

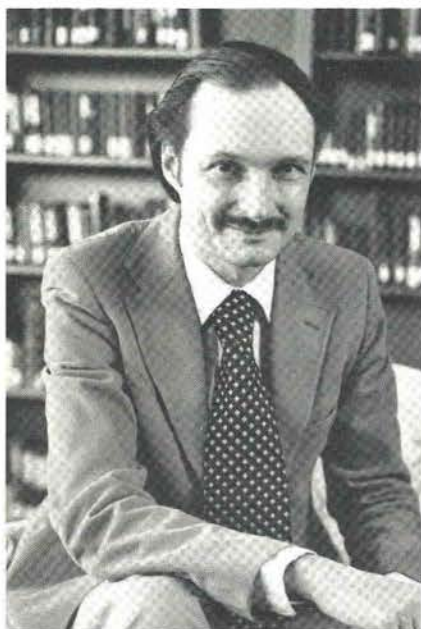


THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

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## Dr. James. P. Ronda Accepts Invitation To Address Annual Banquet Gathering



Photograph by Greg Hildebrandt, YSU Media Center

Foundation member Dr. James P. Ronda, Department of History, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, has accepted the invitation to be featured speaker at the Foundation's 13th Annual Banquet, Helena, Montana, August 5, 1981. A foremost authority on American Indian Ethnology, Dr. Ronda has chosen a Jeffersonian ethnological subject for his address with the intriguing title: "The Names of the

Nations: Lewis and Clark as Ethnographers".

Jim Ronda is a native of Illinois. In response to a letter from the editor, he remarks that "I think I knew from the time I was quite young that I wanted to teach history at the university level, and my parents gave me a great deal of support for that choice." Following college in Michigan, he enrolled as a graduate student in the Department of History, *University of Nebraska-Lincoln* to pursue his degree in early American history. It was his good fortune to study and take a seminar in ethno-historical methods from Professor David Warren while at UNL. Warren presently is the Director for Cultural Research at the *Institute for American Indian Arts*, and Jim adds that he "... has remained a close friend and strong influence on me."

After obtaining his Ph.D. he joined the faculty at Youngstown State University. He remarks: "I guess I have stayed at Youngstown because I have a very free hand — teach what I want and when, and have a substantial library and research budget. I suppose that my end of the bargain is to keep publishing as much as I have and remain lively in the classroom. I do feel very committed to teaching, writing, and research." Since 1968 Ronda has writ-

ten three books, has two more volumes in preparation for publication, and has authored some 15 scholarly papers and essays, 12 book reviews, and presented 17 lectures on his chosen subject.

Ronda's interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, specifically its ethnological contributions, came about in 1975 while he was doing a book on Indian Missions for the Indiana University Press and the Newberry Library. The book review editor for the periodical, *Ohio History*, sent him a review copy of John Logan Allen's *Passage Through the Garden: Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest*. As Jim read the book and developed the review he says: "... I was arrested and fascinated with what Allen had done." Allen's book is a complete treatise on the geographic and cartographic aspects of the Expedition, and Ronda remarks that: "I guess I must have thought at the time — wouldn't it be interesting to do something on Lewis and Clark Indian relations, perhaps applying ethnohistorical methods to the history of the Expedition." In 1978, he decided to do some more reading in the history and ethnography of the Expedition, and a grant from the YSU Research Council provided the funds for the purchase of a set of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.

Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.

Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.

Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.

Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.

Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse, October 10, 1805.





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### ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The purpose of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is to stimulate nationally: public interest in matters relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition; the contributions to American history made by the expedition members; and events of time and place concerning and following the expedition which are of historical import to our nation. The Foundation recognizes the value of tourist-oriented programs, and supports activities which enhance the enjoyment and understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. The scope of the activities of the Foundation are broad and diverse, and include involvement in pursuits which, in the judgement of the Directors are, of historical worth or contemporary social values, and commensurate with the heritage of Lewis and Clark. The activities of the National Foundation are intended to compliment and supplement those of state and local Lewis and Clark interest groups. The Foundation may appropriately recognize and honor individuals or groups for: art works of distinction; achievement in the broad field of Lewis and Clark historical research; 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 — ISSN 0275-6706

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

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## President Anderson's Message

The main thesis of my two previous President's Messages has focused upon the need for vigilance by the Foundation in its endeavor to preserve and perpetuate the integrity of Lewis and Clark history. Two unrelated events have emerged recently that underscore this thesis. One was directly related to our efforts; the other was not, but nevertheless dramatically portrays the cause-and-effect impact that results when contrived "facts" are, in good faith, accepted as truth by authorities and the general public alike.

The matter relating directly to our interests arose from a surprisingly innocuous source — a book on book reviewing! Its author, Evelyn Oppenheimer, by her own definition, states that the purpose of writing the book was to create a textbook guide to the art of book reviewing, and to provide its readers with examples of books and other media of "standard or classic level." In reading on, evidence promising that the book appeared to be right on point with my thesis, was the author's statement that "in selecting books you will review . . . you [may] exclude a book . . . because of blatant inaccuracies in the case of biography or the historical and biographical novel. We have more than enough books by writers who are deliberately misleading or careless in their research."

But in examining Oppenheimer's examples of books of "standard or classic level", there, unbelievably reviewed in glowing terms was, in her words, the "monumental biographical novel", *Sacajawea*, by Anna Lee Waldo! As serious students of Lewis and Clark history know, Waldo's "classic" epitomizes the persisting but erroneous image embroidered into the fictionalizing of *Sacajawea*. This mythical role was first cast for *Sacajawea* in 1902 by Eva Emory Dye in *The Conquest*; following this, her deeds and character were greatly embellished, and among other misrepresentations, was arbitrarily disinterred from her place of death in South Dakota, and enshrined in Wyoming through historian license in 1932 by Grace Raymond Hebard in her *Sacajawea: A Guide and Interpreter of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*; finally, she was "canonized" in 1979 by Waldo in her *Sacajawea*. This unabashed treatment of the Shoshoni Indian

1. Oppenheimer, Evelyn, *Oral Book Reviewing to Stimulate Reading*, The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, NJ, 1980, pp. 147-153.



woman, as reviewer Blanche Schroer writes in *South Dakota History*, has developed her into a virtual "high priestess of a cult of false deification."<sup>2</sup>

This pseudo biographical view of a distinctive woman of our nation, has been represented as fact in textbooks for a period approaching a century, planting the seeds of false history in the minds of generations of American school children. It is a case study of a fantasy that has become prevailing legend, and poses a serious negative intrusion upon the integrity of United States history. Regrettably, its lasting effect is unlike the outcome of the unrelated second matter alluded to above, which is of course, the hoax perpetrated upon the Washington (D.C.) Post, and the prestigious Pulitzer awards program by an unprincipled reporter. Admittedly, we cannot rescind a 'Foundation Pulitzer Prize' for any books such as those noted above; but we can publicize their blatant apocrypha through communications to school, academic and public libraries, as well as publishers and authors. This has been attended to in the case of the Waldo and Oppenheimer books cited; the one not only for perpetuating Waldo's distorted Lewis and Clark history, but also for its contravention of the noble principles of book reviewing that its author advocates.

There is also a parallel area in which interested Foundation members may participate. This would not be difficult, as it could be done in one's spare time and at one's own pace. The idea for this activity comes from an experience by Foundation member Robert B. Betts who was vacationing in West Palm Beach, Florida, and visited the main library assuming he would find there, Thwaites' *Original Journals*, Coues' *History of the Expedition*, or at least DeVoto's *Journals*. He found none of these, but instead, "all the latest Hollywood autobiographies and suspense thrillers, of course." Thus, expanding upon Betts' experience, a simple inventory of Lewis and Clark literature in members' local libraries would be interesting, to determine whether factual source materials are in their collections. If not, inquiry could be made to the acquisition librarian whether specific works, such as Thwaites, etc., are obtainable through inter-library loan, or alternatively, if volumes still in print could be earmarked for future acquisition.

It would be worthwhile to know through a cursory, informal sampling process, how many libraries have basic Lewis and Clark source materials readily available to students and patrons. Perhaps this could develop into an area of academic interest for our Foundation directors to consider. A committee could well be formed to study and report on the matter. We would then be in a position to alert such libraries as to existing works considered worthy of acquisition, and to urge the purchase of Dr. Gary Moulton's new edition of *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, as each volume is completed and published by the University of Nebraska Press. As Bob Betts, in his delightful style commented about his Florida experience, "...the incident underscores the importance of the role the Foundation plays in keeping the Expedition from being relegated entirely to a dusty corner of our national attic."

Irving W. Anderson, President

### Dr. Ronda

*Continued from page 1*

Expedition (Thwaites) Journals, the Ordway and Gass Journals, Clark's Field Notes, as well as a very large amount of Upper-Missouri materials. Ronda adds: "I am now committed to doing a full-scale ethnohistory of the Expedition's Indian relations and I have an agreement with the University of Nebraska to publish the book.

Last year, prior to attending the 1980 Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Foundation at Omaha-Sioux City, Jim and Mrs. Ronda (Jeanne) spent five weeks driving, camping and following the Lewis and Clark Trail from Council Bluffs, Iowa to Fort Clatsop, Oregon. He writes: "Although not a camper by nature, Jeanne braved the whole activity and we both ended up having a grand time, and one of the reasons I am so enthusiastic about this coming August's Annual Meeting is that we traversed those same dirt roads to Lemhi Pass, and the experience remains one of the most vivid memories of my life. I feel very strongly that one cannot write good history unless one sees the ground and has a sense of place. I guess I learned that from reading Bernard DeVoto."

Referring to his Annual Banquet address, when accepting Foundation President Irving Anderson's invitation, Jim Ronda observed: "I've read a deuce of a lot of papers over the years, but this is one that I am especially looking forward to doing!"

## Registration Proves 13th Annual Meeting To Be Popular Event

Within ten days after mailing the Thirteenth Annual Meeting Registration and motel reservation packets, eighty-five registrations were received by the Annual Meeting Committee. By April 15th registrations totaled ninety, and this leaves only three seats available in the two 47 passenger charter buses contracted for Annual Meeting transportation. Consideration is to be given to contracting for a third bus (perhaps of less capacity) providing all seats in a third bus will be occupied and motel reservations in Dillon and Hamilton can be arranged.

Members who have not yet sent in the registration and motel reservation forms and would like to attend the Annual Meeting, should send in the forms and registration remittance for speculation on the remaining three seats, or for seats on a third bus (provided sufficient registrations are received). The committee will respond to your request and will advise you as to what arrangements have been made. If plans for a third bus do not materialize, your remittance will be returned. The mailing address for the forms is: 13th Annual Meeting Committee, P.O. Box 813, Helena, MT 59601.

*We Proceeded On* has recently been assigned an ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) by the *National Serials Data Program (NSDP)*, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. The program is a system of registering publications issued in parts, usually bearing issue numbers and/or dates, and includes: magazines, newspapers, annuals (such as reports, yearbooks, and directories), journals, memoirs, proceedings, transactions of societies, and numbered monograph series. A single ISSN uniquely identifies a title regardless of language and country in which published, without the burden of a complex bibliographic description; results in accurate citing of serials (publications) by scholars, researchers, abstracters, and librarians; provides a numerical identification code suitable for computer use in fulfilling the need for file update and linkage, retrieval, and transmittal of data; and for use in libraries for identifying titles, ordering and checking in, and claiming serials. *We Proceeded On's* ISSN number appears on page two of the quarterly publication.

2. Schroer, Blanche, book review of Waldo's *Sacajawea*. *South Dakota History*, Vol. 9, No. 4, Fall 1979, pp. 349-350.



Editor's note: Lewis and Clark enthusiast, Donald W. Rose, is a resident of Portland, Oregon, and is presently serving as vice president of the *Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation*. Mr. Rose has been an active member of the *Oregon Archaeological Society*, and has served that organization as its president, chairman of the Society's Site Management Committee, and has managed several Columbia River area digging sites. Don Rose has brought together, after a diligent perusal of the literature about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, what information we have about the "Iron Boat", also referred to as an experiment by Captain Lewis, and dubbed the "Experiment" by other journalists. *We Proceeded On* appreciates Don's making this study available for publication in our quarterly.

## Captain Lewis's Iron Boat: "The Experiment"

By Donald W. Rose

*"We finished the boat this evening . . . We called her the Experiment, and expect that she will answer our purpose."*

Sergeant Patrick Gass — *Journal for July 8, 1805.*

*" . . . we launched the boat; she lay like a perfect cork on the water . . . I now directed seats to be fixed in her and oars to be fitted . . . just at this moment a violent wind commenced . . . the wind continued violent untill late in the evening, by which time we discovered that a greater part of the composition<sup>1</sup> had separated from the skins and left the seams of the boat exposed to the water and she leaked in such a manner that she would not answer. I need not add that this circumstance mortified me not a little . . . but to make further experiments in our present situation seemed to me madness . . . I therefore relinquished all further hope of my favorite boat . . . as it could probably be of no further service to us."*

Captain Meriwether Lewis — *Journal for July 9, 1805.*

*" . . . on trial found the leather boat [see footnote 15, post.] would not answer without the addition of Tar which we had none of, having Substituted Cole & Tallow . . . which would not answer . . . when exposed to the water and left the Skins naked & Seams exposed . . . this falur of our favourate boat was a great disappointment to us, we having more baggage than our Canoes would Carry. Concluded to build Canoes for to Carry them; no timber near our Camp.<sup>2</sup> I deturmined to proceed on up the river to a bottom in which our hunters reported was a large Trees &c."*

Captain William Clark — *Journal for July 9, 1805.*

1. Earlier in his journal Lewis describes this composition as consisting of charcoal, buffalo tallow, and beeswax. There was no pitch available in the vicinity where the construction of the boat was underway.

2. In this excerpt from Clark's journal, we note that his usual habit of capitalizing the letter "s" persists, and is joined in this instance by a similar treatment of the letter "c".

The period of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, from Thursday, June 13, 1805, the day that Captain Lewis discovered the falls of the Missouri River, to Wednesday, July 10, 1805, when the exploring party began to leave their White Bear Island camp<sup>3</sup> for the next camp, about 8 miles upstream, where two dugout canoes were under construction, was a time of great activity for the Captains and their men. They had completed their arduous portage, of 17 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles, around the falls and Captain Lewis had experienced the failure of his pet project, the iron boat.

While preparing for the journey, in Lewis's list of requirements was the heading: "Means of Transportation",<sup>4</sup> and listed among this group was one item: ". . . one iron frame of canoe 40 feet long". Unfortunately there is not very much known about this metal skeleton of a canoe. The ultimate failure of the project may in some way account for a lack of description and detail of the frame.

In a letter written to President Thomas Jefferson on April 20, 1803,<sup>5</sup> Lewis stated:

My detention at Harper's Ferry<sup>6</sup> was unavoidable for one month, a period much greater than could reasonably have been calculated on; my greatest difficulty was the frame of the canoe which could not be completed without my personal attention to such portions of it as would enable the workmen to understand the design perfectly; other inducements seemed with equal force to urge my waiting the issue of a full experiment, arising as well from a wish to incur no expense unnecessarily, as from an unwillingness to risk any calculation on the advantages of this canoe in which hereafter I might possibly be deceived; experiment was necessary also to determine its dimensions. I therefore resolved to give it a fair trial and accordingly prepared two sections of it with the same materials of which they must of necessity be composed when completed for service on my voyage.

From statements made in this letter to President Jefferson this writer would assume that the two sections, the bow and "one simicilindrical section" were fully assembled with wood, bark, hides, and some suitable binding material, pitch or tar, and put in the Potomac River, near the armory, for a trial. Lewis is not at all clear as to how this was done — what hides were used and how the sewing was accomplished and what was used to seal the seams.

Lewis goes on to say in his letter to Jefferson:<sup>7</sup>

*" . . . they were of two descriptions, the one curved, or in the shape necessary for the stem and stern, the other simicilindrical, or in the form of those sections which constitute the body of the canoe. The experiment and its results wer[e] as follow.*

*(author's text continues on facing page)*

(footnotes:)

3. Islands in the Missouri River upstream (south) of the city of Great Falls, Montana. About three miles above the confluence of the Sun (the Expedition's "Medicine") River and the Missouri River. Several confrontations with the grizzly bears took place in this area. Since the color of the grizzly's coat is lighter than the common brown bear, members of the Expedition applied the name "White Bear".

See: Cutright, Paul R.; *Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists*, Univ. Illinois Press, Urbana, 1969, p. 142.

4. Jackson, Donald (Editor); *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854*, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962, Second Edition, 1978. p. 75.

5. *Ibid.* pp. 38-40.

6. Usually referred to as a military armory rather than an arsenal. The *Harpers Ferry Armory* is located at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, about 52 miles northwest from Washington, D.C. Now the site of the National Park Service's *Harpers Ferry National Historical Park*, the facility lies partly in the states of present day Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland.

7. Jackson, *op. cit.*, p. 39.



[Lewis's "Demensions", "Weight of Materials", etc., are reproduced here as they appear in Jackson's *Letters* . . . (see footnote 4, *ante.*), page 39.]

		<i>Demensions.</i>	
<i>Curved Section.</i>	F. I.	<i>Simicilindrical Section.</i>	F. I.
Length of Keel from junction of section to commencement of curve	1 2	Length of Keel	4 6
Length of curve	4 5	ditto Beam	4 10
Width of broad end	4 10	Debth of Hole	2 2
Debth of Do. Do.	2 2	Note—The curve of the body of the canoe was formed by a suspended cord.	

Lewis's description detailed above requires some interpolation. Were the bow and stern the same shape? Yes, the author believes they were. In giving the dimensions, Lewis lists the pieces as "curves", "length of curve", and "width of broad end". The "broad end" here refers, no doubt, not to the end of the boat, but to the end of the "curved section". Lewis' description continues:

		<i>Weight of the Materials.</i>	
<i>Curved Section.</i>	lbs.	<i>Simicilindrical Section</i>	
Iron	22	Iron	22
Hide	25	Hide	30
Wood	10	Wood	12
Bark	21	Bark	25
Total	78	Total	89

		<i>Competent to a</i>	
Burthen of 850 lbs.		Burthen of 920 lbs.	
<i>Necessary to be transported by land.</i>			
Iron and Hide of Curved Section	47		
Iron and Hide of Simicilindrical Do.	52	99 lbs.	
Burthen of Curved Section	850		
Do. Do. Simicilindrical	920	1,770 lbs.	

It is unclear how Lewis planned to use the bark and wood. These materials might conceivably have been used to line the inside of the boat. This would have protected the outside (waterproof) hide covering and given the passengers in the boat a footing. Lewis' letter to Jefferson continued:

Thus the weight of this vessel competent to a burthen of 1770 lbs. amount to no more than 99 lbs. The bark and wood, when it becomes necessary to transport the vessel to any considerable distances, may be discarded; as those articles are readily obtained for the purposes of this canoe, at all seasons of the year and in every quarter of the country, which is tolerably furnished with forest trees.<sup>8</sup> When these sections were united they appear to acquire additional strength and firmness, and I am confident that in cases of emergency they would be competent to 150 lbs. more than the burthen already stated.

Lewis felt that the weight of the iron frame was too great, but he also said that it did not weigh more than a bark canoe, and ordered the fabrication of the frame to be completed.

It would be a long time before the Iron Boat would be given the final trial. First, the disassembled iron frame would have to be transported by team and wagon from the armory to Pittsburgh. It is approximately 150 miles, as the crow flies, from Harpers Ferry at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers to Pittsburgh. Lewis had some difficulty getting a wagon and a team to do the job. But the iron frame, along with other supplies and armaments

drawn from the government armory finally arrived in Pittsburgh. On August 30, 1803, Lewis loaded it and the supplies aboard a keelboat, embarked down the Ohio River and was joined by Clark at Louisville (Kentucky). The party then proceeded down the Ohio to its confluence with the Mississippi River, and then up the Mississippi to where they began the construction in early December 1803 of their "Camp Wood" ("Camp DuBois").<sup>9</sup> From May to October

1804, the Expedition struggled through its long trip up the Missouri to the site where they constructed their 1804-1805 "Fort Mandan" (North Dakota) winter establishment. Then in the spring of 1805, the upriver journey to the Great Falls of the Missouri (Montana), and the strenuous portage around the falls, resulted in the final act of the iron boat drama. This was the process of putting the boat together at the camp near the White Bear Islands. How did it go together? This writer could find no record that details the operation.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 39. Lewis's concept of the geography and vegetation that he would encounter as he traveled westward was not entirely accurate. See his journal entry for June 24, 1805 (Thwaites, Vol. 2, p. 185).

9. The Expedition's winter establishment, 1803-1804, fifteen miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, in the present state of Illinois. The installation was directly across the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River.

(continued on page 6)



(con't from page 5)

On Wednesday, June 19, 1805, preparations were being made to begin the 17¼ mile portage. Three days earlier, on June 16th, we hear about the iron boat for the first time in a long time. Lewis wrote:

We determined to leave the white pirogue at this place ["Portage Creek", today's Belt Creek] and substitute the iron boat.<sup>10</sup>

On June 17th his journal reads:

I found that the elk skins I had prepared for my boat were insufficient to complete her, some of them having become damaged by the weather and being frequently wet.<sup>11</sup>

And on June 18th:

Examined the frame of my iron boat and found all parts complete except one screw which the ingenuity of Shields<sup>12</sup> can readily replace.<sup>13</sup>

This is the only clue one might have as to how the boat's frame went together. Whether at that time a bolt might have been termed a screw is uncertain, but it leads one to believe that the iron sections must have been bolted together in some fashion.

Two years and two months had elapsed since Captain Lewis described the iron boat in his letter to President Jefferson. On June 19, 1805, Lewis says:

Had the frame of my iron boat cleaned of rust and well greased.<sup>14</sup>

On Friday, June 21, 1805, Lewis ordered the iron frame to go with the first load over the portage route. His journal reads:

I caused the iron frame of the boat and the necessary tools, my private baggage and [navigation] instruments to be taken as part of this [first] load. Also the baggage of Joseph Field, Sergeant Gass and John Shields whom I selected to assist me in construction the leather<sup>15</sup> boat. The three men were employed today in shaving

elk skins which have been collected for the boat . . . I readily perceived several difficulties in preparing the leather boat which are the want of convenient and proper timber, bark, skins, and above all the pitch to pay her seams, a deficiency that I really know not how to surmount unless it be by means of tallow and pounded charcoal which mixture has answered a very good purpose on our wooden canoes heretofore.<sup>16</sup>

Lewis found that his statement at Harper's Ferry about the ready ability of pitch, wood and bark could not be borne out. This was, no doubt, a severe blow to him.

On June 24, 1805, Lewis made an entry in his journal that indicated that the frame of his boat assembled at a length of 36 feet long, 4¼ feet in the beam (width) and 26 inches "in the hole" (deep).<sup>17</sup> His original estimate of length was 40 feet.

From Friday, June 21st to Tuesday, July 9th there are frequent mentions of the iron boat and the progress being made with its construction, and then the heartbreaking documentation of the failure of the binding material to hold water at the seams.<sup>18</sup>

Sergeant Gass provided several entries in his journal that related to the iron boat. On June 25th, 28th, July 3rd, 4th, 7th and 8th, we find his observations and descriptions:

One of the men and myself went over to an island to look for stuff for the canoe, but could find nothing but bark, which perhaps will answer . . . There are but 6 men now at this camp but all busy about the boat; some shaving skins, some sewing them together, and some preparing the wood part . . . I was so engaged with the boat that I had not visited the falls.<sup>19</sup> [on July 4th] A part of the men were busily engaged at the boat and others in dressing skins for clothing until 4 o'clock in the afternoon when we drank the last<sup>20</sup> of our spirits in celebrating the day, and amused ourselves with dancing till 9 o'clock at

night when a shower of rain fell and we retired to rest. [July 7th] At night we got our boat finished, and she was laid out to dry. [July 8th] We finished the boat, having covered her with tallow and coal dust. We called her the Experiment, and expect she will answer our purpose.<sup>21</sup>

When the boat was finally launched Lewis made the remark that "she lay like a cork on the water" and then in the next several sentences described the failure and his disappointment (see quote from Lewis's journal in the box feature prefacing this text). Sergeant Gass' journal reiterates the dilemma:

The tallow and coal were found not to answer the purpose; for as soon as dry it cracked and scaled off, and the water came through the skins. Therefore for want of tar or pitch, we had, after all our labor, to haul our new boat to shore and leave it at this place.<sup>22</sup>

There is no record in the journals related to the return journey in 1806 that makes mention of retrieving the iron frame of the boat. Apparently it was abandoned. Needless to say, local Montanans, familiar with, and interested in, the saga of the Expedition have searched the area on and in the vicinity of the White Bear Islands in vain.

Lewis indicates that he knew the mistakes that had been made in the sewing of the seams and also in the preparation of the skins. He should not have shaved the hides and he felt it would have been better to have singed the elk skins instead of shaving them. He felt that the composition (tallow, charcoal, and beeswax) might have made the outside covering waterproof. He indicated that: "Eight men would have carried her with ease. She is strong and would carry 8000 lbs with her suit of hands."<sup>23</sup> Throughout the journals

(Con't on facing page)

little reserved for Sickness." (Quaife, Milo, M. (Editor); *The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway*. . . State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1916. Second printing 1965. Page 242.)

21. Gass, Patrick/David McKeenhan (Editor); *A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery*. . . , a paraphrastic edition edited by McKeenhan. Gass' original journal is not extant. David McKeenhan/Printed by Zadox Cramer, Pittsburgh, 1807; London edition, 1808; French edition, 1810; Printed for Mathew Cary, Philadelphia, editions in 1810, 1811, 1812; German edition, 1814; Ellis, Calfin & Co. edition, Dayton, Ohio, 1847; A. C. McClurg, Chicago, 1904, the "Hosmer Edition"; Ross & Haines, Minneapolis, 1958 reprint of the 1807 edition. In the Hosmer Edition, pp. 104-108; in the Ross & Haines Edition, pp. 122-126.

22. *Ibid.*, in the Hosmer Edition, p. 108; in the Ross & Haines Edition, pp. 126-127.

23. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, Vol. 2, p. 212.

10. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor); *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y., 1904. Reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969. Vol. 2, p. 164.

11. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 166.

12. John Shields was the blacksmith, gunsmith, and handyman for the exploring party. See *We Proceeded On* (biographical monograph) Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 14-16.

13. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, Vol. 2, p. 169.

14. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 172.

15. We may wonder at the terminology "leather boat" which appears in lieu of "iron boat" in the several journals. Since the outside covering of the vessel was to be made of animal skins, elk and buffalo hides, presumably this is the source of the reference to "leather".

16. Thwaites *op. cit.*, Vol. 2, p. 178.

17. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 184.

18. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, pp. 179-221.

19. The portage route left the Missouri River below the first of the series of five falls and innumerable rapids and followed a course considerably to the south of the river. Due to the operation of accomplishing the portage many of the party did not have the opportunity to view the falls and cataracts. After the portage was completed, and before the party moved on, Lewis indicated in his journal for July 5, 1805: ". . . the men were permitted to visit the falls today returned in the evening. . ." (Thwaites, Vol. 2, p. 212.)

20. Despite what the other journalists state, Sergeant Ordway's journal reads: ". . . we drank the last of our ardent Spirits except a





Drawn especially for *We Proceeded On* by Harold Cramer Smith.

to July 9, 1805, had run the hopes of Lewis for his boat, but the failure was now apparent, and he wrote:

I therefore relinquished all further hope of my favorite boat and ordered her sunk in the water, that the skins might become soft in order to better take her to pieces tomorrow and deposit the frame at this place as it could probably be of no further service to us. It was now too late to introduce a remedy and I bid adieu to my boat and her expected services.<sup>24</sup>

The next day, Lewis and six others set to work, and in two hours had the frame in readiness to be deposited in a cache, which he indicated also contained: "... some papers and a few other trivial articles of but little importance," he added: "having little to do I amused myself in fishing and caught a few small fish."<sup>25</sup>

The exploring party had devoted six weeks to solving the Marias-Missouri River riddle;<sup>26</sup> in making the 17¼ mile portage around the falls; endured excessive heat, prickly pear (cactus) and a tremendous hail storm; and now they faced, with the failure of the "Experiment", the delay involving the construction of two new dugout canoes.

While developing this little monograph about the Iron Boat for *We Proceeded On* and for presentation as a paper at a meeting of the *Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foun-*

24. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 218.

25. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 221.

26. Often referred to as "The Decision at the Marias". When the expedition arrived at the confluence of the Marias River with the Missouri, they were perplexed as to which of the two waterways was the Missouri River. It was

dated, the author discussed its contents with *We Proceeded On* Editor Lange. He expressed the feeling, which the author shares, that Lewis went fishing, after depositing the iron boat's frame, in order to get his mind off of his project's failure. We think that Lewis was intent upon restraining expression of his full feelings. Bob Lange also remarked that he had admiration for Clark for not over-documenting the project's failure, and that he has had the feeling, because of Clark's very brief references to the boat's assembly in his journals, that he probably had a low opinion of the project. We note Clark's very matter-of-fact statement, and that he immediately went about the task of providing dugout canoes, instead of any further discussion of the iron boat.



so necessary that they make the correct decision and avoid the disaster of following a wrong course, that the Expedition remained here for nine days. Clark and a party ascended the south fork, the Missouri, for a distance of 40 miles. After his return Lewis traveled up the north fork, the Marias, for about 60 miles. The Captains undertook this reconnaissance after Sergeant Gass and two men had made a cursory examination of the south fork, and Sergeant Pryor with two others traveled a few miles up the north fork. The information brought back by the sergeants proved to be inconclusive. The Indians had advised Lewis, during the Expedition's winter at Fort Mandan that there was an impressive falls on the Missouri River. When Lewis ascended the north fork and noted it bearing further to the north and came upon no waterfall, he and Captain Clark determined that the true course of the Missouri was the south fork. It was the correct decision.

## Book Review

By Arlen J. Large<sup>1</sup>

*Thomas Jefferson & the Stony Mountains: Exploring the West from Monticello*, by Donald Jackson, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Pp. 339, Bibliography, Index, Maps. \$19.95.

Right off, Donald Jackson tells the reader of this important new book what to expect. It's an "aspect" book, Dr. Jackson explains, a selectively focused addition to the already vast literature about the nation's third president. It deals specifically with Thomas Jefferson's role as orchestrator of the initial exploration of the American West. The author asserts there was a time when Jefferson, who himself never crossed the Alleghenies, "was the most towering westerner of them all." Prior to his presidency in 1801, Jefferson "taught himself more about the plains and the Rockies than anyone else." As president, Jefferson was in a position to use this contemporary knowledge (a lot of it would be proved wrong) in masterminding the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific and other, less successful, probes of the central Rockies and southern Great Plains.

Students of the Lewis and Clark expedition already know Dr. Jackson as the ultimate archivist. His sleuthing among dusty papers and microfilm produced the indispensable *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, plus similar documentation of the western travels of Zebulon Pike and John Charles Fremont. The format of these works was a document-by-document presentation, lavished with explanatory notes.

In his new book, Dr. Jackson shows himself an able writer of narrative history woven around a unifying theme. He traces those aspects of Jefferson's early life showing a fascination with North American geography, parallel with his intellectual flowering in law, science and politics. One fascinating chapter, "A Geographer's Bookshelf," is an inventory of Jefferson's personal library of travel books by the earliest Spanish, Portuguese, French, English and American explorers of the Western Hemisphere.

Dr. Jackson notes a surprising gap in the interests of a scientist-

(continued on page 8)

1. Arlen "Jim" Large, Washington D.C., is a director of the Foundation and a frequent contributor to *We Proceeded On* (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 8-11; Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 14-15; Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 10-11; and Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 7-8).



philosopher supposedly interested in everything. Jefferson cared nothing for geologic theories of the earth's origin, putting down such speculation as "too idle to be worth a single hour of any man's life." This was reflected in the absence of much geological comment in the expedition journal of Meriwether Lewis, "a blank spot in Lewis's thinking," says Dr. Jackson, "that he almost surely had acquired from Jefferson."

A long segment of the book is devoted to a narrative account of the Lewis and Clark expedition itself, including its origin and aftermath. This is especially valuable, even to readers familiar with the basic story, because it collects in one place a number of theories and speculations about the expedition that Dr. Jackson has offered in several forums and writings over the years. Here is Dr. Jackson's somewhat controversial argument that Lewis was picked as White House secretary not as a potential western expedition leader, but as an Army insider who could help the president cull people, especially incompetent Federalists, from the officer corps. Here, too, is the proposition that, despite Jefferson's well-known early attempts to foster exploratory trips to the west, he wasn't actively pushing it as president until 1802. That's when he learned of the publication of the book describing Alexander Mackenzie's transcontinental trip across southern Canada in the 1790's. That, says Dr. Jackson, is what launched Lewis and Clark, as Jefferson determined to contest Britain for the Oregon country.

Also included is Dr. Jackson's "conjecture," first offered 14 years ago, explaining the absence of any continuous Lewis journal for the first stretch of the expedition up the Missouri to Fort Mandan in 1804. He reasons that Lewis's raw notes for that period were lost on May 14, 1805, when the captains' white perog was upset by a squall of wind on the river in eastern Montana. From that time on, the captains began keeping duplicate accounts of scientific observations in their journals, to guard against a similar loss.

A chapter on Jefferson's Indian policy describes the president's basically humanitarian but pragmatic attempts to make the natives give up their vast hunting lands while preparing them for eventual assimilation with the encroaching whites. But white settlers, Dr. Jackson says, thwarted this policy by encroaching too fast. A chapter called "Exploring by Master Plan" attempts to put the

Lewis and Clark journey in the context of Jefferson's broader hopes of exploring other parts of Louisiana with parties sent to the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. Yet these didn't get quite the close presidential supervision as the triumphant expedition to the Pacific; Dr. Jackson documents that Jefferson wasn't even aware of Zebulon Pike's departure for the Colorado mountains in 1806, and hints that the president was losing interest in western adventures toward the end of his second term.

Of Jefferson's exploratory efforts, Dr. Jackson offers an insightful summing-up paragraph;

In western matters as in most others, he [Jefferson] had not been an innovator but a reactor or responder. He was at his finest when responding brilliantly to unexpected events: to Mackenzie's startling voyage across Canada, or Napoleon's thunderbolt offer to sell Louisiana. He had another quality that always was evident: the strength to react stoically to disappointments and diminished expectations. There was no waterway across the continent, or even a short portage. The Spanish were not going to let him complete his exploring program. The French in Upper Louisiana were not willing to uproot and come east across the Mississippi. The American people were unwilling to let the Indian problem resolve itself humanely. Some of these disappointments were burdensome to him; they were never shattering.

In his previous archival works, Dr. Jackson has done more than any other scholar to draw attention to Jefferson's role in giving Americans a whole continent in which to grow. In this new book, the ultimate archivist speaks for himself, providing the interpretation, shading and emphasis with the authority that is uniquely his.

## UpDating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

Of interest to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, and especially to those interested in the cartography related to the Expedition, will be the article published in the *Great Plains Quarterly*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (a new publication), pp. 39-53. The author, W. Raymond Wood, titled his paper "The John Evans 1796-97 Map Of The Missouri River". Foundation member Wood is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Missouri-Columbia and is presently doing research for the National Park Service, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska. Attendees at the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting, August 1980, Omaha, will recall his

interesting paper presented at the Joslyn Art Museum auditorium titled: "Lewis and Clark Manuscript Map by Benjamin O'Fallon".

In his article concerning the John Evans map, Ray Wood indicates that Evans's map, made during an expedition with James MacKay in 1795-1797, "... was to be one of the most important maps available to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in planning and executing their famous expedition up the Missouri River in 1804." On his map Evans detailed his route, following the Missouri River, from Fort Charles (near present Sioux City, Iowa) to the Mandan and Hidatsa villages at the mouth of the Knife River (near today's Bismarck, North Dakota). Wood points out that Evans's original map had been lost, but that a copy is extant in the *Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library* at Yale University. He indicates that the copy was first discovered, in 1903, "... by Reuben Gold Thwaites in New York in the Clark-Voorhis Collection of Lewis and Clark Documents. Thwaites published it in his edition of the original journals of Lewis and Clark [Vol. 8, Maps 5-11, 13], believing that the map was a Clark original ... This blunder, precipitated in part because Clark's own route maps from Camp Dubois to the Mandan-Hidatsa villages have been lost, had the effect of concealing the identity of the Evans map for forty years." Professor Wood credits the correct identification to Aubrey Diller, who reported his discovery in 1946 in a paper titled: "Maps of the Missouri River before Lewis and Clark" (p. 516).

Of special interest are the new drafts made of Evans's map by Professor Wood, and these seven maps are an important part of this present treatise. In producing these, he says: "A few inscriptions on the original map were scratched out, either by the draftsman, copyist, or later users such as William Clark. Some of these inscriptions can still be read, in whole or in part, on the original." He further indicates that "... all wording on the map has been transcribed, including several marginal notations ... Most of these notations consist of figures in Clark's hand ..."

In conclusion Professor Wood writes: "John Evans's map of the Missouri River in what is now North and South Dakota is the earliest known eyewitness map of the area. By deleting later additions to the map apparently added by James  
(continued on page 9)



MacKay and William Clark, one can obtain a more precise notion of the original map, which was an important source for Clark's own maps of the Missouri River. Furthermore, Evans's map served as the basis for later English, Spanish, and French maps until the publication of Clark's map, which was first published in 1814. It rendered all earlier maps of the area obsolete."

Collectors of the periodical literature related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition will wish to add this publication to their collections. A copy of the *Great Plains Quarterly* may be ordered from: Center for Great Plains Studies, 1214 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68588. Specify Vol. 1, No. 1, and enclose \$4.00 to cover publication cost and postage.

## Oregon Committee Meets In Astoria

Fifteen committee members and eight guests were present for the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee's February 21, 1981, quarterly meeting. A special occasion preceding the business session was the delicious luncheon hosted by committee member Dr. Edward Harvey and Mrs. (Ruth) Harvey at their beautiful historic Victorian home overlooking the Columbia River estuary, Astoria, Oregon. In the accompanying illustration, the Harveys are inspecting a certificate of appreciation presented them by Committee Chairman E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, in recognition of their gracious hospitality on this and on previous occasions.



Photograph by Fritzi Chuinard

Following luncheon, the committee adjourned to the auditorium of the City of Astoria's Astor Library for the business session.

William P. Sherman, Portland, Oregon, a director of the national *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.*, briefly discussed the noted American artist John Clymer's con-

tribution to art and his great interest in depicting incidents and scenes related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition (John and Doris Clymer were the recipients of the Foundation's *Award of Meritorious Achievement* at the Foundation's 12th Annual Banquet, August 1980, Omaha, Nebraska. See WPO, Vol. 6, No. 4, p. 1.) Clymer's fine painting of the Expedition's Fort Clatsop (a view looking out of the main gate of the fort from the parade ground) and a recent charcoal depicting how Jean Baptiste Charbonneau (Sacagawea's son) might have appeared on the western frontier as a grown man, were on display.

The committee reviewed the preliminary draft of the report and recommendations, prepared by Jean Hallaux and his sub-committee, which relates to the preservation and future development and access of the geographic landmark and coastal headland, Tillamook Head (the Expedition's "Clark's Mountain and Point of View") on the northern Oregon seacoast, south of Seaside, Oregon. The report was discussed and several amendments were added prior to its adoption by the full committee. The final draft, when prepared, is to be forwarded to the National Park Service's *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Study*; to members of the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council*; and to the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division. The landmark is within the boundaries of Oregon's Ecola State Park.

Committee member Roger Mackness, who is supervising the development of the Lewis and Clark Nature Trail in Lewis and Clark State Park, east of Portland, reported that all but two or three of the groups who agreed to involvement with the development of planting areas along the Nature Trail have contributed some activity (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 22-23). Plans for an interpretive building in conjunction with the Nature Trail in the State Park are scheduled for discussion at an April meeting of the subcommittee.

Committee member Irving Anderson, President of the National Foundation, provided a resume of the Foundation's forthcoming 13th Annual Meeting, August 3-5, 1981, Helena, Montana (see WPO, Vol. 7, No. 1, p. 1). Anderson also announced that the U. S. Postal Service will issue a commemorative postal card in observance of the 175th anniversary of the return of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to St. Louis (for additional details, see

WPO, Vol. 7, No. 1, p. 12).

Chairman Chuinard in a recent notice to committee members has announced that the next meeting of the committee is scheduled for June 6, 1981, at 10:00 A.M., at the Far West Savings Building, Beaverton (a suburb of Portland), Oregon.

## News Note

Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, honored Foundation Past President E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, Portland, with the *Aubrey R. Watzek Award*. The awards are named for the late Aubrey R. Watzek, Oregon philanthropist, and are given "... in the pioneer spirit of the College ..." The Board of Trustees of Lewis and Clark College authorize the awards "... to be presented annually to those persons who have pioneered in their respective fields of endeavor and because of whom the Pacific Northwest, particularly the State of Oregon, has become richer."

Nine awards were presented at a dessert reception attended by several hundred persons, on March 9, 1981, at the Templeton College Center on the campus. The citation for Dr. Chuinard which appears on the printed program reads as follows:

"E. G. CHUINARD — For his compassionate and professional concern for crippled children which led to an inspirational involvement with the Shriners Hospital; and for his unique research and reporting of the Lewis and Clark Expedition bringing increasing national attention to the Pacific Northwest."

Arthur C. Jones, M.D. made the presentation remarks. College President John R. Howard and Chairman of the Board of Trustees A. William Sweet presented the *Aubrey R. Watzek Award*, which is "... a symbolic representation of man's eternal search for truth and knowledge." The Award "... was cast from an original carving by Chief Lalooska and is a miniature of the totem which stands in front of the Aubrey R. Watzek Library on the Lewis and Clark College campus."



Donald Jackson, in his new volume *Thomas Jefferson & The Stony Mountains: Exploring the West From Monticello* (p. 138) makes the observation: "In one of the most famous invitations to greatness the nation's archives can provide, Lewis wrote to Clark in June 1803 and offered him joint command (and a captaincy in the army): ..."



# The Three Forks Of The Missouri River: The Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers

By Robert E. Lange<sup>1</sup>

"Supposing this to be the three forks of the Missouri I halted the party on the Lar'd shore for breakfast. and walked up the S.E. fork about ½ a mile and ascended the point of a high limestone cliff from whence I commanded a most perfect view of the neighbouring country . . . believing this to be an essential point in the geography of this western part of the Continent I determined to remain at all events until I obtained the necessary data for fixing its latitude Longitude &c."

Captain Meriwether Lewis  
In his journal entry for July 27, 1805.<sup>2</sup>

The Missouri River divides into three separate streams at Three Forks, Gallatin County, Montana. This is about forty-eight miles east and slightly south of the city of Butte, Montana.

The southwest or Jefferson/Beaverhead fork (referred to by Clark, for some unknown reason, as the "North fork") is considered to be the continuation of the Missouri River, and has several forks or tributaries of its own.<sup>3</sup> These originate near the Continental Divide, eighty to one hundred miles south and west of the junction of the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers at Three Forks,

Montana. Study of a map of this region will reveal the Big Hole (Lewis and Clark's "Wisdom") River, a tributary of the Jefferson rising on the eastern slopes of the Bitterroot Mountains north of Lemhi Pass (on the Montana-Idaho stateline); and the Beaverhead River with its three branches called Black Tail Creek, Red Rock River, and Horse Prairie Creek. All of these latter streams are in the area south of Dillon, Montana, and east of Lemhi Pass. The springs at the headwaters of Red Rock River are considered to be the most distant upstream source of the great Missouri River system.

The middle fork or Madison River (so named by both Captains) joins the Missouri at nearly the same point as does the Jefferson fork. The Madison rises near the Continental Divide together with several of its small tributaries partially within Yellowstone National Park, near the Montana-Idaho-Wyoming boundaries. From these sources the Madison flows nearly due north for seventy-five miles to its confluence with the Missouri at Three Forks, Montana.

The Gallatin River, the fork farthest east (the Captains' southeast fork), has its confluence with the Missouri a short distance north of the other two forks. It takes its rise in the northwest corner of the state of Wyoming near Yellowstone National Park, and not too far from the headwaters of the Yellowstone River. From this origin the Gallatin flows almost due north for forty miles where it is joined by a smaller stream, the East Gallatin, then turns west for about ten miles before joining the Missouri River at Three Forks, Montana.

Captain Lewis details in his journal for July 28, 1805, the process of naming the three streams. His journals reads:<sup>4</sup>

Both Cap't C. and myself corresponded in opinion with respect to the impropriety of calling either [any] of these streams the Missouri and accordingly agreed to name them after the President of the United States and the Secretaries of the Treasury and state . . . In pursuance of this resolution we called the S.W. fork, that which we meant to ascend, Jefferson's River in honor of that illustrious personage Thomas Jefferson. [the author of our enterprise.]<sup>5</sup> the Middle fork we called Madison's River in honor of James Madison, [Secretary of State], and the S.E. Fork we called Gallatin's River in honor of Albert Gallatin [Secretary of the Treasury.] the two first are 90 yards wide and the last is 70 yards. all of them run with great velocity and th[r]ow out large bodies of water.<sup>6</sup>

The Three Forks of the Missouri, and ambient area, were involved with the route of the Expedition on both the westward (outbound) and eastward (return) journeys, as well as being eventful in the lives of several members of the exploring party, both prior to, and after the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The recapitulation that follows briefly describes these incidents and mentions the individuals involved.

1. In about 1800, five years before the Expedition reached the Three Forks, Sacagawea, then only twelve to fourteen years of age, was captured at this place by the Minnetaree (Hidatsa) Indians and taken as a

5. Thwaites, in Vol. 1, p. 11, fn. 1, says: "... those [words] set in italics enclosed in brackets, are in black ink and by several persons — Clark, Coues, or an unknown hand. . ."

6. Editor's note: An aerial photograph of the confluence of the three streams at the Three Forks of the Missouri is contained on page 87 in the Salisbury's book *Two Captains West*, Superior Publishing Co., Seattle, WA, 1950. There is a color photograph of the Rocky Mountains taken from near the Three Forks on pages 142-143 in Snyder's book *In the Footsteps of Lewis and Clark*, National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C., 1970. See also the photograph on page 87 in Eide's *American Odyssey*, Rand McNally, N.Y., 1969.

1. Editor, *We Proceeded On*.

2. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor); *Original Journals*. . . , Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904. Vol. 2, pp. 276-278.

3. Lewis's Journal for July 31, 1805, describes a tributary "... a little upwards of 30 y'ds wide. . ." which discharges in to the Jefferson River, and writes: "This stream we call River Philosophy." (*Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 290). On August 6, 1805, he provides names for two other tributaries: "we therefore determined that the middle fork was that which ought of right bear the name we had given to the lower portion or River Jefferson, and called the bold rapid an[d] clear stream Wisdom, and the more placid one which flows in from the S. E. Philanthropy, in commemoration of two of those cardinal virtues, which have so eminently marked that deservedly selibrated character [Jefferson] through life." (*Ibid.*, Vol. 2, pp. 316-317). Readers having access to the Coues Edition (Coues, Elliott; *History Of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark*, Francis P. Harper, N.Y., 1893.) will find a long and typically elaborate discourse (Vol. 2, p. 467, fn. 17) wherein Dr. Coues discusses the names of these streams and provides an essay concerning what he terms to be "... of geographical ethics. . ." References are made to Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, George Washington, William Tell, and Napoleon Bonaparte! Paul R. Cutright (*Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists*, Univ. Illinois Press, Urbana, 1969, p. 178) comments: "Once again presumptuous cartographers have had their ill-considered innings. Not one of these names appears on maps of today. The Jefferson (above Twin Bridges [Montana]) is the Beaverhead, the Wisdom is the Big Hole, the Philanthropy is the Ruby, and the Philosophy is Willow Creek." Elliott Coues' reference to the Philanthropy as "Stinking Water River" may have been nomenclature, circa 1893, which did not persist.

4. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, Vol. 2, p. 281.



slave to the Mandan country (present North Dakota).<sup>7</sup> There, she was purchased by a Toussaint Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur trader, and became one of his "wives".

2. On July 25, 1805, the westbound Lewis and Clark Expedition arrived here. Captain Clark (with Drouillard, Joseph and Reuben Field, Frazer, and Charbonneau)<sup>8</sup> was traveling ahead of Captain Lewis and the main party. Two days later, July 27th, Lewis's party arrived at the confluence of the three streams. It is in Lewis's journal for July 28th, after he had concurred with Captain Clark, that he documents the names they had chosen for these three waterways.<sup>9</sup>

3. On July 13, 1806, almost a year later, a part of the exploring party (Captain Clark, twenty men and Sacagawea and child)<sup>10</sup> on the eastbound-return journey again visited this site. As previously planned, Captain Lewis had separated from Clark and the main party, and with a small detachment (nine men and the dog Scannon) had crossed the mountains north and east of present Missoula, Montana, and descended the Sun, or their "Medicine", River to the Great Falls of the Missouri. Clark's party traveled south through the Bitterroot valley, crossed the Continental Divide at present day's Gibbon's Pass, recovered the canoes from the cache made the previous August at the headwaters of the Beaverhead-Jefferson fork of the Missouri, and descended the waterway to the Three Forks. At the Three Forks, Clark again divided the party. Sergeant Ordway, with nine men and the canoes proceeded down the Missouri River to the Great Falls. Captain Clark, ten men and Sacagawea and child, proceeded eastward following the Gallatin and the east fork of that

river to a pass in the mountains pointed out to the Captain by the Indian woman (today's Bozeman Pass),<sup>11</sup> which led to the watershed of the Yellowstone River. The party was traveling on horse back and continued to do so until they reached navigable water on the Yellowstone and were able to construct new dug-out canoes near present Columbus or Park City, just west of today's Billings, Montana.<sup>12</sup> On August 12, 1806, the two Captains and the entire party were reunited a few miles downstream from the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers near present Williston, North Dakota.

[At the Three Forks of the Missouri River.] Look at these remarkable men; the exhausted Clark, sprawled on a buffalo robe, and the perceptive Lewis, on this day carefully describing a new species of black gooseberry in his journal. And especially three other men: George Drewyer, master hunter; John Colter, green when they started but seasoned hickory now; and John Potts, pleased that a few miles back they'd named a stream for him, "Marked men," historian Bernard De Voto would call the trio; within two years two would die near this very river junction, and one would become a legend.

Dan Murphy, in Lewis and Clark: Voyage of Discovery, KC Publication, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1977, page 37.

4. In May 1808, two years after the conclusion of the Expedition, two members of the original party, John Potts and John Colter returned to this locale. They were trapping beaver on the Jefferson fork a short distance from the Three Forks. Surprised and surrounded by Blackfoot Indians, Potts attempted to resist them, and was immediately killed by a barrage of arrows. Colter was captured, striped naked and made to run for his life! The account of "Colter's Run" and his escape from these Indians is a hair-raising and almost unbelievable story!<sup>13</sup>

11. *Ibid.*, Vol. 5, p. 260. Bozeman Pass is named for John M. Bozeman (1835-1867), American pioneer who brought emigrants and prospectors through this gap in the mountains in 1863-1866, some 60 years after Captain Clark and his party made their crossing. The pass is 5712 feet above sea level and separates the Gallatin-Missouri and Yellowstone watersheds.

12. *Ibid.* Vol. 5, pp. 276; 278.

13. See: Wheeler, *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, pp. 98-105. Vinton, Stallo; *John Colter Discoverer Of Yellowstone*, Edward Eberstadt, N.Y., 1926, pp.

5. In 1810, four years after the Expedition returned to St. Louis, George Drouillard (Drewyer), a valuable member of the original exploring party, was killed by Indians at this place. In the employ of the fur trader Manuel Lisa, Drouillard was stationed at the fort which had been constructed near the junction of the three streams. While on a hunting excursion with two others several miles from the fort, all three were killed during a desperate struggle.<sup>14</sup>

Today, visitors to this area will find a well developed and maintained state park. Known as the *Missouri Headwaters State Park*, the facility provides a modern campground, parking, picnic areas, boat launching site, and fishing. Interpretive displays within the park detail the historical significance of the Three Forks/Missouri River headwaters area.<sup>15</sup> The recognition and development of this outstanding state park began in the 1920s, when local citizens became interested in preserving the area as a historic park. A "Founders' Club" was organized and over a period of years raised money for the acquisition of land, and in 1947 presented 21 acres to the state of Montana. In 1965, Montana's state parks became the responsibility of the *Montana State Department of Fish and Game*. At about this same time the headwaters area was greatly enlarged by the acquisition of nearly 500 acres. In 1976, during the Bicentennial year, and after vigorous statewide competition to name an official Montana Bicentennial Site, the *Missouri Headwaters State Park* emerged the winner, and received the \$250,000 state legislative appropriation. This money, when matched with a *Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund* grant, provided funds for ex-

(continued on page 12)

80-92. Harris, Burton; *John Colter: His Years in the Rockies*, Charles Scribner's Sons, N.Y., 1952, pp. 124-134. James, General Thomas; *Three Years Among the Indians and Mexicans*, Waterloo, IL, 1846, reprint editions 1916, 1962, 1966., pp. 56-64. Chittenden, Hiram; *The American Fur Trade of the Far West*, originally published in 1902, reprint edition Barnes & Noble, N.Y., 1935, Vol 2, pp. 708-712.

14. See: Wheeler, *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, pp. 111-112; 373. Skarsten, M. O., *George Drouillard, Hunter and Interpreter for Lewis and Clark*, Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, CA, 1964, pp. 303-312. James, *op. cit.*, pp. 82-83. Chittenden, *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, p. 142. *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 14-16.

15. See the magazine article "The Land Where The Rivers Join", by Dick Ellis, in *Montana Outdoors*, issue for May/June 1979 (Vol. 10, No. 3), pp. 8-12. The magazine is the official publication of the Montana Department of Fish and Game. Copies may be ordered from the department. Enclose \$1.50 and address *Montana Outdoors*, 1420 E. Sixth, Helena, MT 59601.

7. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, Vol. 2, p. 283.

Wheeler, Olin D.; *The Trail of Lewis and Clark 1804-1904*, G. P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., 1904, Vol. 1, p. 125-126.

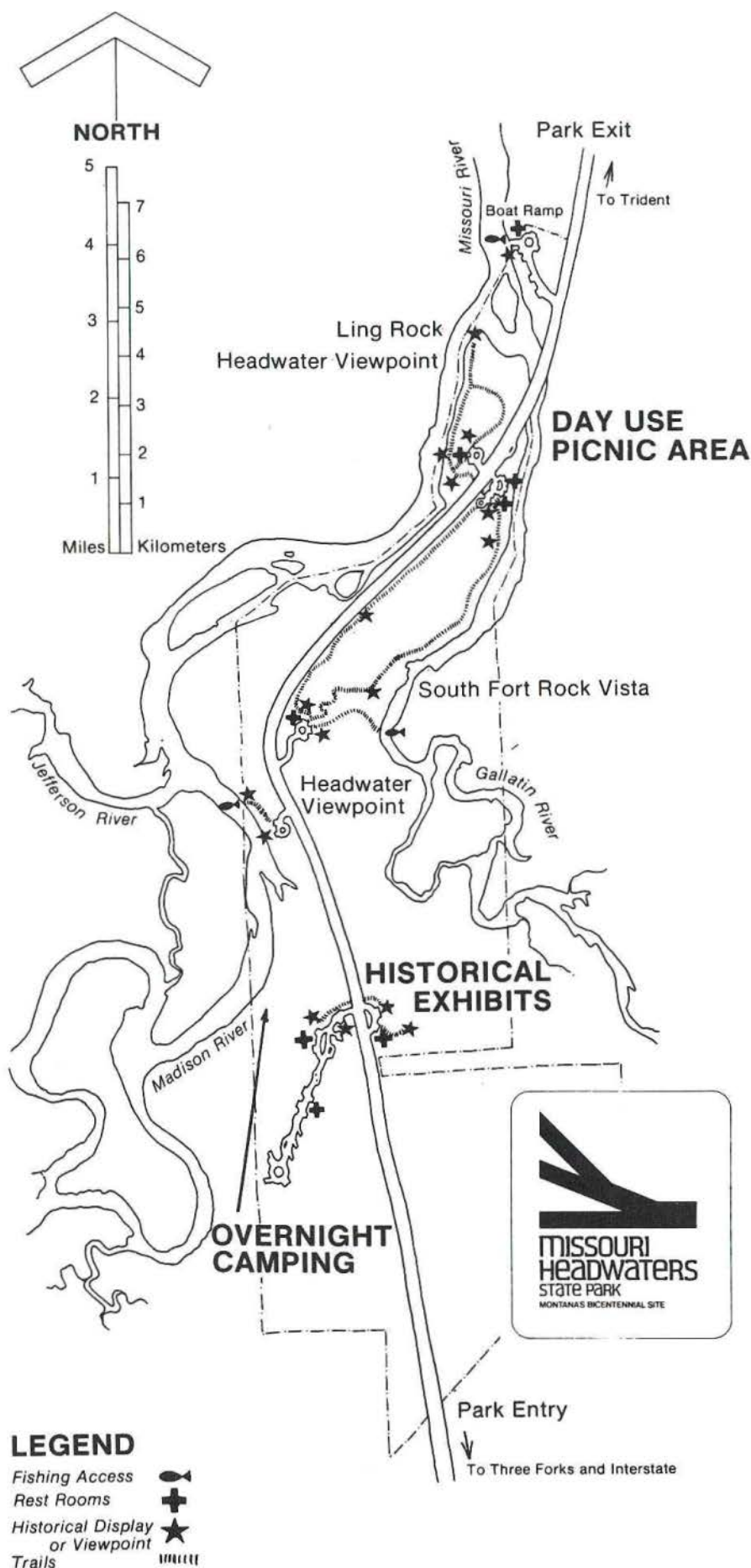
Saindon, Bob; *In We Proceeded On*, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 6-8. "The Abduction of Sacagawea".

8. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, Vol. 2, p. 262.

9. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 281.

10. *Ibid.*, At no one place do the journals list the personnel in Clark's party. However, they are eventually listed randomly in Vol. 5, pp. 245, 246, 247, 248, 252, 253, 258, 259. Despite of the fact that none of the journals detail the presence of LaPage and Whitehouse in a party, we may conclude that they were with Clark's party, since they are not documented as being in Lewis's party. We may further assume that both of these men were with Sergeant Ordway from July 13th to the 19th taking the canoes from the Three Forks to the Great Falls of the Missouri, since they are not listed by Clark as being in his party descending the Yellowstone.





(continued from page 11)

tensive recreational and historic interpretation development.

Several hundred persons gathered at the park on July 25, 1976, exactly 171 years after the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at this place, to dedicate officially the *Missouri Headwaters State Park Bicentennial Site*. Wilbur P. Werner, Cut Bank, Montana, president of the *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation* in 1976, represented the Foundation at this event.

On July 26-27, 1980, the *Gallatin County Historical Society* and the *Three Forks Historical Society* developed and presented a special pageant commemorating the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The event was staged in the natural amphitheater in the park where some 150 persons reenacted incidents related to the Expedition's visit to the same locale 175 years earlier. (See WPO, Vol. 6, No. 3 (August 1980), p. 15.)

This year *Headwaters State Park* at the Three Forks of the Missouri River will be the first destination for the Foundation's 13th Annual Meeting. The plans for this new and unique three day "traveling annual meeting", which will retrace and interpret an important segment of the Lewis and Clark Trail, are detailed in *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 7, No. 1, p. 1.

Back-issues of *We Proceeded On* are available for purchase. Some early issues are paper plate, photo-offset reproductions of the original publications and the quality of the illustrations are slightly depreciated. Present day printing and mailing costs require that back-issues be supplied at \$2.00 each to Foundation members, and at \$2.50 each to non-members. You may request a copy of a "WPO Feature Story Prospectus", which lists the titles, etc., of feature stories that have appeared in *We Proceeded On* and in *WPO Supplementary Publications*. A recapitulation of book reviews that have been published in *We Proceeded On* is also included in this prospectus.

Address requests for specific back-issues, or for the "WPO Feature Story Prospectus" to: 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Remittances should be made payable to the Foundation.



## 1880 Publication Refers To Lewis and Clark And The Indians On The Lower Columbia River

The delightful little anecdote that follows was discovered and supplied to *We Proceeded On* by Foundation member Ruth Strong, Skamania, Washington. Transcribed are excerpts from an address delivered by a Mr. J. W. Nesmith, June 15, 1880, and published in the same year in the *Transactions of the Eighth Annual Re-Union of the Oregon Pioneer Association*. We note that 136 years ago in 1844, and 38 years after the Lewis and Clark Expedition frequented the lower Columbia River in 1806, artifacts related to the Expedition were being discovered still in the hands of Indians in the area. We transcribe a portion of Mr. Nesmith's remarks, and the annotations have been supplied by Ruth Strong and the editor:

"... in the summer of 1844, Aaron Cook, a burly and bluff old Englishman, strongly imbued with American sentiments, conceived the idea of building a schooner to supercede the Indian canoes then doing the carrying business upon the Columbia and Willamette<sup>1</sup> Rivers. Cook employed Edwin W. and M.B. Otie and myself as the carpenters to construct the craft. We built her in a cove or recess of rocks just in front of Frank Ermington's old house, near the upper end of Oregon City.<sup>2</sup>

"... in the month of August 1844, we had launched and finished [this vessel] the *Calipooiah*,<sup>3</sup> and went upon a pleasure excursion to the mouth of the Columbia [River]. The crew and passengers consisted of Capt. Aaron Cook [nine men, several wives and children], and J. W. Nesmith.

"... the after portion [of the vessel] had a small cabin, which was given up for the accommodation of the ladies and children. Forward was a box filled with earth, upon which a fire was made for cooking purposes. We had our own blankets and slept upon the deck. The weather was delightful and we listlessly drifted down the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, sometimes aided by the wind.

"... the grand old river and its surroundings existed then in its natural

1. The largest tributary of the Columbia which has its confluence with the Columbia about 100 miles from the estuary at the Pacific Ocean. The city of Portland, Oregon is located at the junction of these two rivers.

2. Oregon City is located about seven miles south of Portland, on the Willamette River.

3. Named after the Calapooyan or Kalapooian Indians who resided in the Willamette, Tualatin-Yamhill, Santiam, and Umpqua River Valleys, south of Oregon City and Portland, Oregon.

state as Lewis and Clarke [*sic.*] found it forty years before. I believe that there was but one American settler's cabin upon the banks of the Columbia from its source to the ocean.<sup>4</sup> That [cabin] was on the south side, near [present day] Cathlamet [Washington],<sup>5</sup> and belonged to Henry Hunt and Ben Wood, who were building a sawmill at that point.

"On an island<sup>6</sup> near [present] Cathlamet some of us went ashore to visit a large Indian village, where the Indians lived in large and comparatively comfortable houses. They showed us some articles which they said were presented to them by Lewis and Clarke [*sic.*], among which was a faded cotton handkerchief [handkerchief] and a small mirror, about two inches square,<sup>7</sup> in a tin case. The corners of the case were worn through by much handling. The Indians seemed to regard the articles with much veneration, and would not dispose of them to us for any price we were able to offer."

4. Obviously an incorrect statement! Overlooking the fact that representatives of the American fur trader, John Jacob Astor, had established a fort and community in 1811 at the site of present day Astoria, Oregon, this may have been the only American cabin between Oregon City-Portland and the Pacific Ocean. Farther upstream from Portland we find that in 1838, at the site of today's The Dalles, Reverend Daniel Lee and H. K. W. Perkins had constructed a Methodist Mission. There may have been other American structures built and in use prior to 1844.

5. Washington State was admitted to the Union in 1889, and Oregon became a state in 1859. In 1844 the country now comprising Oregon, Washington, and parts of Idaho and Montana, was known as the Oregon Territory. The community of Cathlamet was established in 1846.

6. Puget Island is a large Columbia River island in today's Washington State, near Cathlamet, Washington. Captain Vancouver's Lieutenant William Broughton discovered and named Puget Island in October 1792. Peter Puget was another of Captain Vancouver's lieutenants, and Puget Sound in northwest Washington State was also named for him.

7. Captain Lewis's journal for March 25, 1806 (Thwaites, IV, pp. 200-201) states: "... after dinner we passed the river to a large island [see Fn. 6, *ante.*] and continued our route along the side of the same about a mile when we arrived at a Cathlamet fishing camp [p] of one lodge; here we found 3 men and 2 women and a couple of boys, who from appearances had remained here some time for the purpose of taking sturgeon ... we offered to purchase some of their fish but they asked us such an extravagant price that we declined the purchase. one of the [our] men purchased a Sea Otter skin at this lodge, for which he gave a dressed Elkskin and a handkerchief." [Captain Clark's journal entry for the same date is nearly identical.]

Thwaites, in VII, Appendix XVII, pp. 231-246, titled: "Documents Relating to the Equipment of the Expedition" - "Articles Wanted by Capt. Lewis", indicates under the sub-title "Indian Presents" (pp. 234-235): "12 Pieces of East India

## Recent Meeting

The *Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation* held its first 1981 quarterly meeting on April eighth. Members and guests assembled in Beaver Hall at the Oregon Historical Center, Portland. About forty individuals attended and enjoyed the two presentations scheduled for the evening.

Mr. Kelly Janes, a museum curator on the staff of the Oregon Historical Society and a director of the Oregon Foundation, presented a paper titled: "The Three Forks of the Missouri River: An Important Locale Related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition". Janes paper was illustrated with slides of the Three Forks region (photographs taken at *Headwaters State Park*, aerial photographs, and maps), and was based on the article appearing in this issue of *We Proceeded On*.

Jane Lamb, who is an instructor of General Biology, Natural History, and Zoology at Portland Community College (Sylvania Campus), provided a most interesting illustrated lecture titled: "Animals Observed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition". Mrs. Lamb spends her summers traveling in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest, including Alaska, and her slides of animals observed by the Expedition along the trail were of superior quality. Beginning with the first segment of the exploring party's journey, her remarks described the animals and birds encountered for the first time and documented in the journals as the Expedition traveled westward. The color slides of Lewis' Woodpecker and Clark's Nutcracker (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 6-8) were excellent.

President Donald Shores announced several dates and events involving Lewis and Clark activities scheduled in Oregon and Washington during the coming months. The next meeting of the Oregon group will be on August 15, 1981, when a picnic and field trip to the Fort Clatsop National Memorial and other Lewis and Clark sites in Clatsop County will be features of the day's activities.



muslin Handkerchiefs striped or check'd with brilliant Colours; 144 Small cheap looking Glasses." In the section titled: "List of articles purchased by Israel Whelen, Purveyor of Public Supplies, for the Lewis and Clark Expedition ..." (p. 238), we find listed: "11 ps. [pieces] Handkerchiefs ass't [probably assorted colors]; 12 doz. Pocket Looking Glasses; 15 doz. Pewter do. [ditto]"



## Dr. Moulton Suggests "Eastern" In Lieu Of "Ohio River" For The Title Of 1803 Journal

Foundation member Gary E. Moulton, who is busy with the editing of a new 10 volume issue of *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 17; Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 9-10; and Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 14-16), has indicated that the journal previously referred to as "Meriwether Lewis's Ohio River Journal", will be cited in the new edition as "The Eastern Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". Students of the Expedition are familiar with *The Journals of Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway*, edited by historian Milo M. Quaife, and published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in 1916. Besides

containing Sergeant Ordway's complete journal from May 14, 1804 to September 23, 1806, this volume contains the journal beginning August 30, 1803 from Pittsburgh, to December 12, 1803, when the explorers arrived at the site opposite the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. It was at this location that they constructed their winter establishment "Camp Wood", which they occupied until May 14, 1804.

Dr. Moulton mentioned this new terminology during his banquet address at the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting in Omaha last August. He justifies the "Eastern Journal" connotation as follows:

This journal is sometimes misnamed the "Ohio River Journal" or "Lewis's Ohio River Journal", which terms are inappropriate because slightly more than half of the entries deal with

events along the Mississippi River. Moreover, the diary is not Lewis's alone, for Clark was given possession of the uncompleted notebook on December 2, 1803, near Kaskaskia, Illinois, and kept the official records for the next eleven days, until the party reached [the site of] the winter encampment at Wood River.

It may also be noted that editor Quaife did not use the term "Ohio River Journal" in the title, "Preface" or "Introduction" of his 1916 edition, and he does acknowledge (page 26) that the journal was "... of the river trip in the summer and autumn of 1809 [1803], first of Lewis and later by Clark, from Pittsburgh to the camp on River Dubois (Wood River)." In spite of making this statement, he did not include Clark's name along with Lewis in the volume's title! His "Chapter I" is sub-captioned "Down the Ohio, August 30 — November 19, 1803."

The new nomenclature applied by Dr. Moulton will undoubtedly be accepted by students and enthusiasts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and in the future the designation "Eastern Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" will replace the previously used identification.

## NPS To Administer L. & C. National Historic Trail. Charter and Appointments Announced For Advisory Council. HCRS Agency Abolished.

Secretary of the Interior James Watt has, on February 19, 1981, abolished the *Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service*. The HCRS was formed by previous Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus and succeeded the BOR (*Bureau of Outdoor Recreation*) agency. (See WPO, Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 10.) When making the announcement, Secretary Watt indicated that most of the functions of the HCRS would be distributed to other agencies of the Department of the Interior. Watt further explained that the administration wishes to cut costs and eliminate duplicate or parallel activities in the several agencies under the Interior Department.

As reported in *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 4, No. 2, May 1978, p. 10, the HCRS agency was, upon its creation, responsible for the *National Trails System Act* (previously a BOR activity). However, in a letter from Mr. Berry A. Tollefson of HCRS and leader of the *Lewis and Clark Historic Trail Study* to Foundation Director E. G. Chuinard, Tollefson indicated that the Study was to be transferred to the *National Park Service*. This transfer of responsibility has taken place and has been assigned to the Midwest Region of the Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska. In a letter from Regional Director J. L. Dunning, individuals have been advised of their appointment to a *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council*. Appointees, who are members of the *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation* are as

follows: Clarence H. Decker, Illinois; Sherry Fisher, Iowa; Dayton Canaday, South Dakota; Sheila Robinson, North Dakota; John G. Lepley, Montana; John Caylor, Idaho; Ralph H. Rudeen, Washington; Victor Ecklund, Washington; E. G. Chuinard, Oregon; Shirley Tanzer, Oregon. Ten other appointees, who are not members of the Foundation have received membership solicitations. Since the Charter for the Council allows for 35 members (each appointed for a two year term by the Secretary of the Interior) more appointments may be forthcoming. The Charter also states that the Advisory Council will require approximately ten years to complete its work and will terminate ten years from its establishment (1991); will meet three times each year; and will have an estimated annual operating cost of \$20,000.

The Charter of the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council* states:

The purpose of the Council is to consult with the Secretary of the Interior in regard to matters relating to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, including the selection of rights-of-way, standards for the erection and maintenance of markers along the trail, and the administration of the trail.

Future issues of *We Proceeded On* will report on *Foundation* members' appointments to the Council as well as the meetings and activities of the Council.

## Mountain Peaks Honor Expedition Members

Thanks to an enterprising geographer or cartographer, there are several Rocky Mountain peaks in northwest Montana, just south of Glacier National Park and east of the Continental Divide, named after five men of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Located in the *Lewis and Clark National Forest*, all of the peaks range in elevations above sea level to 8000 feet or higher, and careful inspection of topographic maps will reveal these to be (reading from north to south): *Mt. Fields* (8595') named after the Field brothers, Joseph and Reuben; *Mt. Drewyer* (8320') in recognition of the valuable George Drouillard or "Drewyer" as the journalists spelled his name; *Mt. Patrick Gass* (8711') for the sturdy sergeant and the Expedition's carpenter; and *Mt. Frazier* (8368') probably named for Expedition member Robert Frazer, usually spelled without the "i". Past President Bob Saindon, Helena, Montana, has promised the editor that when time allows he will do the research to ascertain who saw fit to honor these men from the "Cast of Characters" of the famous exploring enterprise. Preliminary study of the subject seems to indicate some confusion as to the source for this geographic nomenclature.



## Anecdote — From The Journals And Literature About The Expedition

Students of the journals of the Expedition have noted that Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor suffered a dislocation of his shoulder on three occasions. The journal quotations that follow are from Thwaites:<sup>1</sup>

Sergeant Pryor in taking down the mast put his Sholder out of Place, we made four trials before we replaced it. [Clark's journal for November 29, 1804, at Fort Mandan.]

Ser't Pryor got his sholder dislocated yesterday, it was replaced immediately and is likely to do him but little injury; it is painful to him today [Lewis's journal for July 12, 1805, during the portage of the Great Falls of the Missouri River.]

Ser'j. Pryor unwell from haveing his sholder out of place. [Clark's journal for December 11, 1805, during the construction of their Fort Clatsop winter establishment.]

Elliott Coues in his *History of the Expedition* . . . ,<sup>2</sup> provides a lengthy footnote about Pryor's problem which reads:

Sergeant Pryor's case is peculiar. I hardly see how he could have got into the way of slipping his humerus out of its socket so easily and so often as his shoulder is said to be "dislocated," in this work; nor is this luxation so readily reduced as it seems to have been on several occasions. I imagine the sergeant displaced the tendon of the long head of the biceps from the bicipital groove in the first instance, by an unlucky wrench, and was afterward liable to a recurrence of this accident from slighter causes. It is a rare affection; but I have treated such cases.

In his Volume *Only One Man Died* . . . ,<sup>3</sup> E. G. Chuinard, M.D., takes exception to Dr. Coues' statements and writes:<sup>4</sup>

It is appropriate for Coues to comment on Pryor's affliction inasmuch as he was an army surgeon. In fact, Coues would have been a very proper one to write the medical history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. However, in this instance Coues' comments

are not correct; recurrent dislocation of the shoulder is not uncommon, and occurs particularly in those individuals who are not properly cared for after the reduction of a primary dislocation. It is possible to have affliction of the long head of the biceps tendon as the cause of chronic shoulder conditions, including the dislocation of it as mentioned by Coues. However, chronic dislocations and subluxations of the head of the humerus are far more common than those of the biceps tendon.

Elsewhere in his volume, Dr. Chuinard discourses in further detail about Pryor's medical problem (regarding the November 1804 dislocation):<sup>5</sup>

Clark did not write a clinical description of the dislocation which led him to make the diagnosis. However, the patient usually knows when the shoulder dislocates and when it is properly reduced. It would be interesting also if Clark had described the manipulation which was used to get the shoulder reduced during the "four trials." Orthopedic surgeons generally agree that one of the most important requirements in reducing a dislocated shoulder is adequate relaxation. There is no reference in Clark's note about using whiskey or opium, two drugs which were used extensively before the advent of anesthetics, to induce relaxation.

In a footnote just preceding the above text, Dr. Chuinard writes:<sup>6</sup>

The shoulder seems to have bothered Pryor in future years, as indicated by a letter written by Capt. Clark in 1827 on behalf of Pryor for a position with the Indian Agency; this letter requests that consideration be given to "his being disabled by a dislocation of his shoulder." Jackson, *Letters*, p. 646. Apparently the shoulder was not adequately immobilized the first time, permitting the capsule and ligaments to heal with a redundancy that permitted easy redislocation. Subsequent reductions are usually more easily accomplished than is the initial dislocation; no mention is made of special maneuvers to obtain a reduction. Mention is made of Pryor having pain for a day or two.

In his remarks following Lewis's reporting of the July 1805 dislocation, Dr. Chuinard makes this observation:<sup>7</sup>

Actually dislocation of the shoulder is a very serious injury, and is fraught with the possibility of future problems if not carefully managed. There is the danger of protecting the shoulder too much and developing an adhesive capsulitis with stiffness and weakness, or of being active too early, permitting the tissues to heal stretched

out so that recurrent dislocations can occur easily. Chronic recurrent dislocation of the shoulder today usually requires surgical repair.

Students and enthusiasts of the famous Expedition, who have not explored the medical aspects of the enterprise, with Dr. Chuinard as their literary guide, should note the foregoing, and when the opportunity presents itself, should partake of his exceptional interpretation of this phase of the Lewis and Clark undertaking.

## NPS Releases March "Status Report" For L. & C. Trail Study

The National Park Service, Midwest Region, Omaha, Nebraska, has released a Status Report, Comprehensive Management Plan for the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail*. The report is dated March 1981, and Regional Director J. L. Dunning's cover letter indicates that The Comprehensive Management Plan for the National Trails System Act must be submitted, in final form, to Congress by September 30, 1981. As indicated in the article appearing on page 14 in this issue of *We Proceeded On*, the National Park Service, Midwest Region, has been assigned the responsibility for directing, developing, and submitting the study for the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail*.

The March 1981 twenty-one page Status Report details the "Background", "Legislative History", "Purpose", "Authorities and Responsibilities", and provides information regarding "Trail Resources", "Historic Resources", "Recreational Resources", and "Natural Resources". An accompanying chart provides an extensive "Historic Sites Inventory", which identifies Lewis and Clark related sites. The Report concludes with a statement with respect to "Specific Management Objectives and Practices" and "Details of Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Agencies or Private Interests".

Eight supplements, containing maps and reference tables, accompany the Status Report, and these are identified as: "Illinois-Missouri-Kansas Supplement", "Nebraska-Iowa Supplement", "South Dakota Supplement", "North Dakota Supplement", "Montana Supplement (Part I)", "Montana Supplement (Part II)", "Idaho Supplement", and "Washington-Oregon Supplement".

Regional Director Dunning's letter  
(continued on page 16)

1. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor); *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y., 1904. Reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969. Vol. 1, p. 229; Vol. 2, p. 225; Vol. 3, p. 227.

2. Coues, Elliott (Editor); *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark* . . . , Francis P. Harper, N.Y., 1893. Reprint edition: Dover Publications, N.Y. 1965. Vol. 2, p. 733.

3. Chuinard, Eldon G., M.D.; *Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, The Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, CA, 1979.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 337-338.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 258.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 257, fn. 5.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 298.



concludes with this statement:

During April and May, we will be attempting to meet with agencies and interests along the Lewis and Clark Expedition route. The purpose of the meetings will be to discuss plans for important historic sites and potential Trail segments. If you have any questions concerning the Status Report or would like to request a meeting to discuss the Trail, please contact Bill Ferrand, Midwest Region Trails Coordinator, phone 402-221-3481 (FTS 864-3481), or by writing the Midwest Regional Office, [National Park Service, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NB 68102].

Foundation members may address their inquiries and suggestions with respect to the Study through members of the Foundation who have been appointed as members of the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council* (see page 14, this issue of *We Proceeded On*).

## New Washington State Interpretive Center Dedication May 2-3

Plans are shaping-up for the dedication ceremonies, May 2-3, 1981, which will open the *Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's* new *Alpawai Interpretive Center* (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 8). The Center is located in Washington State's *Chief Timothy State Park*, near Clarkston, in southeast Washington state.

In addition to interpreting the geologic history, and the relationship between man and the environment in this area, the displays and audiovisual programs will relate the Lewis and Clark Expedition's friendship with the Nez Perce Indians, who resided in this region. The Expedition camped near the site of the present Center on their outbound journey in October 1805, and visited with the Indians at this location on May 4, 1806, on the return journey. The dedication dates are within a day of being the 175th anniversary of the Expedition's being at this place. Complete details of the dedication ceremonies and illustrations of this fine new facility will be featured in the August issue of *We Proceeded On*.



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,



Recent correspondence from Foundation member Ruth S. Burns, Hywood Star Route, Great Falls, Montana, reveals that she and her husband Bob operate the *Portage Kennels* east of Great Falls, where they are raising two purebred Newfoundland dogs. The Burns have recently become interested in Scannon, the Newfoundland who accompanied and was an important member of the Lewis and Clark exploring party (see WPO, Pub. No. 2, July 1977). This has resulted in a four column article which appeared in the March 30, 1981 issue of the *Great Falls Tribune*, written by Marcia Kirlin, a *Tribune* staff writer, who visited the *Portage Kennels* and interviewed Bob and Ruth Burns. Writer Kirlin has done an admirable job of providing an accurate description of Newfoundlands, and has included information and excerpts from the Expedition's journals that relate to Scannon. Mention is made of the Foundation's bronze "*Meriwether Lewis and Our Dog Scannon*", the outstanding sculpture created expressly for the Foundation by Montana artist Bob Scriver.<sup>1</sup> Pictured above are two photographs of the Burns' Captain Benjamin (full name, Captain Benjamin's Portage) who along with Shantah (full name, Brunhaus Lulabell's Portage) are the pride of their canine family at the *Portage Kennels*.

1. Individuals interested in purchasing one of the (150) limited editions of the Foundation's bronze, may write for price quotation, additional information, and an order form. Address your inquiry to Wilbur P. Werner, P.O. Box 1244, Cut Bank, MT 59427

## News Notes

*The American West: The Magazine of Western History*, has honored Foundation President, Irving W. Anderson, for his article, "Profiles of the American West: A Charbonneau Family Portrait." Published in Volume XVII, Number 2, March/April 1980, *The American West* praised Anderson's research and writing "as outstanding" and judged it the "best non-fiction western short subject" published in its magazine during 1980. On behalf of our Foundation membership, the Editor of *We Proceeded On* joins *The American West* in extending our congratulations to Andy for this high achievement in the field of western writing.

\* \* \*

The Washington State (Governor's) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee will hold its second 1981 quarterly meeting on May 2, 1981, at the Clarkston Golf and Country Club,

Clarkston, Washington. Committee Chairman Archie Graber will call the meeting to order at 10:00 A.M. The business session will be followed by a no-host luncheon, and following luncheon committee members and guests will adjourn to nearby *Chief Timothy State Park* for the dedication ceremonies of the *Alpawai Interpretive Center*.

## 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.