and those planned for the remainder of the year.

The atmosphere that will envelope the Foundation's Twelfth Annual Meeting in Omaha, August 20-22, should be one of warmth and unity. We are fortunate to have such a historical setting as the Omaha-Sioux City area for our meeting. The hard work of Foundation Director Mildred Goosman and our Second Vice President Strode Hinds in formulating a worthwhile meeting is reflected in the front page story in this issue of We Proceeded On.

Are you promoting new Foundation memberships? If each member encouraged just one interested person to join, we will have doubled our membership and in the process introduced hundreds of people to our fine historical organization.

Few organizations are as highly specialized as ours. We have earned due respect for our scholarship and willingness to cooperate with students, artists, writers, filmmakers, historical groups and planners. Although the burden of presenting these services falls upon a handful of our members, it is the financial and moral support of every individual member that makes the services of the Foundation possible. Your continued support is greatly appreciated.

Bob Saindon, President

We Proceeded On, May 1980

---

Our Beloved "Boo" Has Joined The Ages


In a letter to the editor, Foundation Director Arlen "Jim" Large wrote: "What can we say about Boo MacGilvra? Rather narrowly, we can say that he was the granite base of our Foundation, and if we are strong now, it is in great part the result of his effort. The odd thing is, he never seemed to be making any effort, or to be forcing anything. He was just enjoying life, and his enjoyment infected us all."

E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra, 1893 - 1980

There has been so much written about "Boo" MacGilvra since his passing on March third, in magazines, newspapers, and newspaper editorials, that we hardly need to repeat the acclamations, other than to relate his great interest and love of the Lewis and Clark adventure, and for the strength and support he gave our organization. If this was his second fascination, and we know it was, his love for his adopted state of Montana was first and without end.

In a magazine article written for the Montana Citizen, prior to his death, Vivian A. Paladin, Editor Emeritus, Montana - The Magazine of Western History, concluded her dissertation about "Boo MacGilvra: Montanan For All People" by saying:

One does not come to the end of a recital about the interests, accomplishments, personality and worth which make up the fabric of one such person. In Boo's case,
MacGILVRA — Con't.

whether you're writing about him or visiting him, there is always more to tell, another facet to explore, another story to relate. Boo has been called “Mr. Montana” by many. He’s that all right, and more. He represents the best that intelligence, education, experience and a strong morality tempered with humor can make of anyone.

For our members who did not know E. E. “Boo” MacGilvra, we should say that he was born 86 years ago on a ranch near Baraboo, Wisconsin, the source of his nickname. He went to school in Baraboo and for several summers during his boyhood, was a companion of Richard T. Ringling, one of the five brothers who founded the circus at Baraboo. The boys traveled with the circus, providing much background for MacGilvra’s later stories. MacGilvra never lost his love for the circus and acquired many momentos of “The Big Top”. When he was 70, as a special compliment to him, he was invited to ride the circus train as a guest in the Ringling private car from Butte, Montana to its next engagement in Minnesota.

A retired public relations executive at Montana Power Co., MacGilvra had resided in Butte since 1935. He first saw Montana as a young University of Minnesota man touring with a group of fraternity brothers. With a degree in animal husbandry from Minnesota, remembering his favorable impression of the state, he came to Montana in 1916 where he lived the rest of his life, except for service during World War I.

Before World War I, he was engaged in various business interests near Zortman, in the Little Rockies, including mining, homesteading, ranching, and the merchantile business. After the war, in which he served as an infantryman, he returned again to that area, eventually moving to Polson in 1930, where he engaged in the theater and ranching businesses. Later he was active in fostering commercial production of sweet cherries in the orchards around Flathead Lake. In the same area, for many years, he owned one of the largest herds of Shetland ponies in the United States. In later years he maintained a Shetland Pony ranch five miles south of Butte.

He was elected to the Montana State Senate in 1932, and served for three sessions. He attended every session of the Montana Legislature, since his elected tenure, in one capacity or another.

He was instrumental in the organization of the Montana American Legion, and recently was awarded the 60-year Legion Pin. He received his 50-year pin in the Masonic Order several years ago. He was a co-founder of the World Museum of Mining in Butte and The Montana Heritage Foundation in Helena. For over twenty years he has been on the Board of Trustees of the Montana Historical Society, serving under five governors, and has been president of the Board four times. Boo was a member of the Masons, Elks, the Navy League in Butte, the Montana Club in Helena, the American Shetland Pony Club, and the Montana Stockgrowers Association. Also, he helped found the Pony of the Americas Club, reflecting his life-long interest in the animals.

During World War II, MacGilvra was part owner and operator of the Milk Horse Mine near Lincoln. It was the largest lead producer in the state and was second high in zinc output. It also yielded gold, silver, copper and cadmium. In 1946 the mine was sold to the American Smelting and Refining Co.

Always interested in history and the westward expansion of our country, Boo was a serious student of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He had traced the exploring party’s routes through Montana, and was involved, with other Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, in locating the 286 campsites used by the Expedition while traveling in Montana.

During the life of the congressional Lewis and Clark Trail Commission (1964-1969), MacGilvra served as a member of the Montana State Lewis and Clark Committee. In 1969, when the Commission completed its work, and it was suggested that some organization take over the effort begun by the Commission, Boo was one of thirteen, from the eleven Trail States, who journeyed to St. Louis, on June 27, 1970, for the specific purpose of organizing the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. He had served as a director for the Foundation since that time. Except for illness which caused him to miss the 1977 Annual Meeting, he attended all annual meetings of the organization. In 1975 he refused the nomination for president of the Foundation, preferring to continue a long (then in the fifth year) project dear to his heart, the preservation of Beaverhead Rock, the geologic landmark near Dillon in southwest Montana, which closely connotates to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The privately owned 84 acre landmark and adjacent land was about to be quarried for rip-rap for flood control use along the Beaverhead-Jefferson Rivers. Boo prevailed on the Montana State Legislature to appropriate $30,000 as matching money for an equal amount from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and then testified at the condemnation hearings. He convinced the jury that the landmark had “unlimited historic value” and vigorously reported its decision that “Beaverhead Rock is saved!” (See also, WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 9-10; Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 11.)

More recently, together with Past President Wilbur Werner, Cut Bank, Montana, he shared in underwriting ($10,000) the Foundation’s “Meriwether Lewis and Our Dog Scannon” bronze project (see WPO, Vol. 3, No. 3, p. 1; Vol. 4, No. 3, p. 16). We continue to be able to publish We Proceeded On because of the success of the bronze project and other grants which fund the production, printing and mailing costs for our quarterly publication.

For all these activities in the interest of preserving the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark story, and his contributions to making our Foundation what it is today, the Awards Committee, in 1976, honored Boo MacGilvra at the Annual Banquet at the Eighth Annual Meeting, Great Falls, Montana, with the title “Honorary Past President”. Previously, in 1972, at the Foundation’s Fourth Annual Meeting, Helena, Montana, he was the recipient of the Foundation’s Award of Meritorious Achievement.

Boo’s innumerable extemporaneous lectures or talks about the exploring enterprise were usually titled: “One Man’s Love Affair With the Lewis and Clark Adventure”. Known for his story telling, he was a favorite at any gathering. His usual expression at his “vesper services” (vespers in Boo’s lexicon meant the cocktail hour) was “my most pious regards” as he lifted his glass. A morning greeting invariably was “if you don’t like bourbon and water, breakfast is over.” The subjects of many of his stories, Vivian Paladin says:

... always turned out to be characters with such colorful names as Dull Razor Dick (a barber), Airtight Johnson (a close-to-the-vest poker player), Two Dog Moore (a well equipped sheepherder), Squeaky Swede (a burly legislator with a high-pitched voice), and Shotgun Maggie (a rancher’s wife whose nose tilted so far forward that looking at her full in the face was “like looking at the end of a double-barreled shotgun”).

Unlike the unschooled buffoon or the unsavory joker, he was not given to dashing off pungent sayings for their shock value. His “Booisms” became part of the fabric of his conversation, regardless of

(Continued on Page 5)
the subject or the era of the event.

Last December 23rd, the editor and Foundation Vice President Irving Anderson telephoned Boo to wish him a “happy birthday”. In the course of the spirited conversation he admitted to his 86 years, but added that “I really don’t recommend middle-age to anyone.”

MacGilvra married Edna Poitras of Butte, July 1, 1944. She survives, along with several nieces, nephews and a sister-in-law, Mrs. Rita Staples of Butte. To you, Edna MacGilvra, we send our heartfelt sympathies for enduring strength, as we join you in savoring and expanding memories of this warm, affectionate, and remarkable man.

Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

American Scholar magazine, Vol. XLIX, No. 1 (Winter 1979-1980), pages 94-101, has published an article titled: “Lewis and Clark Probe the Heart of Darkness”, by William Nichols. Foundation member Gary E. Moulton, Lincoln, Nebraska has furnished the review that follows:

William Nichols, who teaches English at Denison University, has written an article that students of Lewis and Clark will find most interesting. Although he acknowledges the tributes paid the explorers over the years, Nichols discovers a “darker, more elusive story of failure.” In fact, he contends that Lewis and Clark scholars have missed a significant aspect of the expedition: that there was a definite change during the return journey in regard to the discoverers’ treatment of and attitudes toward the natives whom they encountered. He finds the Corps “resentful and impatient with tribal societies along the path of their return to civilization, even regarding them in rigid stereotypes.”

On the outward journey Nichols is impressed with accounts of the captains’ encounters with native Americans, especially in their ability to overcome a concept of “savagism.” What makes this the more remarkable is that both men were veteran Indian fighters. The author finds the contact with the Shoshoni to be the best example of this sort of attitude. Lewis was even able to understand an apparent broken promise of Chief Cameahwait because the captain appreciated cultural differences and tribal needs. Not so understanding, says Nichols, was the Corps after a wet and disagreeable winter on the Pacific coast.

Nichols assertions at this point will come as the greatest surprise to students of the Corps of Discovery. “They went out as explorers,” contends the author; “they came back as imperialists, or worse.” Moreover, they acted like a conquering army, taking food from lodges by force, and using tricks to frighten the people into giving them food.” Nichols asserts that Lewis and Clark authorities have overlooked this change in mood. This writer believes the “oversight” comes from the lack of any real substance upon which to base such theories. According to Nichols change was, nearly pathological and he accounts for the shift by guessing that it had something to do with the captains’ disappointment in not finding a water route to the Pacific Ocean.

The key for Nichols is the change in attitude toward the natives, which he discovers in a long journal passage by Lewis which elaborates on the “treachery of the aborigines of America.” Or again when Lewis cites the tribes along the Columbia River as “the most disgusting sight I ever beheld. . . .” Gone, for Nichols at least, is the detached, descriptive, and scientific view of the native Americans.

Readers may want to study Nichols’s article themselves to understand the basis for his thesis. Certainly, he adds subtleties that cannot be related in this brief account. But, this writer finds his arguments difficult to accept, his findings somewhat preconditioned by his thesis, and his conclusions untenable.

Gary E. Moulton

Two recent issues of the Missouri Historical Society’s quarterly publication, The Bulletin, have contained articles of interest to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts. Written by Rochonne Abrams, St. Louis, the articles are adaptations or excerpts from a full-length biographical study being prepared by this author titled: Meriwether Lewis: The Eternal Man.

No date or publisher is indicated for the publication of this book, which the author states “... is to elevate Meriwether Lewis to his rightful place in American history beside Roger Williams, the Mathers, Jefferson, Adams, and Franklin, to be known and appreciated not only for his exploration, as significant as it was, but also for his writing and thought.” The articles are as follows: In The Bulletin, Vol. XXXIV, No. 4, Part I, July 1978, “The Colonial Childhood of Meriwether Lewis.” In The Bulletin, Vol. XXXVI, No. 1, October 1979, “Meriwether Lewis: Two Years with Jefferson, the Mentor.” Issues of The Bulletin may be ordered from the Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial Building, St. Louis, MO 63112. Each issue is available for $2.00 plus postage.

Profiles of the American West: A Charbonneau Family Portrait, by Foundation Vice President Irving W. Anderson, is a feature article in The American West, The Magazine of Western History, issued for March/April 1980, Vol. XVII, No. 2. Single copies are available and may be ordered for $3.00 from The American West Publishing Co., 20380 Town Center Lane, Suite 160, Cupertino, CA 95014.

Irving W. Anderson is perhaps best known to Foundation members as a long-time champion of Foundation organizational endeavors. Actually, his interest in the publication grew from a fascination of the sincerity of purpose of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and a desire to join with others interested in guarding against apocrypha in perpetuating the Expedition story. With respect to the latter, Anderson has researched documents and published numerous articles countering long-standing myths surrounding the lives of two of the Expedition’s most romantic characters — Sacagawea and her son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau. In his American West effort, Anderson adds a biographical vignette of the Expedition’s interpreter, Toussaint, to highlights of certain of his earlier writings concerning Sacagawea and Charbonneau, thus completing “A Charbonneau Family Portrait.”

Published in a trilogy format, Anderson’s article traces sources of folklore and misconceptions surrounding the lives of each of the Charbonneaus, and equates these against facts contained in records contributed by various frontier contemporaries of the three. Discerning selection of outstanding full color illustrations by the magazine’s editor, which depict Expedition events painted by the legendary Charles M. Russell, and contemporary Western Americana artist John Clymer, are skillfully blended with the text of Anderson’s paper. Foundation Members who read the March/April issue of The American West, will also be treated a bit of serendipity when they learn of the gracious acknowledgement given our Foundation by its publishers. This generous gesture in promoting interest in our organization among The American West’s 25,000 subscribers is most sincerely appreciated.
Clark's Nutcracker – A Story About My Friends And a Bird

By E. G. Chuinard, M.D.1

At the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation at Vancouver, Washington in August 1978, I noticed our mutual friends Vic Ecklund and his wife Dottie wrapping and carefully placing

1. Dr. "Frenchy" Chuinard is a resident of Portland, Oregon, and a long time scholar and enthusiast of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. His recent volume Only One Man Died, The Expedition and Clark's Nutcracker, published in 1979, sold-out in six or seven months, and presently is being printed in a second edition. One of thirteen, who gathered in St. Louis in 1965 for the formal meeting of the Foundation, in 1970, he has served the organization as its second president, and as a director until 1979. He is chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

2. Foundation members were saddened earlier this year to learn of the death of Dottie Ecklund. For so many years Vic and Dottie traveled the western United States while Vic was engaged in trail studies for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Retired for the past several years, Victor T. Ecklund was Chief, Resource Studies Division, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Northwest Regional Office, Seattle, Washington. (Recent Department of Interior agency changes have seen the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation succeeded by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.) Ecklund received his B.S. degree in Forest Recreation at Colorado State University, and for thirteen years Park and District Ranger in Olympic National Park; at Grand Coulee Dam National Recreation Area; and as Park Planner for the National Park Service in the Portland, Oregon field office. This was followed with his service with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation with that bureau's beginning in 1962. He was in charge of the study of the Lewis and Clark Trail for the states of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. This activity led to the publishing by the bureau in 1967 of the report titled: "The Lewis and Clark Trail: A Proposal for Development". In 1972 he was responsible for supervising the bureau's study of the Oregon Trail under the National Trails System Act, and was the BOR representative for the National Park Service's study of the Sawtooth Mountain Region in Idaho, as a potential national park. Prior to his retirement, he was responsible for the input from the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington for the BOR's study of the Lewis and Clark Trail under the National Trail System Act, conducted by the BOR Mid-Continent Regional Office in Denver, Colorado. This study has now been completed. Mr. Ecklund is a member of the Washington [State] Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and resides in Bellevue, Washington.

dividea Pursh (Bitterroot, Montana's State Flower) and Clarkia pulchella Pursh – two among many of the flowers the Captains described and to which their names have remained attached.

Each Captains’ name has survived for a bird described in their Journals: Lewis’s Woodpecker (Asyndesmus lewis) and Clark’s Nutcracker (Nucifraga columbiana). Now that my ornithological collection consists of a replica of Clark’s Nutcracker, I thought I should find out more about this bird so beautifully created by Vic and Dottie Ecklund. Popular articles promptly lead to a confusion of questionable information. I have been told and have read that the Nutcracker is the common "camp robber" seen frequently along the western extent of the Lewis and Clark Trail. Joan Carson writes of Clark’s Nutcracker:

In May of 1906 when Lewis and Clark were exploring the territory around the mouth of the Columbia River in what is now Washington, they collected one of these birds to take back with them... Captain William Clark described the bird as a "new species of woodpecker." In this same article, Joan Carson states:

Clark's Nutcracker is a bird that frequents the high coniferous forests of the mountains of southwestern Canada and the western United States. Breeding in altitudes between 5,000 and 8,000 feet, they range at different seasons from heights of 13,000 down to 3,000.


6. Obviously a typesetting error and should read "March", not May, and "1906", not 1906!

7. Joan Carson is confused and in error here. The Expedition was in the vicinity of the Columbia River estuary from November 7, 1805 to March 25, 1806, and at Fort Clatsop from December 7, 1805 to March 23, 1806. If Carson specifically meant the State of Washington (the shorelines of both Oregon and Washington enclose the Columbia River estuary), the specimen, Carson says "... they collected...", would have been collected between November 7, and 25, 1805, when the exploring party feted the north (Washington) shore of the estuary, and then neither "March" or "May" would be correct! Further, a complete and comprehensive search of the journals does not reveal an entry specifically detailing any member of the party collecting a specimen of Clark’s Nutcracker in this region, nor is there documentation, in Clark’s journal, describing the bird as a "... new species of woodpecker."
If these birds range only above 3,000 feet, how could Clark have seen one at the mouth of the Columbia River, at or near Fort Clatsop, at sea level? I have talked to members of the local Audubon Society who say that they have spotted Clark’s Nutcracker in Oregon’s Cascade Mountain Range at Mt. Hood Meadows (elevation 5300 feet) and at Crater Lake National Park (elevation 6500 feet). They indicated that they had not seen the bird on the Oregon coast. Can the Lewis and Clark buff and the trained ornithologist expect to see Clark’s Nutcracker in the lowlands of the coast and bordering the Columbia River?

When discussing this subject with Robert E. Scott, Superintendent of the N.P.S. Fort Clatsop National Memorial (near the Columbia River estuary and Astoria, Oregon), Scott advised that during the winter and early spring, quite recently, he had observed a Clark’s Nutcracker in the vicinity of Fort Clatsop. He also advanced the information that he had seen many of these birds while he was stationed at Crater Lake National Park some years ago, and was well acquainted with the species, and therefore there was no question concerning his identification of the bird in this coastal area. Superintendent Scott indicated that it is not uncommon for this bird to stay the year around in their chosen habitat at higher elevations, and that rather than migrating great distances it probably seeks nearby lower valleys and on occasion the coastal areas, for short intervals in the winter season, when the snow pack and severe weather in the mountains diminishes the natural food supply.

It is not surprising that many bird watchers and amateur ornithologists would be confused, because of the similarity of Clark’s Nutcracker with other birds (crows, jays, woodpeckers) which it resembles to a degree in appearance and habits. Even Lewis and Clark had a problem in discerning this bird’s identity.

Apparently Lewis was describing Clark’s Nutcracker for the first time on August 22, 1805, when the exploring party were in the Bitterroot Mountains of present day Montana. He wrote:

I saw today a species of woodpecker, which fed on the seeds of the pine, its beak and tail were white, its wings were black, and every other part of a dark brown. It was about the size of a robin. Clark writes the same with his own preferred spelling and capitalization.

The ornithologist Alexander Wilson named the bird in Clark’s honor, giving it the name Corvus columbianus. It is pictured as Plate 29 in Wilson’s American Ornithology. Paul R. Cutright in a letter to the author updates Wilson’s binomial nomenclature to Nucifraga columbiana. Nucifraga is Latin for Nutcracker, nux, nucis, “nut” and frangere, “to break”. Cutright adds that he has seen only one of these birds, when he visited Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, some years ago.

Elliott Coues called the Nutcracker Clark’s Crow, Corvus columbianus (Wilson’s binomial), and wrote that it’s habitat was “…from 3000 feet up to the highest peaks”, and described it as “…restless, scurrying continuously … but not a true migrant”. He probably chose to call it a “crow” because it resembled a crow and was “…noisy, harsh and discordant”.

(Continued on Page 8)


9. For a concise personal history of Wilson and the reference to Clark’s Nutcracker and Lewis’s Woodpecker, see Cutright (footnote 3, ante.) pp. 383-388.

Captain Lewis is the only one who described the Nutcracker as having a white beak — my carved replica has a black beak.

In summary, it is generally agreed that Clark's Nutcracker is an active and prolific bird which does not tend to hide, but makes its presence known to man. If the Lewis and Clark buff wishes to see this species which is named after one of his heroes, he should expect to find it in the high altitudes of the western mountain ranges and along the Expedition's Trail in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. It is possible, but unlikely, that the bird would be seen at the lower elevations along the Columbia River portion of the Trail.

If you cannot hike or visit the higher elevations of the Lewis and Clark Trail, write to Vic Ecklund about acquiring a replica of Clark's Nutcracker!

Author's note. I wish to express appreciation to Dr. Paul R. Cutright for reviewing this article and making corrections and suggestions.

Washington State's New Interpretive Center To Relate To Lewis & Clark

The Alpowai Interpretive Center, featuring the Lewis and Clark story and specifically Clark's Work in Washington State, will be an important part of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Chief Timothy State Park. The 126 acre park is nearing completion on Silcott Island, an island in the Snake River created by the Lower Granite Dam project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Center is to be located near the juncture of Alpowa Creek and the Snake River. The Lewis and Clark Expedition's journals indicate that the exploring party camped nearby during the outbound journey on October 11, 1805, and visited the Indians at this location on May 4, 1806, on the return journey.

The interpretive facility will be a building of approximately 1300 square feet. It will include an auditorium for audio-visual programs, display area, and an administration office. In addition to the Lewis and Clark displays, there will be exhibits interpreting the relationship between the environment and man in this area. The visitor will be apprised of the geologic history of the area before and after the Nez Perce Indians and their ancestors who frequented this region. The relationship that developed between the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the Nez Perce nation will reveal the friendliness shown toward the white men by this tribe for many years after their contact with the exploring enterprise.

Planning and development of the Center has been underway for some time (see WPO, Vol. 4, No. 3, p. 1, fn. 1), and is the responsibility of the Interpretive Service section of the Commission. (1) Chief of Interpretive Services, Ralph H. Rudeen, (now retired, see story this issue of WPO, page 12) has been instrumental in the planning, and the project is now under the supervision of Dick Clifton, Acting Chief of Interpretive Services. As has been the case in other Washington State interpretive installations, Dick Clifton has been the creator and designer of the displays.

With the completion of this Alpowai Interpretive Center in southeast Washington, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is to be congratulated for the exceptionally fine interpretation afforded the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in this Center, the Sacajawea Interpretive Center near Pasco, Washington, at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, and at the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center at Fort Canby State Park and Cape Disappointment, where the Expedition first viewed the Pacific Ocean in November 1805.

The Foundation has seen fit to honor these accomplishments. In October 1976 at the dedication of the Fort Canby State Park, Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission was the recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement. 1976-1977 President Clarence H. Decker traveled from his home in East Alton, Illinois, in order to make the presentation of the award.
Foundation Personality — Gary E. Moulton

In the years to come the name Gary Moulton will be a familiar one to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts. Not since Reuben Gold Thwaites undertook the task of editing the unabridged edition of the journals of the famous Expedition, shortly after the turn of the century, has funding been available for a new and updated edition of the complete journals. In the seventy-five years since Thwaites' masterful endeavor, so many additional journal documents have surfaced that it is timely now for publication of a new edition.

The National Endowment For The Humanities provided initial funding to the Center for Great Plains Studies, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, which sponsored the new edition. In a “Research Grant Application Summary Sheet” to NEH an interpretation is provided for the project and excerpts from this summary are detailed here:

The following is a proposal to collect, edit, and publish the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, including the journals of the two captains and four enlisted men, together with an atlas of maps produced by the expedition and a volume of natural history notes and other non-journal material ....

An edition of ten volumes is projected, to be edited by Gary E. Moulton and to be published over a period of nine years by the University of Nebraska Press. Continued interest in Lewis and Clark will give the edition a broad usefulness while scholars of the period will welcome a reliable transcription and useful annotation. Principal use of the funds requested will be for salaries, with lesser amount for photocopying and routine office expenses. Sponsors of the project are the University of Nebraska Center for Great Plains Studies, which is providing the institutional cost-sharing, and the American Philosophical Society, which holds most of the original documents. The project also has the official endorsement of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

The selection process for an editor was begun in 1977, with the appointment of the eminent historical scholar Donald Jackson as a consultant to the Center for Great Plains Studies. Max D. Larsen, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, was also involved in the appointment of an editor.

Having recently completed a four year project collecting and editing The Papers of Chief John Ross, funded by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, Moulton applied for the editorial position of the Lewis and Clark Journal project. In a letter to the editor, Gary Moulton says:

I saw an ad for the job as editor of the Lewis and Clark project in a trade journal and, having completed the Ross project, hoped to be able to continue in the field of historical editing. I had no special knowledge of Lewis and Clark but did have a fair background in the American West and particular interest in the American Indian, with the professional credentials to gain expertise in the Expedition. My greatest assets were my abilities as a historical editor.

As you know, I came to the project after a broad framework had been laid by Don Jackson. The sketch I sent earlier about the project [published in WPO, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 17] outlined to some extent our objective for the Lewis and Clark project.

Gary Moulton's vita reveals his excellent background and qualifications for his present assignment:


PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation; Oklahoma Historical Society; Phi Alpha Theta; Western Historical Association; Westerners.

PROFESSIONAL PRESENTATIONS: Numerous presentations to civic and scholarly organizations, including local and regional Phi Alpha Theta chapters, Oklahoma Heritage Association, Civil War Round Table, Westerners, Pi Gamma Mu, Oklahoma Association of College History Professors, and Missouri Valley History Conference.

Moulton is the author of two books: John Ross, Cherokee Chief, Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens, 1978; The Papers of Chief John Ross, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, presently in press. Since 1974 he has contributed thirteen articles that have appeared in various journals and historical society quarterlies, four of these are presently in press. He has been the author of twenty-four book or periodical reviews (the most recent will be found in this issue of We Proceeded On, p. 5).

Born in Tulsa, Oklahoma, February 21, 1942, Gary's military duty was in Vietnam and Thailand from 1961 to 1964. He and his wife Faye have three

(Continued on Page 10)
Book Review - A Narrative Poem

Reviewed by Arlen J. Large

Damn you, Shield!
The Indian's whipped his horse and fled.
Why did you press on so and frighten him?
The first we've seen!
What did you think I waved the blanket for
And held up trinkets for
And then stripped up my shirt
To show the color of my skin?
Our very lives depend on them!
Where is my spy glass?
You've left it?
Damn you, Shields!

From Robert Edson Lee, professor of American literature at the University of Colorado, comes the audacious idea of telling the Lewis and Clark story in po­etry. The author died in 1977, but his 64-page poem, THE DIALOGUES OF LEWIS AND CLARK, has been published posthumously just recently by the Colorado Associated University Press. His slender hardcover book is certain to become a unique little jewel in the expanding Lewis and Clark literature. The poem is rigidly grounded in honest scholarship, and executed in verse that ranges in tone from the sinewy passage quoted above, derived from a Meriwether Lewis journal entry about the expedition's first encounter with the Shoshonis near Lemhi Pass, to a series of sensitive "imaginary dialogues" depicting what Lewis and Clark were saying to each other during the trip to the Pacific.

Mr. Lee's poem has a typographical gimmick, and it's a good one. His invented thoughts and conversations of the Captains are printed in regular roman type, and comprise the bulk of the poem. But, as the poet's associate, Philip F. Gura, points out in a forward to the book, "...in American history we have first-hand narratives that almost burst into poetry because of their subject matter."

So, scattered through the poem, Mr. Lee has just lifted bodily direct quotes from the journals, arranging them in italicized verse form upon the page, such as this entry by Lewis for May 26, 1805:

\[
\begin{align*}
& \text{these points of the Rocky Mountains} \\
& \text{were covered with snow} \\
& \text{and the sun shine on it} \\
& \text{in such a manner as to give me} \\
& \text{the most plain and satisfactory view.} \\
& \text{while I viewed these mountains} \\
& \text{I felt a secret pleasure} \\
& \text{in finding myself so near the head} \\
& \text{of the heretofore conceived boundless} \\
& \text{Missouri.}
\end{align*}
\]

But the author's most successful achievement is his account of episodes which intermix the roman-type invented "dialogues" between the Captains and the italicized journal quotations. Here is Mr. Lee's complete entry for what he thought the Captains were saying, and what they actually wrote, on May 31, 1805, while the Expedition was struggling through the White Cliffs stretch of the Missouri River in present day north-central Montana:

\[
\begin{align*}
& \text{CLARK: I make it eighteen miles today.} \\
& \text{Eighteen hard — what is this?} \\
& \text{ruins of elignant buildings} \\
& \text{columns} \\
& \text{pedestals and capitals}
\end{align*}
\]

(Continued on Facing Page)

3. Ibid., Volume 2, p. 78.
4. Ibid., Volume 2, pp. 100-105.

Friday May 31st. 1805

We Proceeded On, May 1980
LEWIS: The cliffs today. As I say,
   with the help of a little imagination
CLARK: A little! They are rocks only.
LEWIS: *seems of visionary enchantment*
CLARK: Oh, Captain, instead put in the mud along the bank,
The men pulling the damn boats in cold water
Up to their armpits all day.
Put in that the water is swift;
That the men's feet are raw.
Write down that the game is scarce,
That the land's a desert.
Write that the air's so dry
The inkstands dried up.
Don't write me
*seems of visionary enchantment*
When the supply of liquor is running low.
LEWIS: You are not moved —
Oh — it is a joke.
CLARK: Captain, I have offended you.
LEWIS: Oh, no.
Yet I thought —
It will seem strange if I —
and you,
If the two journals —
CLARK: I shall, if you like, mention buildings.
LEWIS: History is also what we feel.
CLARK: You seldom —
LEWIS: Please
CLARK: I shall say
romantic
But no more.

Foundation members who can’t find THE DIALOGUES OF LEWIS AND CLARK in their local bookstores may order it by mail directly from the Colorado Associated University Press, 1424 15th Street, Boulder, Colorado, 80309, with a check for $8.95. It will be a valued addition to your library. Get it.

**Book Review**

*By Stephen E. Ambrose*


"I felt My Self warm & Spoke in very positive terms." William Clark, September 25, 1804.

"Clark became 'warm, and spoke in very positive tones.'" David Freeman Hawke.

"I sent Drewyer and Shields before this morning in order to kill some meat as neither the Indians nor ourselves had anything to eat." Meriwether Lewis, August 16, 1805.

"I sent Drouillard and Shields before this morning in order to kill some meat, as neither the Indians nor ourselves had anything to eat." David Freeman Hawke.

To the Lewis and Clark purist, this tampering with the grammer, spelling, and word choices of the two captains is a shocking business, absolutely without justification. Hawke obviously disagrees. He writes, "The men's words and their grammer have been scrupulously respected in all quotations... but their spelling, capitalization, and punctuation have been made to conform to modern usage." Thus Clark's grizzly bear turns from a "very large and turrible animal" into a "large and terrible animal." Professor Hawke (he teaches history at the City University of New York) argues that to use the original spellings "demeans" the two captains, "making them seem less intelligent and informed than they were."

The last authority who thought so was Elliott Coues; as Donald Jackson remarks in an appendix note in his *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* "the treatment that Coues gave the journals has always been one of the minor scandals of the historical profession," and adds that "it is difficult to forgive Coues for his desecration of the original texts." If Hawke had read Jackson, he might have saved himself from his literary gaffe.

Desecration of the original texts is only the first of the many failures of this narrative. Amazingly, the jacket illustration is a painting of the Tetons Range — a very nice, dramatic painting, to be sure, but unfortunately no member of the Expedition ever saw the Tetons. The title claims that this is "The Story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," but it is not — it is the story of the journey from Wood River, Illinois to Idaho. The first 220 pages of text take the Expedition from its inception to September, 1805; the final 30 pages cover the last year (12 of the 28 months). The Lolo Trail is not mentioned by name; there is nothing on running the rapids of the Columbia River; the Missouri River Breaks are totally ignored. In short, a badly balanced account.

The bibliographic note is woefully incomplete, and includes the incredible statement that "Scholars rarely list DeVoto in their bibliographies." Hawke is dogmatic about Lewis' death — he says flatly that Lewis killed himself — yet Vardis Fisher's detailed study of this terribly difficult problem does not appear in Hawke's bibliography. There is an interesting chapter on some of the medical aspects of the Expedition, but no mention of E.G. Chuiuard's great work on the subject.

Hawke attempts a psychological analysis of Lewis' supposed depression, searching for early signs of it during the Expedition. Although this is assuredly a fascinating topic, his search is badly misdirected. For example, he

(Continued on Page 12)


*We Proceeded On,* May 1980
BOOK REVIEW – Con't.

makes it appear that Lewis had insufficient provocation when he struck a thieving Columbia River Indian by failing to mention how serious the problem of Indian stealing had become.

In sum, not a book to be recommended to anyone, not even as an introductory volume for high-school students. Readers of WPO should continue to tell their friends to turn to Roy Appleman's National Park Service volume on Lewis and Clark, and/or Devoto's superb one volume edition of the original Journals.

These two books are so well done as to deserve to be called classics, and because they are so outstanding, and so easily available, there is simply no need for another general account of the Expedition, no matter how well done. Why Hawke wrote this book, and even more why Norton published it, is a mystery.

Does this mean that all has been said about the Expedition that can be said? Obviously not. Coues once wrote it is done quite true in the writing of history, but still a goal worth trying for. And a goal that has been reached in terms of general narrative, and with regard to Lewis and Clark as naturalists (Raymond D. Burroughs and Paul R. Cutright), as doctors (Chuina Allen), as geographers (John Logan Allen), in other areas in dozens of articles in We Proceeded On.

But major works remain to be done. Neither Meriwether Lewis nor William Clark have the full-scale, definitive biographies they deserve. A monograph on Lewis and Clark as military leaders is needed. A volume on Lewis and Clark as ethnographers would be highly welcome — it is shocking that American anthropologists have not made more use of the journal's descriptions of the various tribes in their original, wild state. But a new general account of the Expedition, even if well done, is superfluous — and Hawke's book is not a good one.

Dan Murphy Moves On To Santa Fe

Foundation Director Dan Murphy, NPS, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, St. Louis, has accepted a position with the National Park Service at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Santa Fe is headquarters for the Southwest Region of the Park Service, and Dan will be working with publications throughout the region, as well as being the regional coordinator for the cooperating associations in 37 parks. At the Jefferson Memorial, Dan served as History Editor for the Jefferson National Expansion Historical Association, and it was because of his outstanding accomplishments at the St. Louis facility that he was offered the position at Santa Fe. Dan's new assignment was effective April 7, 1980.

In a letter to the directors of JNEHA, Dan wrote:

The fact that my wife, Pat, and I are excited to be going to Santa Fe does not imply any pleasure at leaving St. Louis. We have made wonderful friends here in this, the city with one of the richest histories in the nation. And the prospects here are exciting: the grounds development, the Russell exhibit (true imaginative groundbreaking), and most of all, the museum for the Old Courthouse. I wish I could stay for that; with the continued commitment and imagination of JNEHA, the park administration and civic leaders, it should one day be the pride of St. Louis, and that in the not-to-distant future. But the time to leave has come, and we will watch and cheer from Santa Fe.

Particularly, has this interpretation of the Pacific Ocean and to the site high atop Cape Disappointment where construction was about to begin for the splendid Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center. Then in 1978, during the Foundation's Tenth Annual Meeting (Vancouver, Washington), attendees were able to view the completed facility. It is certainly the concensus of everyone who has visited the Center that Ralph Rudeen and his associates have researched and created one of the finest Lewis and Clark interpretive installations in the nation at Cape Disappointment.

(Continued – Facing Page)
In 1978, theSacajawea Interpretive Center, at Washington State's Sacajawea State Park near Pasco (Franklin County), Washington was completed. The park is located at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, a site of great importance to the history of southeast Washington State. 2

Presently under construction and due for completion this fall to commemorate the 175th anniversary of the Expedition's entrance into Washington State, is the new Alpoeai Interpretive Center at Chief Timothy State Park, six miles west of Clarkson in southeast Washington State. 3

Other Lewis and Clark related sites along the route of the exploring enterprise have been appropriately marked and connotated. 4

In 1977, at the Foundation's Ninth Annual Meeting, St. Charles, Missouri, Ralph Rudeen was a recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement (see WPO, Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 7).

In addition to serving on committees for the national Foundation, Ralph has served through the years as Executive Secretary for the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

Some 125 friends and associates honored Ralph at a February 28th Retirement Party. On March 4th, he and Mrs. Rudeen ("Jacky") departed on a two week tour of Australia. Now back in his familiar Washington State, we are looking for more Lewis and Clark activities from Ralph in private life. His friends in the Foundation wish him a long and happy retirement.

3. This state park is situated on Silcott Island in the Snake River. See also page 5, this issue of WPO.
4. Such as: the marker at Lewis and Clark Trail Park near Waitsburg and Husteville; the Drouillard Marker (see WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 10 and Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 15) at Lyons Ferry State Park near Rappah; the marker at Chinook Point near Chinook; and related exhibits at the museum at Fort Columbia State Park near Chinook.

Editor's Note:

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

We Proceeded On, May 1980

Lewis & Clark Name Given To 50 Year Old Bridge Washington State Honors Captains As A Tribute To 175th Anniversary of Expedition's Achievement


"In commemoration of the 175th anniversary of captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's epic journey from Wood River, Illinois, to Cape Disappointment, Washington, and to fully honor the expedition's passing the present location of the city of Longview, Washington, in November 1805, and to couple this commemoration with the dedication (50 years ago) of the bridge from Longview, Washington, to Rainier, Oregon, on March 29, 1930, the official name of this bridge is changed from the Longview-Columbia River Bridge to the Lewis and Clark Bridge."

The legislation passed a committee hearing 17-0, and the State Senate voted 47-0 to adopt the name change, followed by unanimous approval by the State House of Representatives.

Foundation Secretary Hazel Bain, who also serves as secretary for the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, spear-headed the request to local state legislators Talley, Marsh, Henry, Odgaard and von Reichbauer to introduce and sponsor the legislation. Hazel testified at the committee hearing as did Ralph H. Rudeen, now retired as Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, and also Executive Secretary for the state Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

The official renaming ceremony and celebration of the 50th anniversary of the bridge's original dedication is an event planned for Sunday, July 6, 1980. Pictures of the 1.6 mile (1200 feet center cantilever) span which rises above the waters of the Columbia River 210 feet, together with details of the special July 6th ceremonies will appear in the July issue of We Proceeded On. 5
Poor Charbonneau! Was He As Incompetent
As The Journals/Narratives Make Him Out To Be?
By Robert E. Lange

So severe has been the criticism of Toussaint Charbonneau in much of the literature about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, that we might well consider some appraisals of the grand old man of the frontier and fur trade that are less disparaging!

"If millions of words have been written about the leaders of the expedition, only a few less have been printed about Sacajawea, the bird woman. But few of her admirers could name her husband. In fact there is almost a legend that she was a frontier Madonna without husband or other earthly attributes.

"Doubtless there were days when she wished this were true, for she was married to one of the less noble characters on the Missouri, the Frenchman Toussaint Charbonneau.

"The record is neither clear nor uncontested. There are those who refer to Charbonneau as one of the half-breeds who roamed over the western fur lands. Others say with equal surety, that he was a Frenchman from Montreal, and evidence is strongly in their favor.

"Some would have Charbonneau a harmless, simpleminded, and friendly squaw man, capable enough if he were not asked too much, but a nonentity nevertheless.

"At the other extreme is Charbonneau the panderer, boaster, liar, brawler, coward, wife-beater, and wife trader, a foul minded and useless bit of frontier scum whom Lewis and Clark tolerated solely for the purpose of acquiring the services of his newest and youngest wife, Sacajawea.

"This last is patently a fiction, because Charbonneau 'wished to hire as an interpreter' on Sunday, November 4, 1805, and Sacajawea did not become his wife until February 8, 1805; nor is there any evidence that Charbonneau had any plans for marriage in November.

"Obviously, it is too late now to ascertain the whole truth about Charbonneau, but we may say that he was almost certainly a Frenchman born about 1758, of medium height and heavily built, with brown eyes, a swarthy skin, and a face adorned with a huge mustache . . .

"When Lewis and Clark hired him, he was in his early forties . . ."


Author Speck tells of Charbonneau's early activities in 1793-1794, long before Lewis and Clark. He was with the Canadian traders who had formed an organization called the North West Company, and was master at their Fort Pierre on the Assiniboine River, near present Carberry, Manitoba, Canada. This was a far outpost and it served the local Gros Ventres and the Mandans some twelve days tramp from the post. Speck observes:

1. Fifth president of the Foundation. Editor, We Proceeded On.
2. The editor has previously indicated WPO's policy with regard to the spelling of the Indian woman's name. See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 4. Author Speck prefers the spelling "Sacajawea" in lieu of "Sacagawea". We make no editorial alteration of the author's spelling. However, in the editor's text the spelling will appear "Sacagawea". See also, WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 10.
6. The exploring party on this date was ascending the Missouri, and were near that river's confluence with the Musselshell River in today's northeastern Montana.
8. Ibid., Vol. 2, p. 35.

That Charbonneau held this small command argues that he was not considered an incompetent.

No one has been as virulent and demeaning of the unfortunate Frenchman than Dr. Elliott Coues, who in 1893 edited and annotated the 1814 Biddle/Allen narrative based on the journals of the Expedition. His volumes abound in derogatory footnotes about Charbonneau, and many writers and editors in their discourses concerning the exploring enterprise have repeated his often humorous criticisms.

Invariably we have the story of the terrifying experience of May 14, 1805, when one of the Expedition's boats was nearly swamped in a sudden squall. Charbonneau happened to be at the helm (in lieu of Drouillard) and failed dizzily to respond to the emergency. In his journal for this date, Lewis wrote:

Charbono cannot swim and is perhaps the most timid waterman in the world . . . Charbono still crying to his god for mercy, had not yet recollected the rudder, nor could the repeated orders of the Bowsmen, Cruzat, bring him to his recollection until he threatened to shoot him instantly if he did not take hold of the rudder and do his duty.

The Captain added that it was the good conduct of Cruzatte, the Expedition's chief waterman, that saved the craft and her cargo, and eventually brought the nearly submerged craft to shore. He also observed that there were two others on board, who like Charbonneau, could not swim . . .

... and who of course must have also perished had the perch gone to the bottom.

It is in Clark's journal that we learn of Sacagawea's presence on board the endangered vessel, and of her cool headed action as . . .

... the articles which floated out of the boat was nearly all caught by the Squaw who was in the rear. This accident had like to have cost us dearly; for in this perch were embarked our papers, Instruments, books, medicine, a great por-

We Proceeded On, May 1980
tion of our merchandise, and in short almost every article indispensably necessary to further the views, and insure the success of the enterprise...9

Dr. Coues footnoted his documentation of this episode as follows:

We may hope, for the credit of Sacajawea’s feminine instincts, that she viewed the survival of her lord and legal owner with emotions unmixed.

Sacajawea’s conduct on this occasion is to be admired in itself, as well as by contrast with that craven French apology for a male.10

Author Speck softens the blow and the uncomplimentary text of Coues, and writes as follows:

This episode is one of those always cited and interpreted, concerning Toussaint Charbonneau appears in a footnote, and it is almost incomprehensible that he reverts to such sarcasm! Although involved in the incident, Clark’s journal does not document the happening. Lewis’s journal entry for July 26, 1805, reports the sickness that had been plaguing Clark for several days, and that there had been a water accident on the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri near an island.

On June 2, 1805,12 when Drouillard and Charbonneau were surprised by a grizzly bear, there is another opportunity to make the Frenchman out a coward. The angry bear chose to chase after Charbonneau, who ran as fast as he could while firing his gun into the air, and he finally hid in a thicket, leaving the task of killing the bear to Drouillard. Of this episode Speck has this to say:

Here again no one disputes the facts, but their interpretation may be questioned. Charbonneau’s customary weapon was a knife; he was a poor shot and seldom carried a gun, one authority saying that he never did.13 Furthermore, climbing a tree or hiding were accepted defenses against grizzlies... and Sergeant Ordway tells how six of his hunters once wounded a brown bear, far less dangerous than a grizzly, when it chased two of the hunters into a canoe while a third jumped into the river to escape — and no one accused them of cowardice.

Now, all this is not to say that Charbonneau was a noble and fearless frontiersman. But neither was he an abject coward. If he feared more things than some men, by the very token it took a larger measure of bravery just to endure the day-by-day dangers of the American frontier.14

Dr. Coues’ most pointed ridicule and verbage outburst concerning Toussaint Charbonneau appears in a footnote, and it is almost incomprehensible that he reverts to such sarcasm! Although involved in the incident, Clark’s journal does not document the happening. Lewis’s journal entry for July 26, 1805, reports the sickness that had been plaguing Clark for several days, and that there had been a water accident on the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri near an island.

... here Charbonneau was very near being swept away by the current and cannot swim, Capt. C. however risked himself and saved his life.15

Dr. Coues’ annotation regarding this incident reads as follows:

On most occasions Captain Clark showed himself possessed of rare judgement and fortitude. To be sure, however, he was not up to the mark, and the cowardly wife-beating tenderfoot still lived. The latter may serve to remind one regretfully of the boy’s definition of “amphibious”, as something that could not live on land and die in the water.16

In his text Gordon Speck again comes to the Frenchman’s defense with this statement:

“Tenderfoot”, indeed! Toussaint Charbonneau had already lived many years among the Indians and was the undisputed dean of the interpreters-expatriates on the upper Missouri. Whatever he was, he was no “tenderfoot”.17

When Coues refers to Charbonneau as a “wife-beater” in the previously cited quotation, this was the harbinger of a footnote that appeared subsequently and was directly connected to the August 14, 1805, incident which both Captains documented. Lewis wrote:

... this evening Charbono struck his Indian Woman for which Capt. C. gave him a severe reprimand.18

Clark’s journal entry reads:

... this evening Charbono struck his Indian Woman for which Capt. C. gave him a severe reprimand.18

I checked our interpreter for Stricking his woman at their dinner.19

Coues’ footnote elaborates on the Biddle/Allen journal narrative and the original journal of Clark with this text:

Charbonneau develops today as a wife-beater, exactly as was to have been expected of such an errant coward.20

It is generally agreed by historians that the commanders hired Charbonneau, with the title of “Interpreter” because of his Indian wife Sacagawea’s Shoshone ancestry and the location of her people in the western mountains. They knew that she would have the ability to communicate with these natives, and therefore would help them barter for the much needed horses for the crossing of the Bitterroot Mountains.

If Charbonneau served them as an interpreter, the journals reveal that the Frenchman found service with the Expedition in a variety of other assignments. There are journal entries that refer to his services as a cook, and in one of these Captain Lewis refers to him as “... our wrightand cook Charbono...”.21 and proceeds to extol his white puddings, the “boudin (poudingue) Blanc”, and to describe this dish as:

Made like a kind of sausage using buffalo gut and meat, the recipe detailed in Lewis’s journal does not have a great deal of appeal.22

On July 3, 1805, the Captain laments:

... the Indians have informed us that we should shortly leave the buffalo [country]... and at all events the white puddings will be irretrievably lost and Charbono [will be] out of employment.23

Other duties to which he was assigned appear to be as messenger, camp tender, guard duty, searcher for lost or strayed horses, and on one occasion Captain Lewis indicates that he gave Charbonneau some articles and directed him to trade for, or purchase a horse for Sacagawea.24 There are other references to Charbonneau purchasing horses.25 The journals would tend to confirm Speck’s statement (ante) that he was not adept with fire

12. The Expedition had just arrived at the mouth of the Marias River in north central Montana.
22. Ibid., Vol. 2, p. 15.
23. Ibid., Vol. 2, pp. 15-16.
Though we have no authentic portrait of Toussaint Charbonneau, the circumstances related to Swiss artist Karl Bodmer’s aquatint reproduced above is thought to include the figure of Charbonneau. The locale of the scene is at Fort Clark (present North Dakota) on the Missouri River. In 1833, Prince Maximilian of Wied (Germany) was on a private expedition through the region with the artist Bodmer in his party. Toussaint Charbonneau, well into his seventies, is the only interpreter of record at the fort at that time. Although Bodmer provided no identification for the figures in his aquatint, it is probable that the gesturing interpreter, just to the right of center, is Toussaint Charbonneau presenting the Prince and his party to the Minnestaree Indians.

arms, since we seldom find him documented as one of a hunting party.

It seems somewhat strange that, notwithstanding Lewis’s documentation transcribed previously, together with the other references in the journals of both Captains as to the duties assigned to and performed by Charbonneau, Lewis’s official appraisal of the Frenchman is somewhat complimentary. On January 15, 1807, Lewis forwarded to the Secretary of War, Henry H. Dearborn, a transmittal which he titled: “A Roll of the Men Who Accompanied Captains Lewis and Clarke [sic] on Their Late Tour to the Pacific Ocean …, showing their rank, with some remarks on their respective merits and services.” In this document, under the column marked “Rank” he shows the classification “Interpreter”, and in his “Remarks” column, we have the text:

A man of no peculiar [particular] merit; was useful as an interpreter only, in which capacity he discharged his duties with good faith, from the moment of our departure from the Mandans, on the 7th of April, 1805, until our return to that place in August last, and received as compensation, 25 dollars per month, while in service.27

Of the many years of Charbonneau’s life in our early west, Gordon Speck says it so well:

Toussaint Charbonneau: perhaps the first white man to live in the Mandan-Minnitaree towns, associated with the earliest traders at Pembina — Lewis and Clark, Sacajawea, Auguste Chouteau, Brackenridge, Luttg, Manuel Lisa, Jules de Mun, Kearny, Prince Paul, Colonel Leavenworth, General Atkinson, Maximillian, John Jacob Astor, “the Liberator,” Larpentuer, Pilcher — every name important to the Missouri prairies.

The old Frenchman knew and served them all.28

In his volume, Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854,29 Donald Jackson writes:

It is perhaps unfair to expect Charbonneau to perform as a hero simply because he was hired out to a heroic troupe. And when in 1839 he limps into the Indian Affairs office in St. Louis, penniless and “tottering under the infirmities of 80 winters”, he becomes a sympathetic character at last.30

We have 1839 documentation regarding Toussaint Charbonneau. Joshua Pilcher, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who succeeded William Clark in 1838, wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as follows:

… Toussaint Charbonneau, the late Mandan Interpreter, arrived here from the Madnan Village, a distance of 1600 miles, and came into the office, tottering under the infirmities of 80 winters, without a dollar to support him, to ask what appeared to me to be nothing more than just, and I accordingly have paid his salary as Interpreter for the Mandan sub-agency, for the 1st & 2nd quarters of this year. This man has been a faithful servant of the government — though in a humble capacity. He figured conspicuously in the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific, and rendered much service. For the last fifteen years, he has been employed as the Government interpreter at the Mandans, and never received notice of the intention of the department to dispense with his services, until sometime in July, in consequence of the remote situation of the post. Under these circumstances I thought, and still think it but right that he should be paid, and believe it will meet your sanction. .31

Donald Jackson reproduces the Pilcher letter in his volume, and in his note states that documents in the National Archives indicate that “Apparently the payment to Charbonneau was allowed.”32

Many scholars of the early west have attempted to ascertain the exact date and place of Charbonneau’s death.

A document found among the papers of trapper-fur trader A. W. Sublette33 indicates that he was dead by 1843. This a “promissory note” which reads:

I promise to pay J. B. Charbonno the Sum of Three hundred and twenty dollars, as soon as I dispose [sic] of land Claimed by him said Charbonno from the estate of his deceased Father. St. Louis Augt 14, 1843.

[Signed] Francis Pinsonneau [Seal]

Lastly, Gordon Speck writes:

And just perhaps out there somewhere on those prairies where the buffalo bulls no longer stomp and roar but where the long, lean coyote still cries across the snow — just perhaps, we say — the soul of old Charbonneau still wanders Missouri trails.34

27. Ibid., Vol. 7, p. 359; Jackson, Donald (Editor), Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1962; second edition, 1979; p. 369.


32. Ibid., in a note following Letter 409, p. 649.

33. Sublette Papers, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

34. Jean Baptiste Charbonno, son of Toussaint Charbonneau and Sacagawea.


(Continued on Page 17)
The Editor and the Foundation’s Publications Committee welcome manuscripts dealing with the many aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition for publication in We Proceeded On.

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

Dickenson Is New Director For NPS

Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus has appointed Russell E. Dickenson as Director of the National Park Service. Dickenson leaves his post and friends in Idaho, Washington and Oregon, where he has been Director of NPS’ Pacific Northwest Region, since December 1975. When discussing the appointment, Andrus said:

In his 33 years with the National Park Service, Russ Dickenson has demonstrated all the qualities that are most needed today to lead that outstanding organization. He has solid experience in both rural and urban parks. He’s an ‘old pro’ who can be expected to inspire confidence among co-workers and those concerned with the future of our great National Park system.

Dickenson was Deputy Director of the Service, based in Washington, D.C., from 1973 to 1975, and served as Director of the Service’s National Capital Region from 1969 to 1973. His earlier assignments included service as a ranger, chief ranger and superintendent at NPS installations in Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah. In 1967, Dickenson was transferred to the Service’s Washington Office as Chief of New Area Studies and Master Planning.

In 1972, Dickenson was presented the Distinguished Service Award, the highest honor for an Interior Department Employee, this, for his work in urban park management and for program innovations.

Emory Strong, 1903-1980

As We Proceeded On is in final preparation for our press, we have just learned of the death, May 12th, of Foundation member Emory Strong of Skamania, Washington. A retired Registered Professional Engineer, Emory gave his recent years to archaeology and the study of the history of the great Columbia River, which provided the way for Lewis and Clark, once they conquered the Bitterroot Mountains. Emory had a deep interest in, and was an outstanding authority regarding, the famous Expedition’s travel in this region. He and Mrs. (Ruth) Strong had located and visited every campsite used by the exploring party along the Columbia. Ruth’s interest in the botany of the Expedition complimented Emory’s

(Continued on Page 18)
Visit To Sergeant Floyd Monument
12th Annual Meeting Event

Photograph by Gary Anderson, Sioux City Journal

In May 1960 the Floyd Monument, Sioux City, Iowa, was designated a Registered Historic Landmark, the first such landmark to be so registered. Sergeant Charles Floyd of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was the first American Soldier to die west of the Mississippi River. Floyd died on August 20, 1804, when the exploring party was in the vicinity of present day Sioux City, Iowa. The only casualty experienced during the long course of the Expedition, it is medically reasonable that he died of an attack of acute appendicitis. Captain Clark wrote: "We buried him on the top of the bluff ½ Mile below a Small river to which we gave his name; he was buried with the Honors of War much lamented, a seeder post with the name Sergeant C. Floyd died 20th day of August 1804, was fixed at the head of his grave."1

Registrants for the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting will visit the monument on August 21, 1980. The story of the several relocations of Floyd's grave, as a result of the Missouri River's unpredictable meanderings, and the construction of the present 100-foot high obelisk, which stands on Floyd's Bluff some 125 feet above the river, will be a feature of this visit. The monument was completed and dedicated on May 30, 1901.2


2. The name Floyd River has persisted. This Iowa waterway has its origin near Sheldon and Sanborn, and flows in a southwest direction through Alton and Le Mars to its confluence with the Missouri near downtown Sioux City (a distance of nearly 90 miles). Its course through Sioux City proper is contained in the Floyd River Flood Control Channel which was completed in 1966.


4. See also: WPO, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 6-10; WPO, Vol. 6, No 1, pp. 5-7.

STRONG — Con't from P. 17

study of the exploring enterprise. Both had a great love for the outdoors, were outstanding photographers, and were in demand as lecturers on subjects related to their historical and botanical interests.

Emory Strong was the author of two books: Stone Age on the Columbia, 1959, and Stone Age in the Great Basin, 1969. He frequently contributed articles to archaeological magazines, and was the co-author with Ruth Strong of an article published in We Proceeded On (July 1979, Vol. 5, No. 3).

Additional biographical information will be found in We Proceeded On, Vol. 4, No. 2, May 1978, "Foundation Personalities: Emory and Ruth Hill Strong". Foundation members join the Editor in extending their heartfelt sympathy and love to Ruth Strong.

ANNUAL MEETING

Continued from P. 1


William E. Farrand, National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska, is Coordinator of Rivers and Trails Project.

Merrill J. Mattesi is an author and historical consultant, and is a retired National Park Service Historian.

Charles W. Martin is a Board Member and Past President of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Gary E. Moulton is at present the editor for a new edition of The Journals of Lewis and Clark. See WPO, "Personality Feature", this issue, page 00.

Edward Ruisch is a former director of the Foundation and a charter member of the Foundation, being one of thirteen individuals who met in St. Louis, Missouri, for the organizational meeting of the Foundation, in 1970.

Other speakers for the “Special Programs” indicated on the tentative program will be:

Gary Garabrandt, Ranger-Historian, Fontenelle Forest Nature Center, Omaha, Nebraska.

Steve Kemper, Superintendent, Fort Atkinson State Park, Fort Calhoun, Nebraska.

Marvin F. Kivett, Director of the Nebraska State Historical Society.

W. Raymond Wood, Professor, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Missouri, Columbia.

(Continued on Page 19)

We Proceeded On, May 1980
News Note

“Somethings Productions”, an educational film and audiovisual production company, Monmouth, Oregon, is preparing for a major retracing of the Lewis and Clark Trail beginning this fall and again during March through September in 1981.

A 175th Lewis and Clark anniversary project, the company will begin their trip at Orofino, Idaho, the locale of the Expedition’s 1805 canoe construction camp, on October 7th, the date the exploring party departed the canoe camp, and will proceed to descend the Clearwater River to its junction on the Snake River at Lewiston, Idaho and Clarkston, Washington. Traveling downstream on the Snake and Columbia Rivers, they intend to arrive at Fort Clatsop, on the Expedition’s arrival date, December 7th. The 1805 journey will be a day by day travel project traversing the same segments of the route, on the same dates, and camping as nearly as possible each night at the exploring party’s camping sites (because of control dams and hydro-electric power facilities this may not always be possible). In 1981, they will depart Fort Clatsop on the Expedition’s 1806 departure date, March 23rd, and retrace the entire route to St. Louis, Missouri, where, if all goes well, they will arrive on September 23rd, the date the party returned to St. Louis.

The organization made a trial run last year (October 7 to December 7, 1979) and report that it was an excellent experience. The party will consist of five individuals. F. Scott Roberts, the firm’s president will take the part of Captain Lewis. The part of William Clark will be portrayed by Gene Downs of Monmouth, Oregon, and Jenna Purdy, Salem, Oregon will take the part of Sacagawea. They will dress in authentic costumes for the filming sequences. The other two individuals will be Scott Robert’s brother, Ray Roberts, Norman, Oklahoma, a geologist for an Oklahoma City firm, and Carol Phillips, a Monmouth historian. The latter together with Ms. Purdy will operate a motorized safety boat, while Scott Roberts and Gene Downs travel by canoe. The job of cooking will be shared by the entire group. The company estimates that the cost of food, fuel for the safety boat, and other supplies will total about $6000.00 for the 1980-1981 project.

We Proceeded On, May 1980
The Gravesite Of The Expedition's Alexander Hamilton Willard

By Wilbur Hoffman

From the March 11, 1865 issue of the Sacramento Union newspaper are extracted these excerpts from Alexander Willard's Obituary:

"Death of a Historical Veteran - Alexander Willard, a native of New Hampshire, died at his residence on the Lower Stockton road, in Sacramento county, on the 6th of March [1865], at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was, perhaps, the last survivor of the exploring party sent out by President Thomas Jefferson, under Captain Meriwether Lewis, for the purpose of discovering the course and sources of the Missouri River, on the acquisition of the [Louisiana Territory]. He started with the company in the Spring of 1804, returning with them in 1806, sharing the toils, dangers and hardships incident to so perilous a journey, and is very favorably mentioned in the report of Lewis and Clark for his valuable services as a skillful gunsmith and for his boldness, impudence and endurance during the trip ... Willard left a widow, aged seventy-eight, to whom he was married fifty-eight years; four sons and two daughters, in California, besides grandchildren and great-grandchildren. His remains were interred in the burying-ground at Georgetown [later Franklin] in Sacramento county, to which place they were followed by a large concourse of friends and neighbors, by whom he was respected and beloved in life."

Olaf D. Wheeler in his The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904, G. P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., 1904 (reprint edition 1926), Volume 1, page 122-124, includes considerable biographical material related to the Expedition's Alexander Willard, and from this is transcribed, in part, the following:

"... He was another of the 'young men from Kentucky' who joined Lewis and Clark ... After the return of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Willard settled near St. Louis. He removed for a time to Illinois, but soon returned to Missouri. Willard maintained his connection with Captain (General) Clark, and was a personal friend and neighbor of his at St. Louis for several years ... Willard married Miss Eleanor McDonald in 1807, it is said, and had a large family, being the father of seven sons and five daughters [contradicts the obituary, supra]. One son was named after Lewis and another after Clark ... In 1824 Willard settled near Platteville, Wisconsin, and remained there until 1829, when he followed some of his family who had gone to California in 1849. He crossed the plains with ox teams in the good old-fashioned way, and located in the Sacramento Valley ... at the time of his death Willard counted twelve children, fifty grandchildren, and thirty great-grandchildren ... Willard is said to have been both a skillful gunsmith and blacksmith, and he may have been the unknown blacksmith at Fort Mandan ... Willard is said to have kept a journal of the exploration which was accidentally destroyed. If this is so, it may settle the question as to who was the seventh individual who kept a journal, mentioned in the Lewis and Clark narrative."

In a flat, rustic region fifteen miles southwest of Sacramento, California, a few miles north of where the Valley of the San Joaquin merges into the lower Sacramento Valley, is a small cemetery dating back to California's gold rush era. It serves a populated rural area and the hamlet of Franklin. In this serene, tree-shaded setting lies the body of Alexander Hamilton Willard, who was next to the last survivor of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. His wife, to whom he had been married fifty-eight years, and two of his children share the same plot. According to his obituary in the Sacramento Union of March 11, 1865, Willard and his family emigrated to California in 1852. At that time he was seventy-four, an indication that this staunch and hardy member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition still retained a spirit of adventure and an indifference to hardship. A journey to California in 1852 was not for the weak nor the timid.

He and his family settled on farm land in Franklin (also called Georgetown at that time). Long-time residents point to where Willard's land was located. They believe that Willard also followed the trade of blacksmith and gunsmith. Franklin was a stagecoach stop on the route to Stockton, California. Since stages usually changed teams at these stops, services of a blacksmith were undoubtedly in demand.

Willard's obituary states that he enlisted in the United States Army in 1796 during the so-called undeclared war with France. But the "war" was brief with fighting restricted to a few skirmishes at sea, so he was soon mustered out. In 1811 Willard engaged in the wars waged by Tecumseh. And the obituary continues, "... was selected for his courage, perseverance, and sagacity by General Clark to convey dispatches from St. Lewis to Prairie du Chien, which services he ably and faithfully performed with much suffering and many hairbreadth escapes ..."

The gravesite consists of a weather-beaten, moss-covered, marble pylon; an upright stone gravemarker; and a bronze plaque. On three sides of the pylon are hewn the following names: Alexander Willard, died March 6, 1865, aged 87 years; C. D. Crawford died March 7, 1857, aged 38 years; daughter of A. E. Willard; Eleanor, wife of A. Willard, died June 1, 1868, aged (not readable). The stone gravemarker records the following words: Roland R. Willard, died June 11, 1859, aged 43 years. Roland R. Willard was undoubtedly a son of Alexander Hamilton Willard.

Between the pylon and the stone gravemarker, lies the bronze plaque placed there in 1967 by the State Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Inscribed are these words:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON WILLARD
Born, Charleston, N.H., Aug. 24, 1778; Died, Franklin, Mar. 6, 1865; Last Surviving Member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He Kept a Journal and Gave Valuable Service as a Gunsmith.

In a quiet dignity, Alexander Hamilton Willard spent his last years in what was then a remote area and that still seems an isolated area. Upon his death, the obituary reads, "His remains were interred in the burying-ground ... to which place they were placed in 1957 by the State Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Inscribed are these words:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON WILLARD
Born, Charleston, N.H., Aug. 24, 1778; Died, Franklin, Mar. 6, 1865; Last Surviving Member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He Kept a Journal and Gave Valuable Service as a Gunsmith.

In a quiet dignity, Alexander Hamilton Willard spent his last years in what was then a remote area and that still seems an isolated area. Upon his death, the obituary reads, "His remains were interred in the burying-ground ... to which place they were placed in 1957 by the State Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Inscribed are these words:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON WILLARD
Born, Charleston, N.H., Aug. 24, 1778; Died, Franklin, Mar. 6, 1865; Last Surviving Member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He Kept a Journal and Gave Valuable Service as a Gunsmith.

In a quiet dignity, Alexander Hamilton Willard spent his last years in what was then a remote area and that still seems an isolated area. Upon his death, the obituary reads, "His remains were interred in the burying-ground ... to which place they were placed in 1957 by the State Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Inscribed are these words:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON WILLARD
Born, Charleston, N.H., Aug. 24, 1778; Died, Franklin, Mar. 6, 1865; Last Surviving Member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He Kept a Journal and Gave Valuable Service as a Gunsmith.

In a quiet dignity, Alexander Hamilton Willard spent his last years in what was then a remote area and that still seems an isolated area. Upon his death, the obituary reads, "His remains were interred in the burying-ground ... to which place they were placed in 1957 by the State Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Inscribed are these words:

ALEXANDER HAMILTON WILLARD
Born, Charleston, N.H., Aug. 24, 1778; Died, Franklin, Mar. 6, 1865; Last Surviving Member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He Kept a Journal and Gave Valuable Service as a Gunsmith.

In a quiet dignity, Alexander Hamilton Willard spent his last years in what was then a remote area and that still seems an isolated area. Upon his death, the obituary reads, "His remains were interred in the burying-ground ... to which place they were
The Willard family gravesite is located in a cemetery near Franklin, California. The marble pylon on the left has inscriptions on three faces (see text). In the center is the bronze plaque described in the text. The stone gravemarker is thought to commemorate one of Alexander Willard's sons.

followed by a large concourse of friends and neighbors, by whom he was respected and beloved in life."

Author's note: In addition to the sources cited in the footnotes, additional information has been made available by Mrs. Bernice Gallup, Editor, "Elk Grove Citizen", Elk Grove, California; Mr. Henry Kloss, former Supervisor of Sacramento County, Franklin, California; and from the files of the Sacramento Union.

Annual Meeting Recapitulation

A frequent question directed to Foundation "old timers" and to the editor at the Glasgow annual meeting last August was: "If this is the Foundation's Eleventh Annual Meeting, where have the previous ten meetings been held?" We respond with the information that follows:

Organizational Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, June 27, 1970, attendance thirteen.

Second Annual Meeting, Bismarck, North Dakota, November 5-6, 1970, attendance forty-eight.

Third Annual Meeting, Sioux City, Iowa, August 20-21, 1971, attendance twenty-five.

Fourth Annual Meeting, Helena, Montana, August 9-11, 1972, attendance seventy-six.

Fifth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, August 21-24, 1973, attendance thirty-five.

Sixth Annual Meeting, Seaside, Oregon, August 11-15, 1974, attendance one hundred-three.

Seventh Annual Meeting, Bismarck, North Dakota, August 10-13, 1975, attendance eighty-one.

Eighth Annual Meeting, Great Falls, Montana, August 15-18, 1976, attendance one hundred-seven.

Ninth Annual Meeting, St. Charles, Missouri, August 14-17, 1977, attendance ninety-one.


Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

In the current issue of A Squaw of Wind (Vol. 4, No. 4, Spring 1980), the publication of the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, the publication's editor, Bob Saindon, provides an interesting observation concerning Reuben Thwaites' editing of the Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, published in 1904. Saindon points out that Thwaites did not publish, for one reason or another, all of the original manuscript material available to him at the Library of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

Some reference to these omissions are mentioned by Thwaites. Also, it should be noted that the American Philosophical Society has acquired some Lewis and Clark manuscript material since the time of Thwaites.

Saindon was able to preview these unpublished Lewis and Clark manuscripts, since he has been graciously afforded access to them by Dr. Gary Moulton, who is working on a new edition of The Journals of Lewis and Clark (see page 90, this issue of WPO and WPO, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 18).

With reference to the Milk River which joins the Missouri River in northeast Montana, editor Saindon has published in A Squaw of Wind an excerpt from "Lewis's Summary View of Rivers and Creeks, etc.", which Thwaites published in his Vol. VI, p. 53, together with the text of Clark's unpublished manuscript on the same subject ("Clark's Summary Statement of Rivers, Creeks, and Most Remarkable Places"), which is not included in the section by this title in Thwaites' Volume VI. Saindon's annotations of the two "data" entries would indicate that Clark's unpublished manuscript reveals four differences or additions to the geographical information concerning the Milk River not detailed in Thwaites' published transcript of Lewis's "data".

A limited number of single issues of A Squaw of Wind are available free of charge. Address your requests and enclose a self addressed size 10 stamped envelope to P.O. Box 481, Glasgow, MT 59230.
Lewis And Clark Nature Trail Dedicated in Oregon State Park

An important event related to the observance of the 175th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was the dedication of the Lewis and Clark Nature Trail at Oregon’s Lewis and Clark State Park. The park is located on the east bank of the Sandy (the Expedition’s “Quicksand”) River, about 15 miles east of Portland on Interstate 84 (previously 80N).

Six years ago, members of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, with the enthusiastic leadership of Committee Chairman E. G. “Frenchy” Chuiuard, met at the park to survey the feasibility of creating a Lewis and Clark Nature Trail, along which would be planted specimens of all the flora which the Expedition’s journals record and which grow in Oregon. A proposal was made to the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Branch to accomplish this and received its approval.

Under the supervision of Roger Mackeas, a member of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and a landscape architect, the project with the active participation of the Oregon Highway Division’s Parks and Recreation Branch and the United States Forest Service, is off to a good start.

As a part-time instructor at the Springfield (Oregon) Job Corps Center, Mackeas has enlisted students to perform some phases of the work. Volunteering time to act as “Supervisor of Trail Development,” the trail has been cleared and grav—eled, and construction so as to permit transit by handicapped people. Soils from various areas along the Columbia River suitable for plants in their native habitat have been brought in for the various planting areas by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Branch. An attractive route sign with an appropriate legend has been erected at the beginning of the Nature Trail, and around its base is a planting of Oregon Grape (Berberis aquifolium), a plant observed and described in the Expedition’s journals and native to this region.1

Numerous planting areas have been identified along the Trail, in which plants of similar growth habits will be placed. These planting areas have been “adopted” by garden clubs, civic groups, historical societies, corporate entities, and educational institutions, with each group being responsible for preparing, planting, and maintaining its area. An identification system will be used for each plant, which will give the scientific, Indian and common name, and the date and location where the Captains or members of the Expedition found or described it. Reference will be made if the plant found use in the Indian’s and white man’s cultures. Each adopted planting area will be identified with the name of the organization or group which has undertaken the responsibility for the planting and maintenance of the area. Twenty-four groups or organizations have already adopted an area on the Trail, and the State Parks and Recreation Branch and the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee are most appreciative of the organizations listed here:

City of Troutdale Park Department
Troutdale Junior Chamber of Commerce
Columbia Gorge Kiwanis Club
Mount Hood Community College
Portland General Electric Co.
National Spinal Cord Injury Foundation,
Oregon Trail Chapter
Lewis and Clark College
Crown Point Historical Society
Columbia River Gorge Kiwanis Club
Native Plant Society of Oregon, Portland,
Oregon Chapter
Native Plant Society of Oregon,
Mid-Columbia Chapter
Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation
Boy Scouts of America
Men’s Garden Club of Portland
Kiwanis Club of Troutdale
Portland Garden Club
Western Forestry Center
Gresham Historical Society
Sauwester Garden Club of Seaside, Oregon
Gresham, Oregon Jaycees
Powell Valley Garden Club
Rotary Club of Gresham
Columbia Grange
Landscape Gardeners Association

When the Honorable Governor Victor Atiyeh made his Inaugural Address on January 8, 1979, he made this statement:

“If the people of Oregon can take to their hearts the ageold concept of volunteerism, . . . we can improve the quality of life in Oregon, and we can grow as a community . . . At this beginning . . . we must seize the exciting opportunity given to us. Let it begin with a promise and a challenge.”

Certainly, the development of the Lewis and Clark Nature Trail at Lewis and Clark State Park, is a challenge to the participating organizations and an example of the “volunteerism” of which Governor Atiyeh spoke. Likewise, it is an accomplishment of note for the observance of the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

During the dedication program, Governor Atiyeh presented a certificate titled Expression of Appreciation. Bearing the Governor’s signature and the April 26, 1980 date, the certificate reads: “To E. G. Chainard — For His Unique Contribution to the Cultural Enrichment of This Region as a Scholarly Yet Dynamic Proclaimer of the Lewis and Clark Story.”

We Proceeded On, May 1980
Montana, Idaho and Oregon Turn to Captain Lewis's Botany For Naming State Flowers

It is of interest that the State Flowers of three of the eleven Trail States relate to plants described and collected by Captain Meriwether Lewis.

The Bitterroot or Rock Rose *Levisia reditiva* was named the State Flower of Montana by the Montana Legislature in 1896. It is a deciduous plant, low growing in rocky soil or loose gravelly slopes, at elevations of 2500 to 6000 feet in the mountains of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and east to the Rocky Mountains of New Mexico, Colorado, and Montana. It flowers with a pink or rose colored blossom from April through July. It is called Bitterroot because of its bitter taste. Historically the plants have been a food source for Indians of the mountainous west. Lewis's journal for August 22, 1805, mentions several roots eaten by the Indians, and Elliott Coxe (II, p. 543, fn. 1) suspects that one of these was Bitterroot. After the Expedition, plants were successfully grown from a dried specimen brought back to Philadelphia by Captain Lewis. The Bitterroot Mountains and Valley in western Montana take their name from the profusion of this plant in those regions.

Lewis's Syringa or Lewis Mock Orange *Philadelphus lewissi* was designated the State Flower of Idaho, in 1891. It is a low shrub with a white flower having a sweet orange blossom scent. It flowers for several weeks in the late spring and is found in the mountains and valleys of northern Idaho. Lewis collected a specimen on May 6, 1806, when the party was on the return journey on the Clearwater (their "Koos-kooskee") River in present day northern Idaho. The community of Syringa, Idaho, is located about 20 miles south and east of Kamiah on Route 12, and not far from the Expedition's Lolo Trail route.

Oregon Grape *Berberis aquifolium* was named the State Flower of Oregon in 1899. Lewis states that it "... resembles the plant common to many parts of the U.S. called the mountain holly." The plant grows from two to six feet high and is found at moderate elevations west of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada crests from British Columbia to central California. It is easily recognized by its leathery, holly-like, evergreen leaves which consist of 11 to 21 spiny leaflets. A bright yellow-gold flower appears in May and June, and later in the summer small purple grape-like berries are produced which may be sweetened with sugar and taste very much like the real wild grape. The Indians are reported to have made use of the dried yellow stems as a dye. Lewis described the plant in great detail in his journal for February 12, 1806, having first observed the plant the previous October. His collected specimen carries the date, April 11, 1806.

We Proceeded On, May 1980

Recent Meetings

The Blue Mountain Chapter: Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Walla Walla, Washington, met on February 29, 1980. Featured speaker for the meeting was Foundation Director Clifford Imsland, who spoke briefly about the National Foundation and the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
Gary Lentz attended the meeting and invited members to attend and participate in a special activity at Lewis and Clark Trail Park on Friday and Saturday, May 2nd and 3rd. The Expedition camped at this place on May 2, 1806. The state park is located on Highway 12, east of Waiitburg, near the community of Long, Columbia County, Washington.

An added feature at the April meeting was the screening of a six-minute motion picture made by Walla Walla communications expert, Don Hayes in 1955. The film was of a reenactment of the Expedition's arrival at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers on October 16, 1805, at Sacajawea State Park, near Pasco, WA. The Yakima Indians participated in this event, in their native dress, and the activity was in observance of the 150th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The Chapter welcomed four new members who attended the April meeting.

March 1, 1980, was the date of the 43rd meeting of the State of Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Chairman Mitchell Doumit called the meeting to order at 1:30 P.M. at the Maryhill Museum (high above the Columbia River east of The Dalles, Oregon, in Klickitat County, Washington). Thirteen Committee members and eighteen guests attended the meeting which included reports on: activities of the national Foundation; 15th Expedition Anniversary events in Washington state; the annual Oregon-Washington Symposium, hosted this year by the Oregon Committee; and progress on the new Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center being developed by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission near Clarkston (southeast), Washington (see story, this issue, page 8). A welcome announcement revealed that Ralph H. Rudeen, now retired from his post as Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, will continue as a member of the Washington Lewis and Clark Committee and will act as liaison between the Committee and state agencies.

Chairman Doumit appointed a nominating committee to select a slate of officers for the state committee.

At the January meeting of the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, Glasgow, Montana, Gladys Silk was reelected President of the organization for a third one-year term. Nel Hetrick was elected to succeed Cletus Fuhrman as Vice President, and Bunky Sullivan was elected to replace Donna Pecora as Secretary-Treasurer. Donna Pecora succeeded Linda Madson, and Gloria Fuhrman succeeded Leanaor Cotton as Directors. Annette Stensland and Bob Saindon retained their positions on the Board of Directors. Bob Saindon will continue as Editor of the Society's quarterly publication A Squaw of Wind.

WE PROCEEDED ON derives from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the Expedition:—

“this morning we set out early and proceeded on”

“we proceeded on from the S. W. we proceeded on... until 6 oClock...”

“... the fog rose thick from the hollows we proceeded on...”

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

“We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side...”

“...doused up... We proceeded on under a fine breeze...”

Cap. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.

Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1806.

Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.

Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.

Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1806.