Innovative “Traveling Meeting” To Replace Traditional Annual Meeting Format

As Irving Anderson indicated in his November 1980 President’s Message (WPO, Vol. 6, No. 4), the Foundation’s 1981 Annual Meeting Site Committee has had under study a proposal for a three-day “traveling meeting” along segments of the Lewis and Clark Trail in western Montana and northern Idaho. Anderson now reports that the committee is pleased to announce confirmation of the proposal, but with modification of the starting and ending point. After looking into the original plan, the committee determined that serious logistical handicaps, due to lack of Foundation organizational facilities in Missoula, required moving the point of beginning and ending to Helena.

The 1981 session, or formally, the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Foundation, should be a unique and enriching experience for most Foundation members. The three-day bus tour will travel an estimated 365 miles, much of it along the exact route of the Lewis and Clark Trail, some of which will be via little-known back roads traversing the Continental Divide of the Rockies. Stops en route will be scheduled at significant sites during all three days, providing opportunities for interpretive talks, sightseeing and picture taking. Botanical and zoological species credited to Lewis and Clark for priority of discovery will be special topics for discussion and field observation.

In a capsule, the tour will commence at the Colonial Inn, Helena, Monday morning, August 3. Departing the motel at 8:30 a.m., the buses will proceed along a route paralleling the Missouri River, arriving at Missouri Headwaters State Park, near Three Forks, Montana, for an interpretive program and lunch. Departing Three Forks, the buses will proceed along the Jefferson River, through Jefferson Canyon and to Beaverhead Rock State Monument for short observations, then continue on to Dillon, Montana for the evening meal and lodging at the Best Western Royal Inn.

Tuesday morning, August 4, the buses will depart Dillon, visit “Rattlesnake Cliffs,” “Shoshone Cove,” and Lewis and Clark Memorial, then move on to the 7373’ elevation of the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass, where a site designated Sacajawea Historical Area, honors the Shoshoni Indian woman member of the Expedition. Following a meal and interpretive programs at Lemhi Pass, the buses will proceed along secondary roads to a Lewis and Clark marker that relates Meriwether Lewis’s first contact with the Shoshoni Indians on August 13, 1805. Retracing the route of the Expedition down the western slope of the Bitterroot Mountains, the secondary road joins the main highway near Tendoy, Idaho, where a historical marker denotes a Shoshoni Indian village site thought to be the birthplace of the Expedition. (Continued on Page 3)
President Anderson's Message

In my previous message to Foundation members, I expressed the view that in spite of our modest numbers, we can and should strive to achieve enviable goals of integrity and authority as “guardians” of the purposeful deeds of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Such an effort on the part of the Foundation has actually been in progress in a fledgling state for some time, and it is gratifying indeed, to learn that an awareness of this mission of the Foundation is gradually, but steadily growing among other history organizations throughout the nation. Readers will detect this in several news items found in this issue of *We Proceeded On*; but it is even more apparent in statements of interest and support for our endeavors expressed by persons who have recently joined the Foundation, or who have communicated with us concerning scholarly works by some of our author members. The challenge of preserving and perpetuating the integrity of Lewis and Clark history is a noble cause worthy of continuous vigorous pursuit. Happily, our unrelenting vigil, although yet merely embryonic, is gaining recognition.

As noted elsewhere in this issue of WPO, a number of actions have occurred recently that are significant because of Foundation involvement in their conception and development. The first of these is the confirmation by the U.S. Postal Service that a commemorative post card will issue at St. Louis, Missouri on September 23, 1981, marking the 175th anniversary of the successful completion of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. We are indebted to Past President Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet, Washington for his inspiration in originating the idea for a 175th anniversary stamp with the Postal Advisory Board.

Other actions of importance include the reproduction and distribution of the Lewis and Clark painting by Robert Davenport to all 1980 members of the Foundation who renewed their memberships for 1981. We are sure that each recipient of the painting is pleased with his copy of this excellent contribution to nationally recognized artwork depicting Expedition scenes. Another action was approval of the proposal for the innovative 1981 “Traveling Annual Meeting,” featured on the cover of this issue of WPO. Gracious, hospitable Montana and Idaho Foundation members have offered their talents, and willingness to take on a big job. Now in progress is the organization of the massive task of providing transportation, meals, lodg-
ing, interpretive programs, souvenirs, packets, etc., for nearly 100 persons for three days. It will be an enormous undertaking by an all-volunteer work force who will assure that the tour will be a highlight of the year for those who participate. The success of the 1981 experiment may set a pattern for similar tours along other segments of the Lewis and Clark Trail in future years.

Lastly, to those individuals who have participated in various pursuits of retelling the Lewis and Clark story, and spreading the word about the purpose and objectives of our organization to local groups, we extend our praise. Throughout this issue of WPO, descriptive vignettes tell of this activity, not only in areas along the Lewis and Clark Trail, but in places far removed from it. To those of you who have been involved in giving papers, or otherwise offering your knowledge and enthusiasm about the worth of our nation's epic journey of discovery, we commend you. To others of you who may also be so inclined, we urge you on. You will be surprised at both the broadened insight of the depth of purpose of the Expedition you will gain through added research found in the literature of the historic journey, as well as the pure pleasure you will experience in sharing it with others.

Irving W. Anderson, President

Annual Meeting
(Continued from Page 1)

of Sacagawea. The party will then move on to Salmon, Idaho, where an afternoon program is planned. From Salmon the tour continues on over Lost Trail Pass to present Sula, and historic Ross's Hole, Montana, where the explorers met with the Flathead Indians, and is also where Charles M. Russell field-sketched the setting for his masterful mural, "Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians." Entering the Bitterroot Valley near Sula, the buses will follow the Bitterroot River to Hamilton, Montana for an overnight stop at the Hamilton Best Western Motel.

Wednesday morning, August 5, the tour will leave Hamilton, travel north down the Bitterroot Valley to the Expedition's "Traveller's Rest," Lolo Creek, and on to Missoula, where a visit will be made to the Missoula County Courthouse to view Lewis and Clark scenes portrayed in vintage murals by artist Edgar S. Paxon. After lunch in Missoula, the final leg of the travelling meeting will be a relaxed afternoon freeway trip to Helena. The Annual Awards Banquet will be held the evening of August 5 at the Colonial Inn, Helena.

Reaction to the 1981 travelling meeting has been positive, with many indications of desired participation in the tour on the part of Foundation members. Due to the circumstance that only two 47 passenger buses are being reserved for the tour, the number of registrants will necessarily have to be limited to the capacity of the buses on a first-come, first-served basis. It is imperative that registrations be submitted early so that the planning committee may make commitments for lodging, transportation, meals, etc., well in advance of the trip.

It is estimated that the registration fee will approximate $85.00 to $90.00 per person. Because of the prorated cost for each bus seat, catered meals, etc. this estimate also will apply to children. In the case of cancellation, $25.00 of this amount would not be refundable. The registration fee includes the guided bus tour, several interpretive talks, coffee breaks (5), lunches (3), and dinners associated with special programs (2), the Annual Awards Banquet, and specially prepared moments of the trip. Motel costs, breakfasts, spirits, and other incidentals shall be borne separately by each participant. It is estimated that motels will average $25.00 per night per person, double occupancy; or $35.00 per night single occupancy. All estimates are based upon two fully occupied 47 passenger buses.

Due to the tour's early departure on August 3, tour participants should plan to spend the night of August 2 in Helena. Motel reservation forms will provide for this. Members flying to Helena should work through their

(Continued on Page 4)

Looking To The East And West From Lemhi Pass On The Continental Divide

In the left hand view the gravel road winds steeply up the east slope to where it crosses the Continental Divide. Endless mountain ranges appear to the west, in the right hand illustration, and the road descends to Tendoy, Idaho, in the Lemhi Valley. Photographs by Bob Lange and Irving Anderson.

We Proceeded On, February 1981 -3-
The Marker At The Summit Of Lemhi Pass And The Montana-Idaho Stateline

There seem to be discrepancies with respect to the elevation of Lemhi Pass. (All the figures are in feet above sea level.) The handsome marker in the left hand illustration reads “Elevation 7339”. Inspection of a collection of presumed-to-be-accurate road and highway maps show elevations of 7373, 7390, 7950, and both an oil company highway map and the “Imperial Edition” of the Rand McNally Atlas round-out the elevation figure at 8000. In the right hand illustration, the sturdy rail and barbed wire fence extends to the north and south from where the roadway crosses the Divide and marks the Montana-Idaho Stateline. Photographs by Ruth Lange

Recent Meetings:

The Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee met again for a Christmas party, as they have in previous years, at the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial on Saturday, December 13, 1980. Clatsop County members of the committee and the staff of the Memorial served as hosts and hostesses. Superintendent Bob Scott, Chief Ranger Curtis Johnson and the staff provided the program and entertainment, and committee members Coller, Hallaux, Harvey, Leback, and Scott supplied the food for the supper. Ed Harvey was the special “chef” who prepared the marinated elk roast. Special guests from the Washington State Lewis and Clark Committee were Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Doumit and Hazel Bain.

Earlier in the month there was a meeting of a special sub-committee formed to study and submit a report concerning recommendations related to the accessibility and future development of the trail and viewpoints on Tillamook Head (the Expedition’s “Clark’s Point of View”), the coastal headland or prominence south of Seaside, Clatsop County, Oregon. Jean Hallaux, Astoria, Oregon is chairman of this sub-committee, and the report, which will be submitted to both the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division and to the National Park Service’s Lewis and Clark Historic Trail Study, is in the process of final preparation.

The next meeting of the committee is scheduled for Saturday, February 21, 1981, at Astoria, Oregon.

* * *

The Blue Mountain Chapter, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Walla Walla, Washington, held a quarterly meeting on Wednesday evening, October 22, 1980. The meeting was held in the Community Room, Cascade Natural Gas Corporation in Walla Walla. Mr. Gary Lentz, manager of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s Lewis and Clark Trail State Park, between Waitsburg and Dayton, Washington (Columbia County) on Washington State Highway 124, was the speaker and his slide-lecture titled “Columbia County 1806”, described and illustrated the Lewis and Clark Trail in this area. An added feature for the meeting was the appearance of two Newfoundland dogs owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bowman. Typical of the famous “Scannon”, the Expedition’s dog, an appearance of these dogs is always a pleasant attraction at any Lewis and Clark meeting. (See also, WPO, Vol. 3, No. 3, p. 1; Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 8; and Vol. 4, No. 4, p. 14.)

Members and friends of Ray Forrest, Walla Walla, Washington, will be concerned to know that Ray suffered a moderate stroke last November, was hospitalized for a brief time, but has now returned home. Regular therapy has him ambulatory again with the use of a cane. He has suffered no speech impediment. Viola and Ray Forrest have been regular attendees at Foundation meetings since 1974, and VI is presently serving as a Foundation director. Your wishes for a speedy recovery may be addressed to: 1236 Forrest Lane, Walla Walla, WA 99362.

* * *

The Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee has held two meetings since WPO has reported on the activities of this committee.

The minutes of the October 11, 1980 meeting at Richland, Washington were received after the November issue of WPO had gone to press. Eleven members attended this forty-fifth meeting — there were six absentees and seven guests. The meeting convened at 1:00 P.M. following a no-host luncheon at the Thunderbird-Han-

(Continued on facing page)
We proceeded to install the new officers for the Ford House, Richland, Washington. Arrangements for the luncheon were made by committee member Marjorie Sutch. Chairman Mitchell Doumit introduced Ted Little, Clarkston, Washington, recently appointed to the committee by Governor Dixy Lee Ray. A variety of topics pertinent to the committee's activities made up the agenda. The business session was followed by a program presented by Barbara Kubik (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 3, p. 16), Interpretive Assistant at the Sacajawea Interpretive Center, Pasco, Washington. This was a slide presentation related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Prior to adjournment, outgoing Chairman installed the new officers for the committee — Archie Graber, Chairman; Ray Craft, Vice-Chairman; Winifred Flippin, Secretary; and Hazel Bain, Treasurer. For his service as Committee Chairman for the past two years, Mitchell Doumit was presented with a silk-screen painting from committee members. Ralph Rudeen made the presentation remarks. The meeting adjourned at 4:20 P.M.

The committee's forty-sixth meeting was held on January 10, 1981, in Seattle, Washington. Chairman Archie Graber made arrangements for the meeting on the University of Washington campus. Members and guests 1. See footnote 1, page 13, this issue of WPO.

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**WPO (Supplementary) Publication No. 4**

**Three Papers Presented at Twelfth Annual Meeting**

A new supplementary publication is ready for mailing postpaid to readers of *We Proceeded On*. Send your order with your check in the amount of $2.50 to *We Proceeded On*, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, Oregon 97201. Specify, WPO, Pub. No. 4.

This thirty-page publication, developed from the speakers' lectern manuscripts, presents three of the many fine papers that were delivered at the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting, August 1980, Omaha, Nebraska — Sioux City, Iowa. Lending themselves to this type of reproduction, since they were not illustrated with slides, the papers are:

SERGEANT FLOYD AND THE FLOYD MONUMENT AT SIoux CITY, IOWA, by Edward Ruisch. This paper was presented on-site at the base of the 100 foot high Floyd Memorial Monument, Sioux City, Iowa.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE DEATH OF SERGEANT CHARLES FLOYD, by E.G. Chuinard, M.D. Dr. Chuinard addressed members and guests at the luncheon event at South Sioux City, Nebraska.

EXPANSION OF THE FUR TRADE FOLLOWING LEWIS AND CLARK, by Charles E. Hanson. Mr. Hanson is Director of the Museum of the Fur Trade, Chadron, Nebraska, and his paper was presented at an afternoon session during the annual meeting.

Registrants for the three day 12th Annual Meeting have been mailed a complimentary copy of this supplementary publication. Members are reminded that the $2.50 charge for this publication covers only the costs of preparation, publication, and mailing. There are special prices available to organization and bookshellers for quantities of ten or more copies mailed to one location — please make inquiry to the address shown above.

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Anecdote — From The Journals And Literature About the Expedition

In his journal for May 29, 1806, when the exploring party was at their camp ("Camp Chopunnish") on the Clearwater (their "Kooskkooskee") River, Captain Lewis provides a description of a lizard found in this region and which he says he had observed east of the Rocky Mountains on the "plains" of the Missouri River. His detailed account of this reptile follows, and readers are directed to his handling of the confusion set forth by the nomenclature applied to the reptile by the French engages (watermen).

... A species of lizard called by the French engages prairie buffaloe are native of these plains as well as those of the Missouri. I have called them the... (Continued on Page 6)

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1. Located on the east bank of the Clearwater River near the present town of Kamiah, Idaho. The name "Camp Chopunnish" did not originate with members of the Expedition, who failed to provide a name. The name has its origin with Elliott Coues in his History of the Expedition... published in 1893, Vol. III, p. 1010, fn. 2.

2. Lewis in the "Orderly Book — Detachment Orders" for May 26, 1804, lists eight Engages, who were to accompany the party as far as the Mandans (North Dakota) country. We must also observe that there were three members of French descent, referred to in the journals as "boatmen" or "watermen" — Cruxatte, Labiche, and Lepage — who were with the party to the Pacific and return, and they may have also connotated the lizard to the buffalo.
Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

We Proceeded On readers will be interested in a feature article in Backpacker Magazine, a magazine devoted to just what its title implies. In the December 1981 (Vol. 8, No. 6) issue, Hank Fischer writes about "Lewis and Clark's Missouri River Journey", and describes the scenic, wildlife, and historic attractions for that 150 mile stretch of the Missouri River downstream from Fort Benton to the Robinson Bridge (James Kipp State Park). This is the Missouri River Breaks area so well known and traveled by many Lewis and Clark scholars and enthusiasts, and an area that the Foundation had a part in endorsing and vigorously supporting the Congressional legislation that made it a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.1 Fischer and his wife, Carol, canoed the 150 miles at a leisurely pace, reading the Lewis and Clark journals, following their course on 1805 maps dating to the steamboating days on the upper Missouri, and observing the variety of wildlife and geologic formations. On occasion they left the river for a hiking side adventure. Included in his monograph is a full page feature titled: "Expedition Planner: Missouri River, Montana" which will be invaluable to a party contemplating making the trip. Previous travelers, who have made this trip, will appreciate Fischer's fine, authentic, and descriptive writing. Of special note is his and his wife's conjectures as to what would have happened to the Voyage of Discovery had they made the wrong decision at the confluence of the Missouri and Marias Rivers, and followed the Marias instead of the Missouri. The publisher's plate for Backpacker does not list a unit copy price for this magazine. However, the publisher advises that readers may obtain a copy by sending $3.00 to Backpacker Magazine, Box 278, Pratt Station, Brooklyn, N.Y., 11205. Specify Vol. 8, No. 6.

* * *

Foundation member Archie Graber, Seattle, Washington, is the author of an article published in Hoofprints, a publication of the Yellowstone Corral of the Westerners, Billings, Montana. The ten page treatise in the Fall-Winter 1980 (Vol. 10, No. 2) issue is titled: "A Brief Introduction To The Men of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". It provides a coherent story of the purpose and execution of the exploring enterprise, together with a comprehensive list of what is presently known about the men who staffed the famous Expedition, particularly the permanent party that departed the explorer's winter establishment, Fort Mandan, near present Washburn, North Dakota, on April 7, 1805, for the journey to the Pacific and return.1

Author Graber, who is presently serving as chairman of the Washington State (Governor appointed) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, has included at least a sentence, and in many instances a paragraph, about each member of the permanent party. Enhancing the text are first-class, full page reproductions of the Charles Willson Peale portraits of the Captains and an early photograph of William Clark's name and the date, July 25, 1806, carved on the sandstone face of Pompeys Pillar, the geologic landmark a few miles east of Billings, Montana.2 Graber has also included nine separate listings of Expedition personnel; an alphabetical listing of the military personnel, the interpreter, and the engaged (watermen) who departed Camp Dubois on May 14, 1804; a listing of members who joined the party after the Expedition was on the way; members of the permanent party; the nine young men from Kentucky; members of the party who were married; members of the party who kept journals (the extant journals); members who may have kept journals; a listing of the party that returned from Fort Mandan to St. Louis with the keel-boat under the command of Corporal Washington in the spring of 1805; and an additional listing of the two men (an engage and a trapper), who, traveling in a canoe, accompanied Washington's keel-boat party. Most certainly Archie Graber's contribution will serve to introduce the Lewis and Clark saga to readers of this Westerners publication. A limited number of this issue of Hoofprints are available. Send $3.75 to Editor, Hoofprints, Box 355, Billings, Montana 59101.


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, February 1981
James Willard Schultz Society Publication

Admirers of James Willard Schultz (1859-1947), the popular writer and literary editor, who spent a good deal of his life in the Indian country of Montana, Wyoming, and Arizona, will be interested to know that there is a James Willard Schultz Society and that this organization publishes a fine, 16-20 page, magazine that features stories about writer Schultz and news items related to the activities of the Society. The magazine, The Piegan Storyteller, is edited by David C. Andrews and published by Dean G. Combs. The issues are well illustrated and the many letters in the letters to the editor column, called “Smoke Signals”, reflects the great interest in Schultz and his writings throughout the country. A special feature beginning in January 1980 and concluding with the January 1981 issue is a reprint edition of James Willard Schultz’s Peace Trail, originally published in 1931.

A recent mention of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. in The Piegan Storyteller has resulted in several new memberships for the Foundation. Foundation Director William Sherman was instrumental in bringing the editors of these respective organizations’ publications together by providing gift membership/subscriptions to the editors.

Lewis and Clark Foundation members interested in the James Willard Schultz Society and The Piegan Storyteller publication should remit $5.00 (annual membership fee) to David C. Andrews, P.O. Box 53, Andes, N.Y. 13731.

Construction Underway For Lewis & Clark Memorial At Illinois' Lewis & Clark State Park

(See related story on Page 12)

Reproduction of a unique aerial photograph showing the confluence of North America’s two mighty rivers. The two rivers meet at this location about 15 miles upriver (north) from St. Louis, Missouri. The State of Illinois’ Lewis and Clark State Park is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, directly opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, near the community of Wood River, Illinois. This illustration graphically depicts the riled, turbid waters of the Missouri, as “The Big Muddy” joins the Mississippi.

Work has begun and a contract has been awarded for construction of the long-delayed monument and walkways for the Lewis and Clark Memorial in the State Park. The monument will be an impressive one, and will contain eleven three-sided columns, which will have legends describing the exploring party’s adventures in each of the eleven “Trail States” along the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Ocean and return during the years 1804-1806.

The monument will be situated in the park so as to afford a full view of the Mississippi-Missouri River confluence. Concrete sidewalks flanking the structure will terminate in an arrow-shaped form to direct visitors’ attention to the confluence. Readers of We Proceeded On who have access to the November 1979 (Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 1) issue will find an artist’s concept and design of the memorial structure and further description in the text that accompanies the illustration.

The memorial will particularly commemorate the starting point of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The party spent the winter 1803-1804 at their establishment which they called “Camp Wood” or “Camp Dubois” near present-day Wood River, Illinois. The Expedition departed for their ascent of the Missouri River on May 14, 1804.

We Proceeded On, February 1981 - 7 -
William Bratton — One of Lewis and Clark's Men

By Robert E. Lange

"St. Louis October 10th, 1806 . . ."

"... in virtue of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States; and as a tribute justly due the merits of the said Will'm Bratton I with cheerfulness declare that the ample support which he gave me under every difficulty, the manly firmness which he evinced on every necessary occasion, and the fortitude with which he bore the fatigue and painful sufferings incident to the long voyage, entitles him to my highest confidence and sincere thanks . . ."

Excerpt from William Bratton's discharge, signed by Captain Meriwether Lewis.

Dr. Elliott Coues, in his 1893 four volume revision and annotation of the 1814 Biddle/Allen History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark, provided a roster of the expedition, and included brief statements detailing information that was known to him concerning individuals who were members of the exploring party. In his volume 1, page 254, under the heading "PRIVATE" (23), the very first listing is: William Bratton, Bratten, Brattin. No more known of him. The various spellings obviously reflecting the variances of the expedition, and included brief information and illustrations concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with age and signed by Meriwether Lewis Capt.

After the first concerted effort to trace the lives of most of the members of the party, both prior to the start of the Expedition, and following their discharge from the enterprise. All this may be found in Volume 1 of his work, under Chapter III, titled "Organization and Personnel of the Expedition." Wheeler was a persistent and meticulous researcher, and in many cases his extra effort produced important results. In the case of William Bratton, he has provided considerable data.

Wheeler's other literary endeavor included his editing of an annual publication called Wonderland, a publication of the Northern Pacific Railway (annual issues appeared from 1893 to 1906). Today these publications are quite rare. His many writings alluded to western America, the lands west of the Mississippi being penetrated for the first time by the railroads, and included substantial information concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition, since portions of the Northern Pacific Railway's roadbed followed the route of the famous Expedition. His Wonderland 1900 issue was almost exclusively about the exploring enterprise. In the 1901 issue of the magazine, he included an article titled: "One of Lewis and Clark's Men," and provided seven pages of detailed information and illustrations concerning Private William Bratton. A persistent correspondent with many individuals, he reveals an exchange of letters with a Mrs. Ella Fields of Chillicothe, Missouri, who after acquiring a copy of his Wonderland 1900 issue, wrote to Wheeler saying:

My father, William Bratton, was in that Expedition, and as proof of this I have in my possession and which I value very highly, I have his discharge, a paper almost 100 years [in 1901] old, very yellow with age and signed by Meriwether Lewis Capt.

Following further correspondence with Mrs. Fields and her son J. T. Fields, Wheeler states that he had: "... developed facts considered worthy of publication and preservation." He also published a reproduction (in Wonderland 1901) of the discharge document (see illustration page) and military pay endorsement, together with a later, March 27, 1813 discharge document indicating another military tour of duty with a Rifle Regiment of the Kentucky Volunteer Militia. Also of great interest is a reproduction of a photograph of the "Monument over the Remains of Wm. Bratton, Waynetown, Ind." (see illustration page 10).

We shall subsequently recapitulate Wheeler's information detailing Bratton. This, in conjunction with other pertinent biographical data provided us in a more recent volume.

In 1970, Charles G. Clarke, in a (351 page) volume The Men of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, added considerable biographical information to that of Wheeler's earlier volume. Author Clarke has been diligent and painstaking in his search for new material that had come to light in the seventy years since Wheeler's initial attempt to seek out biographical data. This material will be revealed in the discourse which follows, and the sources will be noted.

Both Wheeler and Clarke indicate that William Bratton was born July 27, 1778, in Augusta County, Virginia.

We Proceeded On, February 1981

1. Fifth President of the Foundation, Editor, We Proceeded On.
4. There were 23 Privates in the exploring party.
5. See also WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 12.
7. Previous to this Wheeler work, the only biographical information provided readers about members of the exploring party were: the "Memorials of Meriwether Lewis" written by Thomas Jefferson for the 1814 Biddle/Allen edition; the Coues, 1883, elaboration on Jefferson's text concerning Lewis, together with biographical sections on William Clark and Patrick Gass; and the J. G. Jacob volume, published in 1859 and titled: The Life and Times of Patrick Gass.
8. Clarke, Charles G., The Men of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, sub-titled, A Biographical Roster of the Fifty-One Members, and a Composite Diary of Their Activities from all Known Sources, Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, CA, 1970. In this volume author Clarke includes among the fifty-one, the engage (boatmen) and other personnel who were with the party from Wood River (Illinois) to Fort Mandan (North Dakota).
Wheeler in the Wonderland 1901 publication includes an illustration of the birth record. Clarke in his volume provides Bratton's genealogy as follows:

He probably was the son of George Bratton, or of George's brother, James, who were sons of Capt. Robert Bratton and his wife, Mrs. Annie (McFarland) Dunlap. Robert Bratton came to America from Donegal, Ireland, about 1740, and later settled in Costawapat, Augusta County, Virginia. I give these clues to William's ancestry because there is yet some confusion as to which of the brothers was William's father.

It is reported William's family migrated to Kentucky about 1790.

Wheeler indicates that Bratton served an apprenticeship at an early age with a blacksmith, and took advantage of school facilities available to him at that period. Clarke ventured the possibility that he may have been apprenticed to his father, or Uncle James, and also provides this appraisal of this expedition member:

William Bratton was over six feet tall, square build, very straight and erect, rather reserved, economical, of fine intelligence and the strictest morals.

The journalists make many references to Bratton's activities during the course of the expedition — as a hunter, messenger, canoe builder, blacksmith, and general handyman. John Shields has most often been afforded the recognition as the party's blacksmith and gunsmith. However, considerable documentation by the captives refer to the plural "blacksmiths", and this would lead us to believe that party was of Shields' helpers particularly during the time that the exploring enterprise was waiting out the long cold winter months at Fort Mandan (near today's Washburn, North Dakota). The captives' journals read:

We [the blacksmiths] are now burning a large coal pit, to mend the Indians hatchets & make them war axes, the only means by which we can procure Corn from them. 

... visited by many natives who brought considerable quantity of corn in payment for the work which the blacksmith had done for them [ ] they are pecu [ ] arly attached to a battle ax formed in a very convenient manner in my opinion.

9. Ibid., p. 45, fn. 10, Clarke credits genealogical research to Mrs. Harold Walters and Mrs. Mabel V. Shilling, both of Washington, and Mrs. Hal Barnett of Grants Pass, Oregon.


11. Clarke, op. cit., p. 44.


... the blacksmiths take a considerable quantity of corn today in payment of their labour, the blacksmiths have proved a happy reso [ ] ce to us in our present situation as I believe they would have been difficult to have devised any other method to have procured corn from the natives.

That Bratton was held in high esteem by the rank and file of the cadre is evidenced when Sergeant Charles Floyd died on August 20, 1804 (near present Sioux City, Iowa). The captives allowed the men to elect a replacement from the party to act in place of Sergeant Floyd. While Patrick Gass received the majority of votes to be the successor, Bratton was one of the three candidates for this position.

In the "Index" to the Thwaites work, the greatest number of references to Bratton allude to his serious illness and ultimate recovery. He suffered extensively over a period of about four months. The journals first mention his sickness on February 10, 1806. Bratton together with four others had been dispatched from Fort Clatsop on December 28, 1805, to establish a salt works near the ocean, south and west of their winter establishment. The distillation of ocean water to make salt was commenced early in January 1806. On February 10th, two of the saltmakers, Bratton and Gibson, were reported to be quite sick.

Clark's journal for February 12, 1806, reads:

Sent Sergeant Pryor with four men in a canoe to bring Gibson to the Fort. Also sent Colter and Wiser to the salt works to carry on the business with Joa Field; as Bratton is also sick we directed that he should return to the fort if he continued unwell;...

The journals indicate that Gibson's illness proved to be less severe — apparently a bad cold and fever. There is considerable documentation concerning Bratton's problem and treatment:

Bratton is still weak [February 16, 1806] and complains of lumbago, which pains him to move, We gave barks... fol


15. The original saltmakers were: Bratton, Gibson, and Joseph Field. Willard and Wiser journeyed to the sea to help transport the kettles and supplies, and to help get the operation going, but returned to Fort Clatsop soon after the ocean water distillation process was in operation.


17. Thwaites, op. cit., Vol. 4, p. 60.


... our sick men Willard and Bratton do not seem to recover... Bratton is now so much reduced that I am somewhat uneasy with respect to his recovery; the pain of which he complains most seems to be seated in the small of his back and remains obstinate. I believe that it is the rheumatism with which they are both afflicted.

When the party, traveling upriver in canoes, reached the "Great Falls" and the "Long" and "Short Narrows" of the Columbia River, near today's city of The Dalles, Oregon, and gave up the use of canoes in favor of horses obtained from local Indians, Bratton was unable to walk, and was the only man who seemingly rode horseback.

All others were afoot because of the scarcity of horses. Thirty days later, still on horseback, Bratton reached the Expedition's "Camp Chopunnish" in the vicinity of present day Kamiah, Idaho County, Idaho.

"Camp Chopunnish" was in many respects a medical camp for the men of the party as well as the Indians in the vicinity, while the exploring party remained in that area for nearly a month waiting-out the snow melt prior to traversing the Lolo Trail over the Bitterroot Mountains in June 1806.

(Continued on Page 10)

Wheeler writes: "... evidently... a decoction made from bark of some tree or trees, and tonic in its nature."

20. There is a mystery about Dr. Scott's pills. See Thwaites, op. cit., Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 8-9.


22. Ibid., Lewis's journal, Vol. 4, p. 196.

23. Ibid., Lewis's journal, Vol. 4, p. 394, April 14, 1806, relates: "... I had a load made for seven horses, the eighth Bratton was compelled to ride as he was yet unable to walk."

24. Coues, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 1010. It appears that Dr. Coues, not the captives, originated the name "Camp Chopunnish", after a local tribe of Indians.

Here, Lewis's journal for May 24, 1806, tells us:

The child [Sacagawea's] was very restless last night; it's jaw and the back of it's neck are much more swollen than they were yesterday tho' the fever has abated considerably. We gave it a dose of Creem of tarter and applied a fresh policie of onions ... William Bratton still continues very unwell; he eats heartily digests his food well, and has recovered his flesh almost perfectly yet is so weak in the joints that he is scarcely able to walk, nor can he set upright but with the greatest pain. We have tried every remedy which our engenuity could devise, or with which our stock of medicines furnished us, without effect. John Shields observed that he had seen men in a similar situation restored by violent sweats. Bratton requested that he might be sweated in the manner proposed by Shields to which we consented. Shields sunk a circular hole of 3 feet diameter and four feet deep in the earth. He kindled a fire in the hole and heated well, after which the fire was taken out [and] a seat placed in the center of the hole for the patient with a board at the bottom for his feet to rest on; some hoops of willow poles were bent in an arch crossing each other over the hole, on these several blankets were thrown forming a secure and thick oming (awning) of about 3 feet high. The patient being stripped naked was seated under this oming in the hole and the blankets well secured on every side. the patient was furnished with a vessell of water which he sprinkles on the bottom and sides of the hole and by that means creates as much steam or vapor as he could possibly bear, in this situation he was kept about 20 minutes after which he was suddenly plunged in cold water twice and then was immediately returned to the sweat hole where he was continued three quarters of an hour longer then taken out covered up in several blankets and suffered to cool gradually. during the time of his being in the sweat hole, he drank copious draughts of a strong tea of horse mint. Shields says that he had previously seen the tea of Sinneca snake root used in stead of the mint which is not to be found in this country. this experiment was made yesterday; Bratton feels himself much better and is walking about today and says he is nearly free from pain.

Finally, Lewis's journal entry for May 29, 1806, states:

"Bratton is recovering his strength very fast."


27. See also: Thwaites, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 109.

For an artist's conception of the sweat bath facility in operation, see Richard Schlect's draw-
and on June 3rd.\textsuperscript{28}

Bratton is much stronger and can walk with considerable ease.

This is followed by an entry on June 8th.\textsuperscript{29}

Bratton has so far recovered that we cannot consider him invalid any longer, he has had a tedious illness which he bore with much fortitude and firmness.

Bratton's military discharge from the Lewis and Clark Expedition is dated October 15, 1806. He then went to Kentucky for a short time before returning to Missouri. Charles G. Clarke indicates that at one time Bratton lived near the farm of John Ordway, who was one of the Expedition's sergeants. Olin Wheeler observed that he resided in New Madrid, Missouri, at the time of the "Great Earthquake of 1811."\textsuperscript{30}

Clarke alludes to his services and surrender in the war of 1812, but Wheeler is the more specific, indicating that he served in this war.\textsuperscript{31}

...under Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, was in the battle of Tippecanoe, saw Tecumseh [the Indian Chief] after he was slain, and was one of those surrendered by General Winchester at Fanchtown (now Monroe, Michigan).

Charles G. Clarke provides additional information.\textsuperscript{32}

When aged forty-one, he married on November 22, 1819, Miss Mary H. Maxwell (1796-1875) and they resided for a time at Greensville, Ohio. By the year 1822, in June, William located on some land at Waynetown, Indiana. They were the parents of eight sons and two daughters, one of whom, Griselda Ann, married a Mr. Stephen Fields. It was she who gave the first biographical data to Olin D. Wheeler, who incorporated this data into his roster found in his *The Trail of Lewis and Clark*.

William E. Bratton was elected the first justice of the peace of Wayne township in June 1824, and he served in that capacity for five years. Meanwhile he raised his large family, and now the many descendants are spread over the United States. Apparently one of the sons, S. Bratton, came to California during the gold rush of 1849.

Bratton died on November 11, 1841, aged 63, and is buried in the pioneer cemetery in Waynetown, Montgomery County, Indiana.\textsuperscript{33}

Olin Wheeler comments concerning the middle initial E on the cemetery marker.\textsuperscript{34}

The E in Bratton's name on the monument is evidently an error. His descendants so maintain and are ignorant as to how it happened to be placed there.

Some seventy years later, Charles G. Clarke adds this statement.\textsuperscript{35}

His middle name may be Elliot, for it appears this was his mother's name. This "E" was adopted during his Indiana years to distinguish him from another William Bratton, possibly his cousin, who also lived in Waynetown, Indiana, and with whom he was often confused.

Appreciating the work of both Olin D. Wheeler and Charles G. Clarke, we may conclude, and observe as Olin Wheeler did in 1904, that the 1893 statement of Dr. Coues "William Bratton ... No more known of him," is no longer factual!

Letters to Editor

Compliment Bob Betts

Foundation member Bob Betts', New York, NY, delightful story about William Clark's ingenious spelling and grammar that appeared in the November 1980 issue of *We Proceeded On* has been the subject of both vocal and written accolades.

In a letter to the editor, Gerald R. Holcomb, M.D., Rochester, Minnesota wrote:

In the most interesting article by Robert Betts ... in the November 1980, WPO, the quotations of Vestal and Dunbar seem to excuse the vagaries of spelling used by Clark in his journals. To these quotations I should like to add another. President Andrew Jackson said: "It is a damn poor mind, indeed, which can't think of at least two ways to spell any word."

Foundation Past President Wilbur Wemer, Cut Bank, Montana, in a letter says:

I took off yesterday afternoon as I was not feeling too sharp and was still that way in the evening. Then I picked up the Volume 6, No. 4 issue of *We Proceeded On* and forgot all about my aches. It is a delightful issue. It is unusual to laugh aloud when you are alone, but I did while reading "we commenced writing" by Robert B. Betts. It is a unique piece of writing.

Paul R. Cutright's letter telling of the arrival of his November issue of WPO contained this statement:

As you surmised, I certainly did like the piece by Robert Betts. He certainly proves himself to be a writer of prose which is not only interesting but also lucid, vigorous and cultured. I wish I could get to know him — and I will drop him a line to compliment him.

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.
Commemorative Postal Issue Scheduled For September 23, 1981

During his Foundation presidency (1978-1979) Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet, Washington, initiated a request to the Citizen’s Advisory Committee, U. S. Postal Service, for the issue of a commemorative postal stamp or stamps commemorating the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The original suggestion was that postal issues could or should appear at appropriate dates in 1979, 1980, and 1981 related to the history of the Expedition, 175 years earlier, in 1804, 1805, and 1806. Obviously the Advisory Committee, which meets regularly, is annually deluged with requests for commemorative postal issues, and such requests are initiated by individuals and organizations many years prior to the events (dates or places) and individuals to be commemorated. 1879 and 1980 passed without any action by the committee, other than the indication that they had the matter of a Lewis and Clark postal issue under consideration for 1981. Mitchell Doumit persisted and many Foundation members joined with him to keep the matter alive. There were letters and telephone calls to the Advisory Committee from many members. At the Foundation’s 1980 Twelfth Annual Meeting at Omaha, Nebraska, a resolution developed by the Board of Directors and members continued to suggest that, because of its historical importance, a postal issue should commemorate the successful completion of the famous Expedition. The resolution indicated that it would be fitting for the first day sale of such an issue be at St. Louis, Missouri, on September 23, 1981, exactly 175 years after the return of the exploring enterprise to St. Louis in 1806. Late in 1980 the Advisory Committee took favorable action, at least to the extent that a commemorative postal card would be issued and placed on sale as suggested. Considering that our efforts suffered a late start, and in spite of the disappointment of not having a regular gummed commemorative postage stamp, we are grateful that we have a commemorative postal card to call attention to American citizens and stamp collectors that the completion of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was an historical milestone.

In a telephone conversation with Foundation President Irving Anderson, Ann Mills of the Advisory Committee, U. S. Postal Service, Washington, our conviction that the postal card would be issued, with first day sale at St. Louis, September 23, 1981 (and on September 24, 1981, at other post offices throughout the nation). David Blossom, an artist for the postal service, has been assigned the task of developing the design for the postal card. When the design is ready for issue, at some time in the near future, We Proceeded On hopes to be able to provide an illustration in a forthcoming publication.

Recent Meeting

The Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation held its fourth 1980 quarterly meeting January 14, 1981 (the meeting had been set over to this date due to other Foundation activities in the latter part of 1980). Meeting in the Oregon Historical Center’s Beaver Hall, the program featured a paper presented by member Donald W. Rose titled “Captain Lewis’s Iron Boat – The Experiment,” and remarks and an audio-visual presentation related to the “Interpretive Activities at the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial,” by Curtis Johnson, Chief Ranger at the NPS Memorial near Astoria, Oregon.

National Foundation President Irving Anderson briefly addressed the group about the plans for the National Foundation’s 13th Annual Meeting scheduled for August 1981. Prior to adjournment, 1980 President Malcolm Buffum introduced 1981 President Donald C. Shores, who, in turn, introduced the organization’s officers and directors for 1981. President Shores briefly outlined tentative activities for the new year, which will include a field trip and picnic at the Fort Clatsop Memorial, and the opportunity for members to view firsthand the “Living History” programs presented by the staff at the Memorial.

Winter Visit To “Camp Wood” Finds Conditions Similar to 1803 - 1804

(See related story Page 7)

On two occasions, during 1973 and 1977 annual meetings, the editor and Ruth (Mrs. Lange) have visited Lewis and Clark State Park, near Wood River and Hartford, Illinois. The Lewis and Clark Expedition spent the winter of 1803-1804 at a site directly across the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River. These previous visits have been in August with the trees leafed-out and the grass green under foot. Recently, December 29, 1980, during a brief visit with Clarence and Judi Decker, we journeyed the few miles from East Alton to Wood River and had the opportunity to see and sense the way the site of Camp DuBois, or “Camp Wood” might have looked to the Captains and their party 177 years ago. The trees were bare, the grass brown, and a chilling wind was blowing from out of the north. The water puddles were frozen, the snow from several days earlier was about gone, and out in the Mississippi we could see large chunks of ice swinging around and around as they left the mouth of the Missouri and were caught up in the current of the Mississippi. As we viewed this winter scene we recalled that William Clark’s “DuBois Journal” described similar weather and conditions.

Book Review

By Irving W. Anderson


To students of Lewis and Clark history, the title to Professor Madsen’s volume, The Lemhi: Sacajawea’s People, may imply that its content in some way is a biographical treatment of the Expedition’s Shoshoni Indian woman member. It is not. But it is obliquely relative to Lewis and Clark literature, as it contains significant pre-Expedition archaeological, and post-Expedition historical contexts concerning the Shoshoni Indian woman’s tribal culture. The tribe’s name, Lemhi Shoshoni, traces its origin from Mormon missionary associations in 1855. The word, Lemhi, derives from King Limhi, a figure in the Book of Mormon.

Dr. Madsen’s work very excellently recapitulates the plight of the Lemhi Shoshoni from their first white-culture contact with Lewis and Clark, through their total disruption of food sources and life-style by mid-1800 gold seekers and agricultural settlers who invaded the Shoshoni’s traditional tribal lands and adjoining hunting areas. In the end, the reluctant Lemhi Shoshoni were moved by the U. S. government from their homeland in Lemhi Valley, Idaho, and relocated with related bands of Shoshoni on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, near Pocatello.

Dr. Madsen is very articulate in his thorough treatment of his subject. His findings are reinforced by a profuse body of primary documentation, including antiquarian maps and photos. The book has, however, a certain dichotomous dimension. Notwithstanding the documentary histo-

(Continued on facing page)
ian's discipline attendant with the main thesis of the work, Dr. Madsen departs from this in his use of a spelling of the name of the Expedition's Indian woman member that has no foundation in primary records. This is so even though the book's bibliography cites as its only Lewis and Clark reference, Reuben Gold Thwaites' Original Journals, in which neither Lewis nor Clark ever spelled her name with a "j!"

Similarly, in its archaeological coverage, contained in an introduction by Dr. Merle M. Wells, distinguished historian of the Idaho Historical Society, it is alleged that Chief Cameahwaine may have been Sacagawea's cousin, rather than her brother. It is not clear what substantive contribution is intended by this, as such supposition is contradicted by primary sources. Indeed, both Thwaites (2: 361, 366), and Nicholas Biddle in his notes transcribed in Donald Jackson's Letters (2: 519 2nd Edition), unequivocally state that the two were brother and sister.

Although The Lemhi Shoshoni: Sacagawea's People, may not be classified as Lewis and Clark literature per se, it is a valuable contribution to the history of the American West. Specifically, it traces the tragic destiny of one of our nation's native populations through a century of official neglect, a result that was completely antithetical to the philosophy and principles of Thomas Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.

News Notes

We have information from the Illinois State Historical Society that Society members Irving Dilliard and Donald F. Lewis introduced a resolution at the organization's October 1980 meeting suggesting that the State of Illinois consider the construction of a replica of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's winter establishment (Camp DuBois) near Wood River, Illinois (Lewis and Clark State Park). The resolution traces the history of the acquisition of the present site of Lewis and Clark State Park and previous recommendations and Governor's approvals and executive orders calling for "appropriate commoration" of the site. Further, the resolution points out that the Expedition's winter establishments at Fort Mandan (North Dakota) and Fort Clatsop (Oregon) are "appropriately marked and restored and have thus drawn thousands of interested visitors each year ..." The text of the resolution concludes by stating:

Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Historical Society, at the Eighty-first Annual Meeting held October 17-19 at Bloomington-Normal, that our members respectfully request that Governor James R. Thompson, Conservation Director David Kenney, and other appropriate state officials consider the successful reproductions at Fort Mandan and Fort Clatsop, including the annual attendance at each, with a view towards the reconstruction of Camp DuBois in Illinois, where the Lewis and Clark Expedition began.

Previous references with regard to the development of the historic Wood River, (Camp DuBois) site have appeared in We Proceeded On, Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 1; Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 9; Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 1; and in this issue on page 7.

Jeanette D. Taranik, La Habra, California, who provided We Proceeded On with the interesting monograph and illustrations concerning the Patrick Gass photographs and portraits (Vol. 6, No., pp. 16-19), was the speaker recently at the Pomona (California) High Twelve Club (a Masonic luncheon club). Her presentation was titled: "A Short History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". Being a great granddaughter of the Expedition's Sergeant Patrick Gass, Mrs. Taranik provided a delightful personal dimension to Patrick Gass' contributions to the successful accomplishments of the famous exploring enterprise. Jeanette also advises that her monograph in We Proceeded On was instrumental in helping a previously unknown cousin to contact her. Mr. Boyd Smith of Richland, Washington, was given a copy of her We Proceeded On monograph when making inquiry about his great, great grandfather, Patrick Gass, during a visit to Washington State's Sacajawea State Park Interpretive Center. Pasco, Washington. Subsequently, Mr. Smith and one of his brothers visited Mrs. Taranik and exchanged copies of family pictures and genealogical information.

BLM "Floater's Guide" Now Available For "Upper Missouri Wild & Scenic River" Area

The Lewistown, Montana District Office of the Bureau of Land Management has announced the availability of a "Floater's Guide" to the 149 mile stretch of the Missouri River in north central Montana. In a letter to We Proceeded On, BLM District Manager Glenn W. Freeman, described the purpose and format of the guide:

Our primary objective for the guide is to allow the public to travel the river with greater confidence and enjoyment. If the guide is successful, we will also reduce unintentional trespass on private lands, improve our management capability and have the foundation on which to build a self-guided interpretive program.

The guide's text is designed to correspond with map locations as with a travelogue. The map user is introduced to the river's many natural and cultural features as well as the proper and safe use of these resources. Our hope is that this positive approach will be more successful than simply listing rules and regulations.

This attractive publication consists of four river corridor topographic maps printed two per sheet on high quality, water resistant paper. Maps 1 and 2 cover the first 77 river miles from Fort Benton to Arrow Creek (11 miles above the Judith River confluence). Maps 3 and 4 cover the remaining 72 miles to James Kipp State Park.

The floater's guide is printed in full color and the maps are scaled at one inch to the mile. Other features include land status, the location of cottonwood groves and "developed" campgrounds, and river mileage designations. Travelogue type narratives cover topics such as history (with frequent references to the Lewis and Clark Expedition), wildlife, geology, river safety, and floater preparation. Numerous photographs which relate to identified locations will be of added interest to users of the guide.

The guides may be ordered from the Lewistown District Office, BLM, Drawer 1100, Lewistown, Montana 59457. Enclose your check made out to the Bureau of Land Management in the amount of $3.00 and this will provide you with the two publications. Specify: Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Floater's Guide.

1. Readers who question the several spellings of the Indian woman's name in connection with this Interpretive Center are informed in hand-out literature distributed at the center that the Park and building now housing the Center date to 1938 and earlier, when "Sacajawea" was the accepted spelling. The recent scholarly research which has developed the preferred spelling and pronunciation "Sacagawea", has led to the use of this spelling in the displays, hand-out literature, and interpretive activities at the Center.

We Proceeded On, February 1981
AASLH Award Goes To Montana Organizations

From the Montana Post, the official newsletter of the Montana Historical Society, we transcribe the following news item:

The Valley County Historical Society and the Valley County Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation of Glasgow, Montana, have received the most prestigious award given by the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH). The award of merit was given to the two organizations for their work in local history, museology, and specifically for their Lewis and Clark Expedition local route study and trail heritage activities. Nominations for this award originate at the state and local levels, then proceed through a regional screening, and finally gain approval at the annual AASLH meeting in September. This year over 100 nominations came from the state level nationwide. It is indeed an honor for the Glasgow organizations to receive the AASLH award for 1980.

News Notes

In a letter to Foundation President Irving Anderson, Foundation member L. Edwin Wang of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has offered to be of assistance toward the organization of a Foundation entity in Minnesota. He writes:

"If, in the next several years, there should be any interest in the establishment of a local chapter in Minnesota, I would be pleased to be a part of such an endeavor. In the meantime, I have written the Valley County Montana Chapter at Glasgow, Montana, concerning an affiliation with it."

President Anderson mailed to Mr. Wang, the names of the five Foundation members residing in Minnesota. Other Minnesotans may address Mr. Wang at 6013 St. Johns Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55424.

* * *

Foundation member Roy M. Chatters has forwarded to We Proceeded On the attractively printed descriptive folder announcing the special exhibit titled: The Northwest Connection - Lewis and Clark and the Great River of the West. The Manuscripts, Archives and Special Collections Section of the Holland Library, Washington State University Pullman, Washington, sponsored the exhibit which was in place from November 7th to December 20th, 1980. The exhibit which called attention to the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, focused on specific local and regional sites related to the region bounded on the east by the Bitterroot Mountains on the Idaho-Montana state line, to The Dalles, Oregon, on the Columbia River to the west, an area roughly approximating the Columbia Plain. Historical and ethnographic artifacts, interpretive visual efforts of American artists, the work of eminent photographers, and artifacts on loan from the collections of the W.S.U. Museum of Anthropology, the Whitman Mission National Historical Site (near Walla Walla, Washington), the University's manuscript collections, and the private collection of Dr. Roy M. Chatters comprised the exhibits.

Fort Clatsop Sponsors Event Commemorating 175th Anniversary of Expedition's Arrival. President Anderson Featured Speaker

Sunday December 7, 1980, was a busy day of activities at the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial. On the same date, 175 years ago (December 7, 1805) the wet and exhausted members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition arrived at this site where for the next three to four weeks they would be engaged in the construction of their winter establishment. Named for the local Indians, Fort Clatsop was to be their home until their departure on March 23, 1806 for the return journey to St. Louis.

Superintendent Robert Scott and Chief Ranger Curtis Johnson and staff planned for the day-long commemorative celebration and interpretive programs. There were showings of the documentary film "The Journals of Lewis and Clark"; a special 15 minute slide program titled "The Wet and Disagreeable Winter"; and the 50 minute film "Gunsmith of Williamsburg" at the visitor center auditorium. At the replica of the fort, park rangers presented the interpretive programs which are part of the "Living History" activities carried out during the summer months at the facility. Fiddle music, representative of the time of the Expedition, as it might have been played by the party's Peter Crusat, was a feature, and the fife and drum firing demonstrations were frequently presented.

At 1:00 P.M., Foundation President Irving W. Anderson was a featured speaker. President Anderson discussed historical research related to the Expedition and the individuals involved with the exploring enterprise, particularly stressing the historical integrity and accuracy of the story of the Expedition. His comments concerning the contributions of the Indian woman, Sacagawea, and the Charbonneau family toward the success of the enterprise were of special interest.

To create local interest in this special celebration, the Fort Clatsop Historical Association sponsored a Lewis and Clark Art Contest specifically for fourth grade students in Clatsop County Schools. There were some 280 entries and there were first and second prizes for each of the eight elementary schools, as well as 1st Grand and 2nd Grand Prizes, and several special awards. The contest rules stipulated that entries were to be on 8½ X 11 inch paper and the subject related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and their 1805-1806 winter at Fort Clatsop. All entries are to be displayed at the Fort Clatsop Visitor's Center throughout the coming year.

This commemorative event and the varied activities had appeal for everyone who visited the Fort Clatsop Memorial on this memorable date. It was gratifying to note the publicity the event received in newspaper, radio and television reporting both before and following the December 7th date.

We Proceeded On, February 1981
Updating Lewis & Clark
In Recent Periodicals

The Bulletin, the quarterly publication of the Missouri Historical Society for July 1980 (Vol. XXXVI, No. 4, Part 1) carries an article of interest to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, "Meriwether Lewis, The Logistical Imagination," by Mrs. Rochonne Abrams. This article is an adaptation of Chapter VI of the author's forthcoming biography, Meriwether Lewis: The Eternal Man, a forthcoming biography, Meriwether Lewis: The Eternal Man, (no publisher or publication date has been announced). The Bulletin previously published two other chapters of this book (see We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 5). The July 1978 Bulletin contained an adaptation of Chapter II entitled "The Colonial Childhood of Meriwether Lewis," and the October 1979 Bulletin published an adaptation of Chapter III entitled "Meriwether Lewis: Two Years With Jefferson the Mentor." As might be expected from the numbers of the chapters, these excerpts present somewhat of a fragmented portrayal. These three chapters, published in the Bulletin, indicate that author Abrams is developing a word picture of Lewis which is slightly embellished, and contains no new information. It appears that the author is developing a portrayal of Lewis as a character of exceptional strength and it will be interesting to read how she treats the controversial subject of "suicide or murder." It will be more satisfying to readers when the complete book is available to read in continuity and without interruption.

On page 229 of the current article the author lists aspirin among the medical supplies which Lewis obtained in Philadelphia and brought with him on the Expedition. Of course this is erroneous, since this substance was not developed until 1853 (some fifty years later) by Charles Gerhardt, a German scientist, and it was not until 1899 that its medicinal value was demonstrated by Heinrich Dreser (95 years after the Expedition was underway).

A copy of the Bulletin containing this article (Vol. XXXVI, No. 4, Part 1) can be obtained from the Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial Building, St. Louis, MO 63112. Price: $4.00, plus postage.

E. G. Chumard, M.D.

175th Anniversary Symposium
To Be Missouri Historical Society Event

The Lewis and Clark Expedition returned to St. Louis, Missouri, on September 23, 1806, and thus completed their epic journey to the Pacific Ocean and return. On September 23, 1981, the 175th anniversary of the event, the Missouri Historical Society is planning a national symposium commemorating the completion of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The Society has distributed invitations to scholars suggesting that they submit proposals for sessions, papers, and commentators, so that a program for the symposium may be developed for the September 29-25, 1981 dates.

In a letter to the Foundation, Anthony R. Crawford, Assistant Director for Library and Archives, of the Society requested that an announcement about the symposium appear in an early issue of We Proceeded On and to "encourage the members to submit papers to be considered for presentation at this event. Anyone interested in submitting papers or finding out more information about the symposium may write me at the Missouri Historical Society, [Jefferson Memorial Building, Forest Park, St. Louis, MO 63112]."

Members who attended the 12th Annual Meeting in Omaha, August 1980, will recall that Tony Crawford attended the meeting.

Anecdote — From The Literature About The Expedition

Sergeant John Ordway’s journal for May 29, 1806, tells us that Private Robert Frazer negotiated a trade with an Indian squaw—an old razor for two “Spanish mill dollars.” Ordway with Frazer and Wiser had journeyed south and west from their “Camp Chopunnish” to today’s Salmon and Snake (their “Lewis’s”) Rivers. The purpose for this seven day, approximate 100 mile round trip, side-adventure was to procure salmon from these waterways. It was from the Indians encountered near the junction of the Salmon and Snake Rivers that the trade was made.

Most certainly Frazer carried his Spanish dollars back to civilization, and we may wonder what has become of them. Did they disappear as did Frazer’s journal which we know did get to the prospectus stage, but was never published?

If we had these coins in hand today, and if they could talk, what a story they could tell! How and when did they get to the North American Hemisphere from Spain? Did they come via Mexico? When and how did the Indian squaw acquire them? How long did it take them to travel from the Spanish frequented regions to the south to this part of present northern Idaho, and how many different individuals had owned and traded them prior to Frazer’s acquisition?

Frazer must have known what a treasure they would be! Certainly of greater value than even an old razor that traveled across the continent with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Wouldn’t we like to find these Spanish coins today—or even Frazer’s old razor?


Although Sergeant Gass was not involved with this excursion of Ordway, Frazer, and Wiser, his journal entry for June 2, 1806, elaborates on Ordway’s documentation. Gass writes: “One of these men [Frazer] got two Spanish dollars from an Indian for an old razor. They said they [the Indians] got the dollars from about a Snake Indian’s neck which they had killed some time ago. There are several dollars among these people which they get in some way. We suppose the Snake Indians, some of whom do not live very far from New Mexico get them from the Spaniards in that quarter. The Snake Indians also get horses from the Spaniards.” See: Gass, Patrick (paraphrastic version of his journal edited by a David McKeehan – Gass’s original journal is not extant) A Journey of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, … Ross & Haines, Inc., 1936 (reprint of the original 1807 edition). Page 367.

The Dalles, Oregon Schools Observe 175th Anniversary of The Expedition’s Visit

On October 24, 1980, Foundation President Irving W. Anderson and We Proceeded On Editor Robert E. Lange journeyed from Portland, Oregon To The Dalles, Oregon. The purpose of their visit was to address all fourth grade students in three elementary schools, and to commemorate the October 22-26, 1805, visit of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to The Dalles vicinity. The sites of the portage of the Great Falls, the Short Narrows and Long Narrows of the Columbia River and the location of their “Rock Fort” campsite are all near The Dalles. The “Rock Fort” campsite, which was situated near the present western city limits of The Dalles, was occupied for the period October 25 and 26, 1805, and again the following April 15, 1806, when the exploring party was on the return journey.

During the morning hours, President Anderson and Editor Lange appeared before four classes of fourth grade students and related the story of the Expedition’s activities 175 years ago. Selected slides enhanced the presentations. Portraits of the Captains, Clark’s drawings which illustrated pages in his journals, and his maps of the area as it was 175 years ago were projected on the classroom screens. Following luncheon three school buses transported the 175 students to the “Rock Fort” campsite. The left hand illustration shows Lange addressing the students at the historic site. In the right hand photograph Foundation President Anderson read the text on the historic marker which is located at this rocky prominence on the south shore of the Columbia River seen in the background. The marker was placed at the site in 1977 and was an Oregon Bicentennial project. See We Proceeded On, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 10-11; and Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 9.

Photographs by Katie Fischler, Media Specialist, The Dalles Public Schools

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

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

“this morning we set out early and proceeded on...”
“...wind from the S.W. we proceeded on... until 6 o’clock...”
“...the fog rose thick from the hollars we proceeded on...”
“We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes...”
“We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side...”
“...clouded up... We proceeded on under a fine breeze...”

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.
Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.
Sgt. John Ordway, June 28, 1806.
Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.
Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.