Our New President
V. Strode Hinds, D.D.S.

Foundation Members Follow Expedition’s Trail
During 1981 “Traveling” 13th Annual Meeting

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting, this kind of a “Traveling Annual Meeting”, through southwest Montana and east-central Idaho, was a success. Our thanks go to the superlative efforts of Montanans Bob and Pat Saindon, Edrie Vinson, Vivian Paladin, Hal Stearns, and many others. It may be several years before the Foundation conjures up enough courage to plan and cope with the many logistics involved with a three day, two night meeting tour. We can’t say that this year’s meeting was without a problem or two, but happily good fortune was on our side. Highly touted was the opportunity for participants to personally experience 7373 foot high Lemhi Pass, at the very place where the Expedition crossed the Continental Divide in 1805. Due to an unfortunate misunderstanding with our charter bus enterprise, we very nearly didn’t make it! Only outstanding cooperation from friendly U.S. Forest Service and Dillon Chamber of Commerce people made the nearly one-hundred attendees’ dreams come true, and by noon on August 4th, within eight days of the date (August 12, 1805) that Captain Lewis and his advance party1 frequented this very place 176 years ago, we were there!

First day travel (August 3rd) was from Helena to Toston Dam on the Missouri River in the “Little Gates of the Mountains”; then to Montana’s Headwaters State Park, near the community of Three Forks, where the Beaverhead-Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin waterways come together to form the Missouri River. Following luncheon at Three Forks, the tour followed the Jefferson River through picturesque Jefferson Canyon, and into the extensive Beaverhead Valley. At the community of Twin Bridges, the Jefferson River changes its name to the Beaverhead River, and the tour followed this stream to Dillon, Montana, for the first overnight stop.2

Historian Hal Stearns’ remarks to the group at Headwaters State Park were profound, and the visit to the Toston Dam featured interpretive talks by Leo Berry, Director of Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, geologist Lynn Bryant, wildlife biologist Larry Thompson, and archeologist Carl Davis. The visit to the Beaverhead Museum at Dillon, the result of many years of effort by local people inspired by historian Elfreda Woodside, was an interesting and informative attraction.

For this day, and the two days to follow, interpretation was provided by Edrie Vinson and Bob Saindon on the buses. The excellent map and accompanying text prepared by Bob Saindon and edited by Vivian Paladin that attendees received in their registration packets added to the travelers’ enjoyment. Throughout the three day excursion, refreshments were available during the frequent stops.

An early start from Dillon on the second day (August 4th) saw the

1. Lewis was accompanied by George Drouillard (Drewyer), Hugh McNeal, and John Shields.
2. The shameful service the tour received with respect to processing our modern-day travelers’ overnight stop at the Best Western Motel facility at Dillon will go against their record for some years to come.
New President
(cont'd from page 1)

Las Vegas, Nevada; and their
dughter Lynne Hinds Zellers and
her husband, Craig, attended the
University of South Dakota at
Vermillion. Both Steve and Lynne
are known to many Foundation
members through their attendance
at past Annual Meetings, and their
interest in the Foundation con­tinues.

Strode and his family have resided
in Sioux City, Iowa, since 1958,
when he entered the private prac­tice
of Oral and Maxillofacial Sur­gery. During the years that the boys
were active in the Boy Scout move­ment,
Strode served in the Sergeant
Floyd Area Council, B.S.A. and
was a member of the "Order of the
Arrow" with his sons. He and Bev
served as leaders of a Co-Ed
Explorer Post for several years.

He is a member of the local, State,
and National components of the
American Dental Association, and
has served as a Trustee for the Iowa
Dental Association; is a member of
the Iowa, Midwest, and American
Society of Oral and Maxillofacial
Surgeons, including a term as presiden­t of the Iowa Society; and a diplo­mate of the American Board of
Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons,
and is a Fellow of the Royal Society
of Health.

Strode is a Past Chairman of the
Committee on Wildlife and Recrea­tion
of the Water Resource Con­gress, and is a member and Past
President of the Sioux City Rotary
Club. In 1976, he was a member of
the Woodbury County Bicentennial
organization.

He has served as President of the
Lewis and Clark Historical Associa­tion
of Sioux City; is a member of the
First United Methodist Church;
and a member of Masonic Bodies of
Sioux City.

Strode enjoys woodworking, photog­raphy, guns, and Lewis and Clark
history. His interest in the Founda­tion
began with the Third Annual
Meeting of the organization held at
Sioux City in 1971, through the en­courage­ment of one of the Founda­tion's founders, Ed Rusch. He is
especially interested in the geogra­phy and mapping of the Lewis
and Clark Expedition, as well as
the exploring party's guns and tools.

The Foundation can look forward to
a active year with V. Strode Hinds
as our 1981-1982 President.
President Hinds' Message

Each time a Foundation administration changes, old problems seem to be new again. Because of this, I encourage each member to review with the officers and members of the board of directors these challenges. Be they critical or complimentary, old problems or new ideas, let someone know. It is easier to lose contact than you may think.

The Foundation is taking on some of the appearances of a large family with grandparents and teenagers. Vexing but surmountable problems arise when youth makes itself known. We may frequently protest changes, I think we should, but then we need to take a second look that brings understanding, acceptance and continued progress to any organization or family. It is impossible to hold a static position; we either advance or fall behind. It seems to me that to advance is the only way. One columnist used to say: "There is no solution; seek it lovingly." Not too bad an idea for any group.

One of the most interesting aspects of Foundation meetings are the great diversities which are present. No two meetings have been the same - in time, place, or content. The great variations in the attendees always amazes me. Sometimes I think that it would be nice to be familiar with each members' vacation and avocations. Of course, that might hamper some of the spontaneity and enjoyment of our meetings and that would never do.

To Pat and Bob Saindon, Edie Vinson, and many other Montanans, our thanks for a truly enjoyable and memorable meeting: for getting off of the beaten path and letting us roam a little and find things for ourselves. To Irving Anderson and his fellow officers and directors, our many compliments for a well run meeting, an excellent Annual Banquet, and a special "thank you" for the "Appreciation Award" idea. To Jim Ronda, an extra expression of gratitude for his banquet address. His subject opened yet another fascinating vista from which to view and study the Expedition.

Bev and I look forward to a very interesting year. This has already begun with a visit to St. Louis for the first day sale of the new Lewis and Clark commemorative postal card on September 23rd. The ceremonies were at the Missouri Historical Society with several presentations being made by Assistant Postmaster General Gordon C. Morrison (see page 26, this issue of We Proceeded On). On September 26th, the Missouri Historical Society sponsored an all day Symposium related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Foundation members Rochelle Abrams, Dr. Ann Rodgers, W. Ray Wood, and Gary E. Moulton presented papers at this symposium on Sunday, September 27th. Bev and I attended the dedication of the new monument at Illinois' Lewis and Clark State Park at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. This is the project that has been so dear to the heart of Foundation Past President Clarence Decker for many years, and it is a well executed and beautiful memorial to the Expedition. Speakers at the dedication ceremonies included Foundation member Gary E. Moulton (see related story, this page) and G. Ray Arnett, an Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Arnett reviewed the history of the 1964-1969 Lewis and Clark Trail Commission and its evolution into our present Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. The on-going Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail project was also reviewed, with an invitation for the Foundation to participate in the study and development of the Trail. Our Foundation should not miss this opportunity. I hope that it won't be necessary for them to form some type of an advisory group as long as the Foundation is present, willing, and able. Let us continue to provide our input and participation with the National Park Service, who is the agency responsible for this activity.

The big event for 1982 will be provided by Hal Billian and his 1982 Annual Meeting Committee for the meeting in Philadelphia next August. The meeting promises the opportunity to view Lewis and Clark memorabilia and treasures firsthand, and the added attraction of many other historic areas.

Once again, a round of "thank you's" to those who made the Helena meeting so enjoyable.

Strode Hinds, President

Photographs by Strode Hinds
tour on the way to the site of the Expedition’s “Camp Fortunate”, now the site of present-day Clark Canyon Dam and Reservoir. Proceeding westward on an unpaved roadway along Lost Prairie Creek (the Expedition’s “West Fork of the Jefferson River”) we arrived at the junction in the road where the tour transferred from the charter buses to smaller school buses arranged for by personnel at the Salmon National Forest offices at Salmon and Leadore, Idaho. It was these buses that took the tour up the final eastern slopes of the Bitterroot Range and the Continental Divide for a stop at the tiny rivulet, on a hill, that is the most western source of the Missouri River. Only another few hundred yards of travel took our modern-day travelers to the summit of Lemhi Pass, and then having crossed the Divide, the travel was north and west over 18 miles of dusty, gravelled road to the Lemhi Valley and paved Highway 28, a few miles north of Tendoy, Idaho. Before descending to the valley from the high country, a stop was made at the historical marker that denotes the spot where Lewis and his advance party first encountered the Shoshoni Indians and unfurled the United States Flag west of the Continental Divide on August 13, 1805. Traveling again in our charter buses (that had detoured from Lemhi Pass and crossed the Divide, to the south, at Bannock Pass), the tour traveled north to the Lemhi Valley via Baker, Salmon, Carmen, and North Fork. The Expedition’s “Fish Creek” is today’s North Fork of the Salmon River, and the highway follows this waterway north through Gibbonsville and climbs, as did the Expedition in 1805, to the summit of Lost Trail Pass and the Idaho-Montana state line. Descending into the southern end of the Bitterroot Valley, we made our way to the community of Sula, Montana, at Ross’s Hole, the beautiful valley where Lewis and Clark were able to obtain additional horses from the friendly Flathead (Plathead) Indians. Tour participants were able to have a view of the valley known as Ross’s Hole from the porch of an abandoned farm house. From this same structure, in 1911, Montana artist M. Russell sketched the background mountains for his famous mural “Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians at Ross’s Hole”, which adorns the wall to the rear of the Speaker’s Desk in the Montana House of Representatives in the capitol building, Helena. Traveling north through the Bitterroot Valley, a replica of the Jefferson Peace Medal was affixed, during a brief stop, to the “Medicine Tree”, an old growth Ponderosa Pine that is the subject of Indian folklore. The Expedition’s journals refer to the river flowing northward through the valley as “Clark’s River”. This name, however, did not persist and from early settlers it gained the name Bitterroot River, flowing through the valley of the same name to where it joins the present-day Clark Fork River at Missoula, Montana. Late in the afternoon the tour arrived at Hamilton, Montana, for a second overnight stop. A delightful evening meal was served participants at the local Eagles Lodge, arranged for by Foundation members John and Clara Hamilton, who reside in Hamilton.

As the group was getting ready to board our charter buses on the third day (August 5th), Foundation Director William Sherman, Portland, Oregon, was heard to remark to his fellow travelers: “Isn’t this Bitterroot Valley morning air pure ambrosia”. It was a fine “Big Sky Country” morning, and before we departed from Hamilton, the buses proceeded to the local Ravalli County Museum where participants were intrigued by the extensive collections relating to the early history of Ravalli County and the Bitterroot Valley. Several of the exhibits are pertinent to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. One Foundation traveler remarked that the people in Montana never destroyed or threw away anything — this, after the visits to the museums at Dillon and Hamilton. Departing Hamilton, the tour proceeded north on U.S. Highway 93 to where Missouri River to Garrison, and, then, along Montana Highway 12, via the community of Avon and Elliston, and over 6330 foot high McDonald Pass on the Continental Divide, before descending into the Missouri River Valley at Helena, and the completion of the 13th Annual Meeting Tour.

In three fun-filled, educational, and adventuresome days the tour had traversed nearly 500 miles, of which about 380 miles closely followed the route of the Expedition from the “Gates of the Mountains” to the Expedition’s “Traveler’s Rest”. We had crossed the Continental Divide (Montana-Idaho Stateline) at 7373’ Lemhi Pass; 6995’ Lost Trail Pass (Idaho-Montana Stateline); and the Continental Divide at 6330’ McDonald Pass. For devoted Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, these three days were a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

1982 Annual Meeting To Be In Philadelphia

Foundation Director Hal Billian, Paoli, PA, extended the invitation for the Fourteenth Annual Meeting to Foundation members and guests assembled for the Thirteenth Annual Banquet at Helena, Montana, August 5, 1981. The meeting will be held in Philadelphia in August 1982. Bill cited the survey (questionnaire) conducted in the spring of 1981 seeking support and comment with regard to a meeting in the Philadelphia area and at other Lewis and Clark sites.

We Proceeded On, November 1981
Attendees (Members & Guests) 13th Annual Meeting

CALIFORNIA (19)
Don Franklin, Santa Ana
Mrs. Don (Rolleen) Franklin, Santa Ana
Matthew Franklin, Santa Ana
Virginia Hammersen, San Jose
Wilbur Hoffman, Yuba City
Mrs. Wilbur Ruth Hoffman, Yuba City
Jim Kelsey, Hawthorne
Maren Keiley, Hawthorne
Baldwin Lamson, Moraga
Mrs. John (Mary Ann) Wilholm, Sacramento
Gwen Williams, Mission Viejo

COLORADO (1)
Furnace McCourt, Denver

ILLINOIS (3)
Clarence H. Decker, East Alton
Mrs. C.H. (Judith) Decker, East Alton
Charles C. Patton, Springfield

INDIANA (3)
Frank McDonald, New Castle
Mrs. Frank (Robbie) McDonald, New Castle
L.C. Dobbins, Seymour

IOWA (2)
V. Strode Hinds, Sioux City
Mrs. V.S. (Sheila) Hinds, Sioux City

MISSOURI (2)
Henry W. Hamilton, Marshall
Mrs. H.W. (Jean) Hamilton, Marshall

MINNESOTA (6)
Jean Galusha, Excelsior
Gerald Holcomb, Rochester
Mrs. Gerald (Susan) Holcomb, Rochester
Edwin Wang, Edina
Mrs. Edwin (Astrid) Wang, Edina
Kristin Wang, Edina

MONTANA (16)
Myrtle Burke, Glasgow
Robert Burns, Great Falls
Mrs. Robt. (Ruth) Burns, Great Falls
Helen Hetrick, Glasgow
Chari Nelson, Cut Bank
Mrs. Don (Diana) Pennell, Lewistown
Toni Roselli, Billings
Bob Sandoval, Helena
Michelle Sandoval, Helena
Bob Singer, Fort Benton
Mrs. Bob (Idella) Singer, Fort Benton

NEBRASKA (3)
Mildred Geissman, Omaha
Gary E. Moulton, Lincoln
A.T. Samuelson, Omaha

NEW JERSEY (1)
George Richards, Chadwick

NEW YORK (1)
North Dakota (6)
Eldred Codding, Bismarck
Ida Lee, Bismarck
J.P. Robinson, Garrison
Mrs. J.P. Robinson, Garrison
Sheila Robinson, Colby
A.F. Shipley, Bismarck

OHIO (2)
Jean Cambridge, Strongsville
James P. Ronda, Youngstown

OREGON (20)
Irving W. Anderson, Portland
Malcolm Buffum, Portland
Mrs. Malcolm (Dee) Buffum, Portland
Dan Burroughs, Portland
E.G. Chinnard, Tigard
Mrs. E.G. (Fritz) Chinnard, Tigard
Harold L. Cron, Grants Pass
Howard Hopkins, Milwaukie
Mrs. Howard (Margaret) Hopkins, Milwaukie
Cut Johnson, Ft. Clatsop/Astoria
Robert E. Lange, Portland
Mariloy Monroe, Portland
Carl Peterson, Madras
Erna Rose, Portland
William P. Sherman, Portland
Mrs. Wm. P. (Marian) Sherman, Portland
Donald Shores, Portland
Mrs. Donald (Elaine) Shores, Portland
Will Towne, Portland
Mrs. Will (Helen) Townes, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA (2)
Harold Billian, Villanova
Mrs. Harold (Jane) Billian, Villanova

STATUE OF WASHINGTON (9)
Hazel Rain, Longview
Roy Craft, Stevenson

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(Montana continued)
Spencer Smith, Glasgow
Irene Smith, Glasgow
Nikolas D. Taranik, Helena
Nikolas J. Taranik, Helena
Edie Lee Vinson, Clancy
Wilbur P. Werner, Cut Bank

(Washington State cont'd)
Mrs. Roy (Grace) Craft, Stevenson
Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet
Edward Flick, Seattle
Mrs. Edward (Irene) Flick, Seattle
Viola Forrest, Walla Walla
Archie M. Gruber, Seattle
Clifford IMSland, Seattle

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (2)
Arlen J. Large, Washington
Robert L. Taylor, Washington

SPECIAL BANQUET GUESTS (26)
*John C. Austin, Hamilton, MT
Mrs. John (Clara) Austin
Leo Berry, Helena, MT
*Dick Duffey, Helena, MT
Mrs. Dick (Mary Ann) Duffey
Floyd Finnegan, Helena, MT
*Mrs. Floyd (Frankie) Finnegan
*Richard Kreg, Skamania, WA
*William L. Lang, Helena, MT
Mrs. Wm. (Sue) Lang
*Edna MacGivern, Butte, MT
*Robert Morgan, Helena, MT
Mrs. Robt. (Gen) Morgan
*Vivian Paladin, Helena, MT
Patricia Saundion, Helena, MT
Governor Ted Schwending, Helena, MT
*Harold G. Searns, Helena, MT
Mrs. Harold (Jean) Searns
Tim Searns, Helena, MT
V.J. (Jette) Taranik, Helena, MT
Harry Thode, Helena, MT
*Mrs. Harry (Elenore) Thode
*Robert J. Tubbs, Helena, MT
*Mrs. Robt. (Flrence) Tubbs
*Marcus J. Ware, Lewiston, ID
*Mrs. Marcus (Helen) Ware

*Indicates Foundation member

Travellers on the Foundation's Thirteenth Annual Meeting Tour gathered at Montana's Headwaters State Park near the community of Three Forks, Montana. Photograph by Roy Craft
People Pictures Taken During The 13th Annual Meeting &
"Traveling Meeting Tour"

Photographs by "Frenchy" Chuinard

Governor Ted Schwinder

Pat and helper Michelle Saindon

Dr. James P. Ronda

Marian and Bill Sherman

President V. Strode Hinds

Jeanette Taraniak and Vi Forrest

Dr. Gary Moulton

A. Graber, Hazel Bain, and C. Immland

"Chris" Patton and Fritzi Chuinard

Jim Large and Wilbur Hoffman

Harold "Hal" Stearns

Archie Graber and Bob Lange

We Proceeded On, November 1981
People Pictures Taken During The 13th Annual Meeting &
"Traveling Meeting Tour"

Photographs by “Frenchy” Chuinard

Edrie Lee Vinson

Wilbur Werner & Foundation’s Bronze

Gary Moulton and Jim Ronda

Strode Hinds and Irving Anderson

Carl Peterson

Marilyn Monroe

Bill Sherman and Hal Billian

We Proceeded On, November 1981

1981-1982 Foundation Officers and Executive Committee pose for photograph following the Annual Banquet. (Left to right) Secretary Edrie Lee Vinson, 2nd Vice President Arlen J. Large, President V. Strode Hinds, 1st Vice President Hazel Bain, and Treasurer Clarence H. Decker stands next to retiring President Irving W. Anderson. Seated at a banquet table in the foreground are Hal Stearns and Mrs. Strode (Bev) Hinds.
Enthusiastic family interested in Lewis and Clark from Santa Ana, California. (Left to right) Mrs. Don (Rolleen) Franklin, son, Matthew, and Don Franklin. The Franklins attended the Foundation’s Annual Meeting for the first time.

(Upper left) Scenic Gates of the Mountains a few miles north of Helena, Montana. A Sunday afternoon Missouri River boat trip. (Upper right) Ross’ Hole at the south end of the Bitterroot Valley near Sula, Montana, where the Expedition obtained horses from the Ootlahoot (Flathead) Indians in September 1805. (Center left) Descendants (three generations) of the Expedition’s Sergeant Patrick Gass. (Left to right) Nicholas J. Taranik, great, great, great grandson; Jeanette D. Taranik, great granddaughter; Nikolas D. Taranik, great, great grandson. (Center right) Past Presidents Wilbur Werner (left) and “Frenchy” Chuinard with Elfreda Woodside, recipient of the Foundation’s Appreciation Award at Dillon, Montana.

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

We Proceeded On, November 1981
The Honorable Ted Schwinden, Governor of Montana, told the banquet gathering about his study of western history with Professor Ernest S. Osgood at the University of Minnesota. Like most Montanans, Governor Schwinden has a keen interest and grasp of his state's history and especially the saga of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's more than 4000 mile travel and over six month's time spent in the "Big Sky Country".

Prior to adjourning the Annual Banquet, 1981-1982 President V. Strode Hinds was presented the President's Gavel and Flag by retiring President Irving W. Anderson. The President's Flag, a fifteen star, fifteen bar flag was a gift to the Foundation in 1974 by Josephine Love, Astoria, Oregon.

The Beaverhead Museum at Dillon, Montana, was the final stop on the first day of this year's Annual Meeting Tour. Filled with artifacts and memorabilia representative of this history-rich area of the "Treasure State", tour participants enjoyed the many fine exhibits in the attractive log structure. Local museum members served refreshments.

For his many years of effort, and "For Outstanding Contributions in Bringing to this Nation a Greater Awareness and Appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", Past President Bob Saindon was the recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement. (left to right) 1980-1981 President Irving W. Anderson, Bob Saindon, and 1975-1976 Past President Wilbur P. Werner. Fellow Montanan Werner made the presentation remarks.

Foundation Director Mildred Goosman, Omaha, Nebraska, was the recipient of a Foundation Appreciation Award, for her organization of the very successful Twelfth Annual Meeting held in Omaha and Sioux City in August 1980. Mildred also represented the InterNorth Corporation, and carried back to their corporate offices in Omaha, a similar award presented to them for their support and participation in last year's meeting.

Gracie and Roy Craft, Skamania, Washington, pose for photographer 7,339 feet above sea level at Lemhi Pass and the historical marker at the Montana-Idaho stateline.

We Proceed On, November 1981
Harold "Hal" Stearns, longtime Montana newspaperman, historian, and presently Heritage Aide to Montana Governor Ted Schwinden, addressed tour participants at Montana's Headwaters State Park, where the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers join to form the Missouri River. Stearns served as Director for the Montana Bicentennial Committee in 1976.

Photographs by Roy Craft

Saindon and Murphy Receive Foundation's "Achievement Award"

At the 13th Annual Banquet, Bob Saindon (Helena, Montana) and Dan Murphy (Santa Fe, New Mexico) were recipients of the Foundation's highest award. The Foundation Bylaws suggest that not more than two Meritorious Achievement awards be presented annually to individuals or organizations. The award recognizes recipients "For Outstanding Contributions In Bringing to this Nation A Greater Awareness and Appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition".

Past President Wilbur Werner made
the presentation of the award to fellow Montanan Bob Saindon. Werner reviewed, in his brief remarks, Saindon's many talents as a meticulous researcher, writer, photographer, artist, and speaker, and noted that while Bob is an educator by profession, his abilities and interests are seemingly unlimited. He specifically mentioned his part in organizing the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society (Glens, Montana), an entity of the national Foundation, and his editing of that organization's quarterly publication A Squaw of Wind; his artistic skill in the creation of two dioramas for the Valley County Pioneers' Museum; his literary contributions that have appeared in Montana, the Magazine of Western History (the prestigious publication of the Monana Historical Society), We Proceeded On, and other periodicals; his artistry which provided the illustrations for a series of philatelic commemorative cachets (envelopes) issued on pertinent dates at various locations along the exploring party's route, during 1979, 1980, and 1981, commemorating the 175th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and most recently, his interpretive efforts (35mm slides and map) provided for participants who traveled the 13th Annual Meeting Tour.

Saindon served the Foundation as its eleventh president, and is an adopted member of an Indian family. In concluding his remarks Wilbur Werner stated, "He is loved by his family and his friends, his modesty is refreshing, he is a young man with a great future. Truly, he has distinguished himself For Outstanding Contributions in Bringing to This Nation a Greater Awareness and Appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition."

It was unfortunate that his many duties with the National Park Service prevented Foundation Director Dan Murphy's attendance at this year's Annual Meeting and Banquet. In presenting the award to Dan Murphy, Past President Clarence Decker quoted Dan's great interest in history and in the National Park Service's program to interpret history for the many visitors to the nation's National Parks. Dan is a historical writer for the Park Service, and is presently assigned to the Service's Southwest Region where he is developing publications concerning facilities in that region

and assisting with interpretive programs. Prior to this assignment he participated in the development of the NPS Museum of Westward Expansion, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, in St. Louis, where he served as the Museum's first supervisor.

In 1979, at the Foundation's Eleventh Annual Meeting at Glasgow, Montana, the Foundation honored photographer David Muench with the Meritorious Achievement Award for his spectacular color murals that adorn the 16 foot high, 600 foot circular perimeter wall of the St. Louis museum. At a later date these same photographs, together with a most perceptive and imaginative text written by Dan Murphy, were published in an attractive 64 page edition. Lewis and Clark aficionados are familiar with Dan's superlative text. Better still is the impact this publication has had toward creating "... an Awareness and Appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", with the public. Modestly priced, the publication has found distribution with booksellers across the country. Clarence Decker quoted from a recent letter from the publisher that reported that "... the Lewis and Clark book has sold about 65,000 copies to date, which means a lot of people have been provided with information about the Lewis and Clark Expedition."

For his many contributions related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the history of our nation's westward expansion, and especially for his fine text in the publication referred to above, the Foundation conferred upon Dan Murphy its highest award.

Saindon's Map Prepared To Interpret Annual Meeting Tour Available

Additional copies of Past President Bob Saindon's map with interpretive text prepared for participants on the Thirteenth Annual Meeting Tour are available. The map keyed to an extensive text shows the Expedition's approximate 400 mile route from Montana's Gates of the Mountains, through the Bitterroot Mountains and Lemhi Valley in east-central Idaho, to the exploring party's "Traveler's Rest" campsite in the Bitterroot Valley, eleven miles south of present-day Missoula, Montana. The Expedition's campsites and the nomenclature given to rivers and creeks in 1805, together with appropriate legends indicating today's highway and road designations, cities and towns, and points of interest are features of the map. A "Table of River and Creek Name Changes" provides present-day names referenced to expedition nomenclature.

The 35 inch by 18 inch map printed on heavy paper is available (postpaid) for $1.50 each, and unfolded (in mailing tube) for $2.25 each. Direct your order and make checks payable to: 13th Annual Meeting Committee, P.O. Box 813, Helena, MT 59601.

U.S. Engineer's Dredge Meriwether Lewis Now Nebraska River Museum

(Roboted by Foundation Director M. Goosman)

Brownville, Nebraska — A monument to the Missouri River's contribution to both history and the future of the Midlands was dedicated June 7, 1981 with pomp and ceremony.

Celebrated was the transformation of a football field-sized Army Corps of Engineers dredge, the Captain Meriwether Lewis, into the home of the Museum of Missouri River History in its final berth in drydock. The dedication of the Dredge Lewis as a museum, was a dream come true for Captain L. Raymond "Cap" Holland and other Missouri River enthusiasts gathered for the event, who had served aboard the vessel.

Holland served for 10 of his 36 years on the river as mate, pilot, and captain and now commands the Meriwether Lewis in its retirement as museum curator. The new river history facility is a tribute to the joint efforts of the Nebraska State Historical Society, the Brownville Historical Society, and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, who salvaged the dredge to make it one of Nebraska's largest tourist attractions. Marvin Kivett, Nebraska State Historical Society Director, noted that much has been accomplished, but much more must be done to make the Meriwether Lewis one of the finest museums of river lore in the nation. The Society's Historical Newsletter for July, when commenting about the new museum, reported that nearly 5000 persons visited Brownville and the new river museum during the month of June 1981.
At a recent conference in Canada I presented a paper on the Lewis and Clark confrontation with the Brule Teton Sioux at the mouth of the Bad River. At the end of the session one of my Canadian friends said politely but a bit sarcastically, “what’s all the fuss about Lewis and Clark? After all, Alexander Mackenzie did it first in 1789!” Of course my friend up North was right. Mackenzie was the first European to make a land passage of the northern part of the continent and publication of his book prodded President Thomas Jefferson into organizing an American expedition to the Pacific. But beyond that narrow point, my Canadian colleague was quite mistaken. When the great Mackenzie ventured from Fort Chipewyan on Lake Athabasca down the Peace River to the Parsnip and on to the Bella Coola and salt water, he was simply a North West Company agent looking for new business opportunities. He wore one hat. When the Captains struggled up the Missouri and across those tremendous mountains to the sea, they wore many hats. They were explorers, soldiers, diplomats, cartographers, naturalists, and advance agents of American enterprise. They were something else as well, something many histories fail to mention. Lewis and Clark were capable ethnographers endeavoring to gather and record information about the Native American peoples of the West and Pacific Northwest. Lewis and Clark knew what we so often forget — that western America was no empty continent but a crowded wilderness.

Thomas Jefferson’s passion to explore the West included a powerful desire to know the native peoples and cultures of the region. If the Captains were called upon to find the Passage to India, they were equally commanded to record “the names of the nations” along the way.

To appreciate the expedition’s ethnographic contributions we must understand the difference between ethnographers and ethnologists. Disguised as travellers, traders, missionaries, and explorers, ethnographers have been around a long time. These people often did their work without realizing they were engaged in ethnographic study. They simply recorded their impressions of the strange societies and exotic cultures they encountered. They described Indian life on a part-time basis, considering such activity incidental to their primary tasks. Jesuit missionaries in Canada studied Indian ways in order to save lost souls; David Thompson noted native exchange systems to facilitate future trade operations. Lewis and Clark were also part-time participant observers of Native American life. As such they belonged to a long and honorable tradition in North America that includes Father Paul Le Jeune, James Adair, Nicolas Perrot, and the Captains’ contemporaries Alexander Henry the Younger and Zebulon Pike. Everything these men noted about Indians — clothing, houses, village locations, languages, customs, and economy — they recorded in the service of business enterprise, government policy, or religious zeal. They made no pretense at being scientific observers. This does not diminish the accomplishments of the early ethnographers or lessen the value of their work, but it does remind us of the limitations of their accounts. As arresting as they are, they are imperfect, incomplete pieces of historical evidence. What Lewis and Clark did not do — and we ought not expect them to have done — was to paint a unified, coherent portrait of any Indian culture. They simply did not think in those terms. What they did do was to leave us priceless maps and journals that comprise the pieces of an intricate puzzle. Here is a bit of the puzzle informing us when to harvest and how to cook Upper Missouri corn; here is a piece of a Mandan creation story recorded in 1804 and still told as late as 1929; and here is yet another puzzle part, this one revealing Indian behavior at funerals. And the list of bits and pieces could go on and on — what Indians did with their horses at night, how adoption made it possible for enemies to trade in peace, and how to make the sacred medicine stone. There is even a detailed description of the complex Arikara bead making process. But in all of this we must lo-


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cate, identify, sort, and arrange those pieces ourselves, full well knowing that some important ones may turn up missing. As we analyze the information Lewis and Clark collected, we assemble a most challenging puzzle.

Lewis, Clark, Ordway, and the other expedition journalists were ethnographers. Modern-day ethnologists are a very different breed of cat. Ethnologists are scientists who study many cultures with an eye towards developing concepts of human social development and behavior applicable to many diverse peoples. Ethnologists are full-time specialists committed to accurate impartial observation. Ethnologists are a very different breed of other expedition journalists were Lewis, toward developing concepts of human social development and behavior applicable to many diverse peoples. Disinterested observation was the furthest thing from their minds. Because the Captains were confident of their own cultural superiority, they never doubted the wisdom of judging Indians by white standards. For Lewis and Clark, every observation was also a judgment. Just read their descriptions of the fiesty Teton Sioux or the sharp Chinook traders and those judgments come through. Or listen to Sergeant Patrick Gass talk about the Mandan practice of feeding buffalo skulls and then damn the Indians for their foolish superstition. But the Captains’ confidence did not become swaggering arrogance—something that cannot be said for those who came later. Fortunately, the explorers’ cultural biases did not prevent them from asking the right ethnographic questions. Equally fortunate, they had the good sense to write down many Indian answers, including many that seemed bewildering at the time.

Questions are the engines of intellect and the expedition was powered by a carefully designed question motor. The ethnographic question list Lewis and Clark took West with them had an evolutionary history all its own, and we should take a look at it to see just how seriously Jefferson regarded this part of the expedition.

Thomas Jefferson loved questionnaires. He used them to explore new areas of knowledge and then to organize what he had learned. His only published book, Notes on Virginia, was written in response to a questionnaire and retained the question and answer form on its chapters. Jefferson’s instructions to Meriwether Lewis are a series of interlocking questions ranging from mineralogy to medicine. The ethnographic questions cover nearly every aspect of Indian life, including languages, customs, occupations, diseases, and morals.

Where did those very precise questions come from? The traditional answer has always been that they reflected Jefferson’s life-long fascination with Indian cultures. But there is something else going on here. There was more than one mind behind the expedition’s Indian questions. Early in 1803 Jefferson began to write friends both in and out of government asking their aid and advice for his western venture. Late in February he wrote three Philadelphia scientists, Caspar Wistar, Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, asking each to prepare some thoughts “in the lines of botany, zoology, or of Indian history which you think most worthy of inquiry & observation.”


Even before his consultants submitted their questions, Jefferson began to prepare a preliminary draft of the instructions. By mid-April, 1803 he was ready to circulate it among certain cabinet members who were asked for their comments and criticisms. The remarks of Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin focused on western geography and the future expansion of the United States. Later in his career Gallatin made major contributions in collecting and systematizing Indian material. Just how much he had to do with framing expedition Indian questions is unknown. On the other hand, the reply from Attorney General Levi Lincoln clearly influenced Jefferson’s thinking. This important member of Jefferson’s official family has not gotten much attention from students of the expedition. Lincoln was a good New England lawyer, a skillful Republican politician, and he understood that the expedition served many purposes. Lincoln’s April 17 letter to Jefferson suggests that the early instructions draft he saw contained very little about Indians. To remedy this deficiency, Lincoln urged Jefferson to include questions about tribal religions, native legal practices, concepts of property ownership, and Indian medical procedures. Although Jefferson was already well acquainted with smallpox inoculation, it appears that Lincoln was the first to suggest that Lewis take some cowpox matter along to administer to Indians. The Attorney General’s suggestions were of major importance (continued on page 14)

8. Albert Gallatin to Jefferson, 13 April 1803, in Jackson, ed., Letters, 32-34. This judgment must be modified if it can be determined that Gallatin had a major role in formulating some of the questions William Clark copied in a draft list sometime early in 1804. See William Clark, “List of Questions,” in Jackson, ed., Letters, 157-161.

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place Welshmen, why not see if there were any Jewish Indians in the West.9

By June, 1803 Jefferson had before him all the suggestions from fellow scientists and government officials. He also had the confidential message to Congress he had delivered in January which justified the expedition in terms of extending the Indian trade. He could also draw on instructions written for the abortive Michaux expedition a decade before.10 Sometime during June, Jefferson synthesized these documents into the final draft of instructions for the expedition — instructions that now contained detailed questions in seventeen areas of Indian life and culture. All of us are familiar with the instructions. They are a milestone in the history of exploration. The Indian questions cover everything from language and law to trade and technology. The expedition was to record what Indians wore, what they ate, how they made a living, and what they believed in. In short, Jefferson told Lewis: “You will therefore endeavor to make yourself acquainted, as far as a diligent pursuit of your journey shall admit, with the names of the nations & their numbers.”

Before we look at how the Captains carried out their ethnographic assignment in one place, we need to stop for a moment to ask why Jefferson wanted Lewis and Clark to gather so much technical information. Weren’t they already wearing too many hats? Had Jefferson’s lofty expectations lost touch with reality? Not at all. His reasons for turning two Army officers into part-time ethnographers were central to the many purposes of the journey. “The commerce,” he wrote, “which may be carried on with the people inhabiting the line you will pursue, renders a knolge of those people important.” Jefferson knew that fur traders and other eager entrepreneurs needed to know about future markets and sources of supply. In modern marketing terms, Jefferson was seeking “demographic” and “psychographic” data to help American merchants set up potential customers. To steal a line from the musical “Music Man,” if you want to be a good salesman, “you’ve got to know the territory.” But there was something else behind Jefferson’s requirement that the Captains be ethnographers — something beyond the vision of a rising fur trade empire. Lewis and Clark were sent to build another empire — the empire of reason, the kingdom of knowledge. Like his friends at the American Philosophical Society, Jefferson wanted the expedition to make a major contribution towards the scientific understanding of North America. That is what the President was talking about when he described the venture as a “literary expedition.”11

Literary in this context means scientific. Jefferson sent his explorers to advance the frontiers of learning by naming the Indian nations as well as labelling the nations of plants and animals. A serious, scientific concern for the human geography of the West impelled Jefferson to give the Captains an ethnographic assignment.

Finally, and not to be overlooked, there was Jefferson’s vision of the future of North America. Jefferson believed that accurate information about Indians was essential in order to shape a peaceful tomorrow for both peoples. That desire for fact to replace fiction about Native Americans was nothing new in Jefferson’s mind. From boyhood on he had a passionate interest in things Indian. “In the early part of my life,” he wrote, “I was very familiar with the Indians, and acquired impressions of attachment and commiseration for them which have never been obliterated.”12 Jefferson’s fascination with Indian life was part boyish curiosity and part scientific inquiry, all bound up in the optimistic notion that if Native Americans gave up their traditional “savage” ways and adopted a white “civilized” lifestyle, both peoples could enjoy the continent in peace. “Acquire what knolge you can of [their] state of morality, religion & information,” Jefferson instructed the Captains.13 It was Jefferson—


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ian fundamental that if we knew each other more fully, we would treat each other better. Ethnography could make government policy better informed and more humane. With an optimism based more on Enlightenment faith than American reality, Jefferson assumed that a benevolent government would then use that knowledge to civilize and Christianize Indians. Whether or not Native Americans would welcome the blessings of European civilization was of course another matter entirely.

To see how the Captains implemented Jefferson’s directives, to watch the explorers as ethnographers in action, I thought we might look at their activities during the winter of 1804-5. The Fort Mandan winter produced a wealth of material: journal entries, maps, the still-lost vocabularies, the very important “Estimate of the Eastern Indians,” and valuable parts of the recollections William Clark gave Nicholas Trimmer in 1810. This first winter in the field provided the Captains with a superb on-the-job training program in ethnography. The techniques they devised and the information they obtained served them well for the rest of the voyage. Lewis and Clark began their ethnographic work at Fort Mandan by simplifying and streamlining Jefferson’s original instructions. Long before coming to their winter quarters, the explorers realized they would have neither the time nor the language abilities to ask all of Jefferson’s Indian questions. The “Estimate of the Eastern Indians” gives some sense to what questions the Captains selected for their special attention.18 Drafted by the Captains during the winter, the “Estimate” was a massive effort to organize and compare data on nearly fifty tribes and bands. In concept and design, it was as scientific as expedition ethnography ever got. Lewis and Clark would never again try anything as intricate and comprehensive. The nineteen questions used as an organizing structure for the “Estimate” show us what now seemed important to the explorers. Their highest priorities for each Indian group included tribal name, location, population, languages, and potential for American trade. Questions about religious traditions or cultural values were dropped from the official list. This did not mean that expedition ethnographers were unwilling to record that sort of data; the journals are filled with random notes about creation myths, migration legends burial practices, and sacred rituals. The Lewis entries on the Shoshoni and Nez Percé ethnography show that the ethnographer’s art.19 What it does mean is that the Captains very sensibly recognized their limitations during the Mandan winter and decided to use what time they did have to gather material on the externals of Indian life. They described how Indians looked but did not give any systematic attention to native souls and psyches. The Captains would leave the quest for the interior of the Native American universe to others — to the likes of George Catlin and Prince Maximilian. Lewis and Clark’s commitment to the externals of Indian life can be seen in their coverage of native architecture. While the expedition record features fine descriptions of the outsides of teepees, earth lodges, and plank houses, that same record has very little about the insides of those structures. How did the expedition gather data during the Mandan winter? All of those puzzle pieces did not fall easily into the Captains’ hands. The ethnographic record was the result of patient, persistent labor. The expedition used four different techniques to gather information. First, the Captains directly questioned both Indians and whites, often at great length. Second, they collected objects — everything from Arikara corn to a Mandan buffalo skin painting — that represented important aspects of Indian life.20 Third, the explorers recorded what they could conclude from first hand observation. Occasionally, information was obtained in a fourth way. Some expedition members were able to gain their knowledge quite personally by accepting the Indians’ invitation to participate in a hunt, a game, or a ceremony. Of the four techniques, interviews yielded the most valuable information. Since the fort was within easy walking distance from the two Mandan villages, the Captains had more Mandan informants than Hidatsa ones. Scores of Mandan men and women visited the fort for all sorts of reasons, but the most welcome guest was the following: Black Cat (Posecopsaha) chief of Rootapehe village, Big White (Sheheke) chief of Matootonha village, Little Raven (Kagohhami) a part-Arikara and second chief of Matootonha, and two leading men from Matootonha, Big Man (Ohheenar) an adopted Cheyenne and Coal (Shotaharrora) an adopted Arikara. It was very important that these chiefs and “considerable men” be courted and closely questioned. For generations chiefs and elders had served as tribal historians, committing to memory a whole body of past experience and tradition.21 Without the help of these men, the Lewis and Clark ethnographic record would have been both meager and unreliable. Of the two principal Mandan chiefs, Black Cat was the most valued by the Captains. Meriwether Lewis characterized Black Cat as a man of “integrety, firmness, intelligence and perspicuity of mind.”22 The chief made at least seventeen visits to the fort, some lasting many days. During these visits Black Cat often related “little Indian anecdotes.”23 But like the Arikara traditions Clark dismissed as not worth mentioning, the pieces of Mandan history and belief shared by Black Cat were not recorded in the journals. Later in the voyage, when the Captains had sharpened their ethnographic skills, they would now and then take time to preserve that sort of priceless detail. If there were plenty of Mandan informants, there were far fewer from the Hidatsa villages. Several factors limited the expedition’s access to Hidatsa information. Some Hidatsa chiefs, including the powerful Le Borgne or One Eye, were away on winter hunts for long stretches of time. More important, there was real suspicion and hostility among the Hidatsa, especially in Le Borgne’s village, about the intentions and behavior of the Captains. Many Hidatsa were alarmed by expedition weapons and the size of Fort Mandan. Some elders resented what they called the Captains’ “high-sounding language” while several warriors were angered by the explorers’ boasts about American military might. Le Borgne once bragged that if his warriors ever caught the Americans on the open plains they would make quick work of them. Such tensions, often fueled by Mandan-inspired rumors, kept many Hidatsa away from the fort and made the Indians reluctant to (continued on page 16)
entertain the Captains at the Knife River villages.\(^24\)

The simple fact was that Lewis and Clark desperately needed Hidatsa information. The Captains knew that unlike the Mandan, Hidatsa raiding parties ranged far west to the Rockies. Hidatsa informants could provide knowledge valuable not only for the second year of expedition travel but essential for its ethnographic assignment.\(^25\) The few important Hidatsa sources included Tatucklepinrhe, chief of the little Awaawawa village, and his neighbor the Awawawa chief Black Mussacain.\(^26\) On occasion Tatucklepinrhe related "many strange accounts of his nation" but Clark chose to record only the bare outlines of recent Awaawawa migrations.\(^27\) Notably absent for most of the winter were any Hidatsa-proper from Le Borgne's village. It was not until the end of the winter that their awesome chief One Eye paid court at Fort Mandan. While the Hidatsa contacts were few, they did yield significant information. From those sources Lewis and Clark learned about the size and locations of the Crow, Flathead, Shoshoni, and Blue Mud (Nez Perce) Indians.\(^28\) Without Hidatsa cooperation, however grudgingly given, there would have been substantial gaps in the Indian "Estimate."

Throughout the winter there were other important contacts with Indians who were neither Mandan nor Hidatsa. Black Cat brought the Assiniboine band chief Chechkh (the Old Crane) to talk with the Captains, thereby expanding the explorers' knowledge of northern trade routes. There were also a number of Cheyenne in the Mandan villages who perhaps filled the Captains in on tribes living in the Indian villages around Fort Mandan. While their specific ethnographic contributions cannot always be traced in the expedition record, it is plain that men like Jessaume, Charbonneau, Mackenzie, Francois-Antoine Laroque, and Hugh Henry provided much material for the Indian "Estimate" and Clark's 1805 map of the western part of North America. The Captains were especially impressed with the knowledge and experience of Nor'Wester Hugh Henry. They questioned him closely about the Upper Mississippi tribes and the many Sioux bands.\(^31\) Henry's imprint is on the Sioux and Chipewa sections of the "Estimate." Other North West Company men like Laroque and Mackenzie offered their personal observations on the Assiniboine and the Cree. Despite his unsavory reputation, Rene Jessaume did have the kind of first-hand Indian information the Captains needed. Some of the most valuable comments in the journals about Mandan beliefs and inter-tribal relations came from Jessaume.\(^32\)

In all these talks the central problem was language translation. Charles Mackenzie, a North West Company trader who lived in Black Mussacain's village during the Mandan winter, left some vivid impressions of those translation difficulties. Mackenzie recalled watching the Captains struggle to record an Hidatsa vocabulary in which each word has to pass through a cumbersome translation chain stretching from a native speaker through Sacagawea, Toussaint Charbonneau, Rene Jessaume and on to the Captains. Heated arguments between the various translators were frequent, slowing the whole process and worrying many Indians. The way Mackenzie remembered it, as "the Indians could not well comprehend the words they were recording. Their words, they concluded that the Americans had a wicked design on their country."\(^33\)

Fortunately the Captains had no such language barriers in their interviews with white traders living in the Indian villages around Fort Mandan. While their specific ethnographic contributions cannot always be traced in the expedition record, it is plain that men like Jessaume, Charbonneau, Mackenzie, Francois-Antoine Laroque, and Hugh Henry provided much material for the Indian "Estimate" and Clark's 1805 map of the western part of North America. The Captains were especially impressed with the knowledge and experience of Nor'Wester Hugh Henry. They questioned him closely about the Upper Mississippi tribes and the many Sioux bands.\(^31\) Henry's imprint is on the Sioux and Chipewa sections of the "Estimate." Other North West Company men like Laroque and Mackenzie offered their personal observations on the Assiniboine and the Cree. Despite his unsavory reputation, Rene Jessaume did have the kind of first-hand Indian information the Captains needed. Some of the most valuable comments in the journals about Mandan beliefs and inter-tribal relations came from Jessaume.\(^32\)

All this interviewing, translating, and observing produced accurate data about the names, numbers, and locations of Indians from the western Great Lakes to the Continental Divide, and from the Canadian Plains to north Texas. What the Captains wanted, at least during the Mandan winter, was a kind of statistical geography of the tribes they had already met, those yet to be encountered, and those who might influence United States Indian policy. That is what the "Estimate of the Eastern Indians" really is — a limited but practical document for government agents and fur traders. Only later, after they were sure of their ethnographic skills, did Lewis and Clark get beyond counting Indian heads and locating villages to record more intimate details of native life.

To evaluate Lewis and Clark's ethnographic contributions, we need to ask three related questions. First, what did the expedition ethnographers see, understand, and accurately record? The Captains and the other journalists excelled at setting down village locations, analyzing inter-tribal relations, and describing weapons, food, clothing, and many other material objects. Whether you want to know what an Arikara earth lodge looked like or how a Shoshoni compound bow was made or the shape of a Chinook canoe, it is all vividly described in the expedition record. But, secondly, we also need to ask what the expedition saw, recorded, but did not understand. During that long Mandan winter the explorers encountered many things well beyond their own cultural experience. The Mandan buffalo calling ceremony, with its open sexuality, was one such event. Several expedition men obligingly took part in the ritual, and their experiences enabled William Clark to write a remarkably detailed description of the rite. Clark realized that the ceremony was undertaken to attract the buffalo and guarantee a successful hunt.\(^34\) But the American explorer simply could not fathom how sexual relations between old men or white men and the wives of younger Indians would bring the buffalo closer and ensure a good hunt. Clark did not understand that northern Plains cultures assumed

\(^{21}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, I: 220.

\(^{22}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, I: 221-223.


\(^{26}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, VI: 91.

\(^{27}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, VI: 121.


\(^{29}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, VI: 111.

\(^{30}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, I: 236.

\(^{31}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, I: 220.

\(^{32}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, I: 220.

\(^{33}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, I: 245.


\(^{35}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, I: 220. See also Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, I: 220 for his early and important notices of the Hidatsa on Mandan and Hidatsa chiefs. Jessaune's knowledge and reliability were sharply questioned later by Charbonneau and Elyott.

\(^{36}\) Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, I: 245. See also Annie H. Abel, ed., Tableau's Narrative of Lostel's Expedition to the Upper Missouri (Norman, 1939), 157.

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named the nations and so much more. Because Lewis and Clark carried out their ethnographic assignment with such skill, a central part of the past of North America and all her peoples will never die. We are the richer for what they did.

Upd ating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

A new periodical, American Indian Basket Magazine, has printed in its first issue (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 10-13) an interesting article titled: “A Columbia River Indian Basket Collected by Lewis and Clark in 1805”, by Mary D. Schlick. The author quotes an excerpt from Captain Clark’s journal wherein he states that he received a quantity of roots, acorns, and fish from the Indians when the exploring party was on the Columbia River in present-day Oregon. She surmises that these products might have been transferred to the Captain “... in one of those tightly woven bags [or baskets]”, and strengthens this statement with a quote from Paul R. Cutright’s Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists, which states “... that many objects collected by Lewis and Clark went to Charles Willson Peale’s museum in Philadelphia.” The author also points out that in Donald Jackson’s Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with related Documents, there is (pp. 476-478) a listing of “Peale’s Memorandum of Specimens and Artifacts”, and in this listing (p. 478) is “A bag prepared by the Fishquilphants [Indians] on the Columbia River.”

Readers may obtain a copy of this magazine by ordering from American Indian Basket Magazine, P.O. Box 66124, Portland, OR 97265. Enclose remittance of $6.75 to cover printing and postage, and specify Vol. 1, No. 1.

Recent Meetings:

The Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation’s summer meeting-field trip won an August 11th 11th event. Thirty members and friends enjoyed the all-day activity that concluded with a no host picnic and visit at the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, Oregon. An automobile caravan tour from Portland to Fort Clatsop (about 90 miles one way) traveled via scenic, little used, secondary highway through Oregon’s coastal rain forests with several interpretive stops along the way.

Leaving U.S. Highway 26, about 45 miles west of Portland, the caravan followed Oregon Highway 202 and other secondary roads to Astoria and Fort Clatsop near the Columbia River estuary. A stop was made at the Jewel Meadows Wildlife Area where a large herd of elk were grazing in a natural setting in this important Oregon State Fish and Wildlife Department facility. Foundation member and artist Harold Cramer Smith, now retired from this department, provided an interesting and informative interpretive talk about the wildlife refuge at this location. A few miles west of the Jewel Meadows Wildlife Area, the caravan visited scenic Fishhawk Falls, where Fishhawk creek tumbles and descends for about 125 feet over a series of rocky ledges.

Driving through the rain forests, the next stop was at Youngs River Falls, which is located in the coastal hills some 9 to 10 miles from Fort Clatsop.

This falls is of special interest to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts, since its discovery is documented in the Expedition’s journals. Without a doubt, Sergeant Patrick Gass with a party of twelve men, on a hunting assignment, were the first white men to view this fifty to sixty foot high cataract. (continued on page 18)

34. Osgood, ed., Field Notes, 172.
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Foundation member Bob Lange provided the present-day travelers with a brief commentary about the Expedition's discovering and describing the falls in March 1805, together with some interesting details regarding a ground-wood pulp mill that made use of the waterpower at the falls and supplied ground-wood pulp, which was shipped down Youngs River to Astoria, and, then, via sea-going vessels to a paper mill in Stockton, California, during the years 1884-1904. Several years ago, three 180-pound 11-inch diameter, 18 inches thick mill stones were found in the forest just below the falls, the only remains of the wood pulp installation. Today the falls is enjoyed for its scenic attraction, and the land at, and adjacent to, the cataract have been set aside by Clatsop County for a proposed county park at some future date.

The automobile caravan arrived at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial shortly after noon, enjoyed a picnic lunch in the Memorial's picnic grounds, and then toured the museum and the reconstructed replica of the fort, where they viewed the excellent “Living History Demonstrations” provided by Chief Ranger Curt Johnson and his staff.

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**THE WASHINGTON STATE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE** held its forty-eighth (quarterly) meeting at Vancouver, Washington, on Saturday, July 11, 1981. Chairman Archie M. Graber called the meeting to order at 2:30 P.M. There was a special committee meeting held the same morning to discuss the state committee's proposal to rename the dams on the Snake River in southeast Washington State. A report of the morning meeting was provided the committee at the afternoon meeting by Ralph Rudeen.

The sub-committee studying the possibility of the Washington Committee hosting the national Foundation's 1983 Annual Meeting recommended that the site of a national meeting be the Tri-City Area in the Washington state. The committee accepted the sub-committee's proposal and it was agreed that a member of the committee attending the Foundation's 13th Annual Meeting at Helena in August 1981 would extend the invitation to the National Foundation's Board of Directors and membership. (The invitation was extended and is reported elsewhere in this issue of We Proceeded On.)

During the meeting there was considered discussion with respect to the plans and progress related to the permanent Lewis and Clark Expedition display to be installed in the Washington State Historical Society Museum in Tacoma, Washington. This activity is reported in full in the by-line article by committee member Clifford Insland on page 21, this issue of We Proceeded On.

Following the adjournment of the business meeting, committee member Winifred Flippin of Lyle, Washington, provided an interesting program which described the petroglyphs found along the Columbia River.

The following members of the committee attended the meeting and remained in Vancouver for the evening banquet and the Sunday morning buffet-brunch and historical marker dedication events in connection with the Eighth Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium:2 Carlton Appelo, Hazel Bain, Ray Craft, Mitchell Doumit, Winifred Flippin, Viola Forrest, Archie Graber, Ken Heckard, Cliff Imsland, Jack Ritter, and Ralph Rudeen. Guests were: Martha Imsland, Grace Craft, Bob Lange, Don Haven and daughter Carol Anderson, Dr. Erwin "Frenchy" Chuinard, Dwight Garrison, Gus Norwood, Jacky Rudeen, Elizabeth Doumit, and Sylvia Graber.

2. This year's Symposium was hosted by the Washington Committee. Committee members Eugene "Jack" Ritter, Vancouver, and Ralph H. Rudeen, Olympia, were co-chairmen for the event, and Millard H. McClung, Portland, was liaison for the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. See page 19, this issue of We Proceeded On.

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**THE OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE** met for its third 1981 quarterly meeting at the Par West Savings and Loan Community Meeting Room, Tualatin, Oregon (a suburb of Portland). Thirteen committee members were present, and Chairman "Frenchy" Chuinard called the meeting to order at 10:00 A.M., Saturday, September 19, 1981.

The agenda included the following reports: Roy Lorbak on the possibility of future development of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's Salt Cairn (saltworks) site in Seaside, Oregon; Roger Mackness discussed the Nature Trail project at Lewis and Clark State Park (east of Portland, near the mouth of the Sandy River, see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2; pp. 22-23); Irving Anderson provided a recapitulation of activities at the national Foundation's 13th Annual Meeting, which took place August 3-5, 1981, in southwest Montana and east-central Idaho; and President Donald Shores of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation (the organization sponsored by the Oregon Lewis and Clark Committee) reported on the Oregon Foundation's activities, the recent picnic and field trip (reported ante in this column) and the programs scheduled for the October and December meetings of the organization.

Dr. Chuinard reported on the progress of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Committee's project to rename the dams on the Snake River in southeast Washington State, after Jefferson, Lewis, Clark, and Gass (see article, this issue of WPO). Chairman Chuinard also discussed the resolutions passed by a recent poll of the National Park Service's Advisory Council for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (see article, this issue of WPO). The resolutions regarding a more accurate geographical designation for the western terminus of the Lewis and Clark Trail, and the recommendation that maps indicating the headland, Tillamook Head, also carry the identifying legend, Clarks Mountain and Point of View, are of special interest to the Oregon Committee.

There was a preliminary discussion with respect to the 1982 Ninth Annual Oregon-Washington Lewis and Clark Annual Symposium. The Oregon Committee is to be the host in 1982 for this two state committee activity. Discussed was the date, place, program, and the appointment of a chairman and sub-committee for the event.

December 5, 1981 was the date set for the Committee's Christmas Party, which will be held for the third consecutive year at the NPS Fort Clatsop National Memorial facility, near Astoria, Oregon.

**News Notes:**

Foundation members and readers of We Proceeded On will be delighted to learn that Paul R. Cutright's and Michael J. Brodhead's 509 page volume Elliott Coues: Naturalist and Historian is presently available at bookstores. Foundation member and historian Donald Jackson describes this biography as follows:

"There are three great subjects here: Elliott Coues, the American West, and North American Birds. This is the kind of biography that delights the scholar — a study of an active, intelligent, controversial character who left his mark and came close to..."
being a Renaissance man... The authors have produced a remarkably well-integrated work."

A complete review of this new book will appear in the February 1982 issue of *We Proceeded On*. Lewis and Clark enthusiasts are familiar with Dr. Coues' tremendous contribution to the literature concerning the Expedition and the early explorations of the North American West. Serious students of the Lewis and Clark enterprise will want this volume in their libraries. Publisher is University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1981. Price $28.50.

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Friends of Foundation member Wilbur Hoffman, Yuba City, California, will be interested to learn that Howell-North Books, San Diego, CA, has recently published his 304-page volume, which includes nearly 200 illustrations, titled: *Sagas of Old Western Travel and Transport*. Hoffman's book vividly captures the hardships and sacrifices of the western pioneers, and he charts their cross-country course through ten interesting chapters, each of which takes up a particular mode of transport: pack train, wagon, handcart, stagecoach, windjammer, steamship, steamboat, Pony Express, railroad and railroad construction. Students of western expansion and history will enjoy Wilbur's writing style as he presents many untold sagas of the Old West and of the men and women who crossed, cleared, and settled a forbidding continent after Lewis and Clark's first crossing.

Wilbur Hoffman and his wife Ruth are regular attendees at the Foundation's Annual Meetings. Invertebrate travelers, they have seen firsthand nearly all of the west that he has written about. Now retired from a teaching career at the high school and junior college level, where he instructed literature, grammar, writing, and on occasion history, he is now writing for publication. In the May 1980 issue of *We Proceeded On* (Vol. 6, No. 2), Wilbur provided an interesting and informative piece concerning "The Gravesite of the Expedition's Alexander Willard," who resided in California following the Expedition and died in 1865. Willard's gravesite is near the community of Franklin, California, near Sacramento, and not far from the Hoffman's home in Yuba City.

We are all familiar with the cry: "Go West, young man!" Wilbur Hoffman's book describes the ways not only men, but women and children conquered the western part of our continent. No known published work, in a single volume, has so fully explored the role of transportation in opening and taming the west.

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Foundation members have received recent mailings from the Missouri Historical Society. The earlier mailing announced the availability of the Society's cacheted "First Day of Issue" commemorative postal card. The more recent mailing described the special activities that took place on September 22-27, 1981, at the Missouri Historical Society, commemorating the arrival and termination, at St. Louis, of the famous exploring enterprise, 175 years ago on September 23, 1806.

Washington-Oregon Annual Symposium

The Eighth Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium was hosted this year by the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. These popular events for Lewis and Clark enthusiasts are alternately hosted by the two states' Lewis and Clark Trail Committees. This year's symposium was held Saturday and Sunday, July 11 and 12, 1981, in Vancouver, Washington and vicinity. Some fifty individuals attended a Saturday evening no-host social hour and banquet at Vancouver's popular Thunderbird Inn at the Quay. On Sunday, a lavish buffet-brunch attracted about forty Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, and this was followed by a dedication ceremony of a new historical marker at the Gee Creek Rest Area, a Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission facility approximately 10 miles north of Vancouver on the Interstate Five highway.

Saturday evening's banquet speaker was Mr. LeRoy Middleton, whose topic was "Mapping in the Northwest." Sunday's event at the beautiful wooded Gee Creek Rest Area unveiled a handsome historical marker, whose text relates the Expedition's presence in this vicinity in November 1805, and in March 1806, and makes reference to their observing snow-capped Mt. St. Helens while in this area in 1806.

Speakers at the dedication ceremony included committee member Roy Craft, Stevenson, Washington, who acted as master of ceremonies; Julia Butler Hansen, former U.S. Congresswoman from Washington State; Jean Norwood, President, Fort Vancouver Historical Society; and Richard Clifton, Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Mrs. Norwood's remarks provided a brief recapitulation of the Expedition's travel and visit to this vicinity, and Dick Clifton related the Commission's interest in designing and installing these pertinent Lewis and Clark markers along the trail of the exploring enterprise in Washington State.

Status Report: New Edition Of The Lewis And Clark Journals — University of Nebraska Press

A number of Foundation members and friends were kind enough to ask about the progress of the new edition of the journals at the recent annual meeting in Montana. For those unable to attend I want to report that the new edition is progressing well. An introduction to the atlas volume (number one in the series) is completed and comprises about eighty-five manuscript pages of text which looks at the whole cartographic enterprise of the Captains. One hundred and thirty maps will be included in the volume which consists of a general and four index maps of the route; five preliminary maps; a great many route, conjectural, and composite maps; and four post-expeditionary maps. It is our hope that the atlas volume may be ready at the time of the next annual meeting of the Foundation.

Gary E. Moulton, Editor

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1. For additional information about the new edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals see WPO, Vol. 8, No. 4, p. 17; Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 9-10; Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 14-16.
New "Appreciation Award" Certificates Presented During 1981 Annual Banquet

A new award, designed to convey to its recipients the Foundation's appreciation for exemplary interest in, or service to, the work of the Foundation, was developed during the past year by the 1980-1981 Awards Committee.

At the Foundation's Board of Directors Meeting, August 2, 1981, Colonial Inn, Helena, Montana, the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Foundation's Bylaws. Article 8.2(c) was amended by adding a new sub-section (3) as follows:

(3) For the Appreciation Award certificate a person or organization, for significant contributions of deed, word, or funds "In recognition for the gracious support given to this Foundation in its endeavor to preserve and perpetuate the last historical worth of the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition."

No limit is set on the number of Appreciation Awards that may be given in any one year, except that discretion shall be exercised in the selection of deserving recipients.

The Appreciation Award, a 9" X 12", framed certificate, has as its background motif a sepia-tone reproduction of the Davenport painting "Lewis and Clark: West to the Pacific". The citation on the certificate is the text within the quotation marks in the amended Bylaw (ante.).

At this year's Thirteenth Annual Banquet, August 5, 1981, Appreciation Awards were presented to the following:

E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, for his conceiving and obtaining the initial financing for the Foundation's publication We Proceeded On.

Mitchell Doumit, in recognition for his initiating a campaign with the U.S. Postal Service for the development of a commemorative postal issue (a post card) in recognition of the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Mildred Goosman, for her organization of the very successful 12th Annual Meeting of the Foundation, August 1980, Omaha, Nebraska and Sioux City, Iowa.

V. Strode Hinds, for his important part and assistance to Mildred Goosman in planning and conducting the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting in 1980.

InterNorth Corporation, for preserving the priceless Maximilian Journals and Karl Bodmer paintings, which in 1833-1834 described and portrayed classical impressions of the upper Missouri River, first explored and documented by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804-1805. And for the generous assistance given to the 12th Annual Meeting Committee in August 1980, in Omaha, Nebraska, both in funds and by the remarkable technological screenings of Karl Bodmer artwork conducted by InterNorth Corporation's staff member, Herman M. Stevens as a feature of the Annual Meeting program.

Dr. James P. Ronda, for his fine preparation and presentation of his Annual Banquet address: "The Names of the Nations: Lewis and Clark as Ethnographers". (See page 12, this issue of We Proceeded On.)

Edward Ruisch. The certificate attests to the Honorary Lifetime Foundation Membership conferred by the Foundation's Board of Directors.

Pat Saindon (Mrs. Bob Saindon), in recognition for the major effort performed in assisting with the planning and conduct of the Foundation's 13th Annual Meeting Tour, August 1981, Helena, Dillon, and Hamilton, Montana.

Harold "Hal" Stearns, in recognition for his important part in the interpretation of Lewis and Clark and Montana history during the Foundation's 13th Annual Meeting, August 1981, in Helena and at Montana's Headwaters State Park, near Three Forks, Montana.

Edie Lee Vinson, in recognition of countless hours devoted to the planning, conduct, and interpretive activity for the 13th Annual Meeting, August 1981, Helena, Dillon, and Hamilton, Montana.

During the 13th Annual Meeting Tour and the visit to the Beaverhead Museum, August 4, 1981, in Dillon, Montana, the Appreciation Award was presented to:

Elfreda Woodside. The certificate attests to the Honorary Lifetime Foundation Membership conferred by the Foundation's Board of Directors. Mrs. Woodside, a historian and Lewis and Clark enthusiast, and a resident for many years in the Beaverhead Valley and southwest Montana, is a founder and benefactor, with her late husband, of the local museum. She was one of thirteen individuals who attended the organizational meeting of the Foundation in June 1970, St. Louis, Missouri.

1982 Annual Meeting Cont'd from page 4

historic sites on the east coast (see WPO, Vol. 7, No. 3, p. 14). This will be the first Annual Meeting held east of the Mississippi River. Anticipation will run high as members contemplate the opportunity to view the original manuscript journals (codices), which are preserved and protected at the American Philosophical Society, and the Lewis and Clark Herbarium (plant collection) at the Academy of Natural Sciences (both institutions are in Philadelphia). Details will also be announced in the February and May 1982 issues of We Proceeded On.

Washington State Extends Invitation For 1983 Meeting

At the August 2, 1981, Board of Directors Meeting, Helena, Montana, the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee proposed that the 1983 Fifteenth Annual Meeting be hosted by the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and that the locale for the meeting be in southeastern Washington. Headquarters for the event would be in the Tri-Cities area. Other events would include excursions along the Columbia and Snake Rivers and visits to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Sacajawea Interpretive Center at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, near Pasco, and Alpowa Interpretive Center near Clarkston. Foundation Director Clifford Imsland, Seattle, extended the invitation, which was accepted by the Board of Directors.

Dates and additional details will be forthcoming.


2. Readers who question the several spellings of the Indian woman's name in connection with this Interpretive Center are informed in hand-out literature distributed to visitors at the Center that the Park and building now housing the Center date to 1899 and earlier, when "Sacajawea" was the accepted spelling. The recent scholarly research which has developed the preferred spelling and pronunciation "Sacajawa" has led to the use of this spelling on the displays, school programs, and interpretive activities at the Center.


We Proceeded On, November 1981
Permanent Lewis & Clark Display Planned For Washington State Historical Society Museum

By Clifford Imsland

Clifford Imsland, Seattle, Washington, has just completed a term (1977-1981) as a Director of the Foundation. A long-time Lewis and Clark enthusiast and member of the Washington State (Governor's) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, Cliff and other members of the committee have been busy working with the director of the Washington State Historical Society and museum staff in the planning of a Lewis and Clark exhibit.


With the help and cooperation of Museum Director, Bruce LeRoy, plans have been finalized and the committee and museum staff are looking forward to completion and dedication in the early part of 1982. Mr. LeRoy was one of the original Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail committee members when it was established in 1965. He served for several years, but was forced to withdraw because of pressing museum responsibilities.

The display will be installed on the third floor of the museum, opposite the large meeting hall. One wall of the display will feature large pictures of President Thomas Jefferson and Captains Lewis and Clark. There will be a facsimile of the letter of instructions from President Jefferson to Captain Meriwether Lewis. Above the pictures will be displayed a large 15-star, 15-stripe American Flag, which was the type of flag carried by the Expedition. There will also be a roster of all of the individuals who assisted or participated in the famous exploring enterprise. Adequate interpretive texts will support all of these displays.

On another wall will be a large Washington State map. In the center of this map will be a smaller map showing the Expedition's route through the present-day eleven Trail States. A fairly large silhouette of the two captains pointing to the State of Washington will be located in the upper left hand corner. In the right center will be a reproduction of the Lewis and Clark Trail Logo (highway marker sign). Across the bottom of the map, following the course of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, will be pictured points of interest, landmarks, and state parks along the Lewis and Clark Trail through the State of Washington. There will be a supporting text for this map display.

Another section of the display will be devoted to the flora and fauna discovered and described by the Expedition's journalists. The exploring party was responsible for naming and describing over 100 animals and 178 plants. About twenty animals and a like number of plants photographed in black and white, with suitable legends, will make up this section of the display.

A small wall section will be devoted to a bibliographical display of important books and documents relating to the Expedition. The address of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Committee will be prominently displayed for individuals wanting additional information.

In the center of the exhibit will be a large glass display case. Part of this display will be permanent; other materials will be changed periodically, and will relate to the exploring party's foods, clothing, tools, medicines, firearms, peace medals, and Indian trade goods. Rare books, maps, documents, and paintings portraying incidents related to the Expedition, may on occasion be part of this display section. Of special interest will be the display of the Expedition's Sergeant Patrick Gass artifacts.

The Gass artifacts were on display at the Museum some fourteen years ago. They were stolen, later recovered, and have been out of sight in a safety deposit box since that time. The committee has been negotiating with the family of the late Owen Buxton of Auburn, Washington for several years, and they have recently consented to loan these items to the Museum for the next four years.

This display will consist of a small hatchet used by the Expedition's carpenter and boat builder, Gass. There is a small metal flask, presumably for spirituous liquors. The family has a small wooden razor box with a sliding lid. This is alleged to have been carved by Sacagawea and given to the Sergeant as a Christmas gift. Another rare item is an account book in Gass's own handwriting. Included in the display will be the Gass family bible listing his descendants, an 1812 edition of Sergeant Gass's journal, and several rare photographs and portraits of the Sergeant and his relatives.

Hopefully in the future, pertinent displays will be developed to give credit to the various Indian tribes encountered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition along the Trail. Their customs, clothing, and other artifacts used by the first Native Americans will be shown. The committee is hoping to highlight important Expedition landmarks in other Trail States. There is no end of possibilities for further development of this museum display.

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.
Editor's note: Best laid plans often go astray. Past President Bob Saindon's paper concerning "The Flags of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" was to be an oral presentation on the second day of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting Tour. Had the tour been on schedule, Bob would have presented his paper at the historical marker which is located five miles up Warm Springs Creek in the saddle between Pattee and Kenney Creeks, high above the Lemhi Valley. This marker is about seven miles west and slightly north of Lemhi Pass, where Captain Lewis's advance party first crossed the Continental Divide on August 12, 1805. It was at the location of this historical marker that Lewis (with Drouillard, McNeal and Shields) on August 13, 1805, encountered the Shoshoni Indians and unfurled one of the flags carried by the Expedition. The Foundation's Annual Meeting Tour traversed this area on August 4, 1981.

We Proceeded On is delighted to print Bob Saindon's scholarly treatise about the exploring party's flags. Bob has been a frequent contributor to We Proceeded On — see his: "The abduction of Sacagawea", (WPO, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 6-8); "The Lost Vocabularies of Lewis and Clark", (WPO, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 4-6); and "The White Pirogue of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" (a transcript of a luncheon address presented during the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Foundation, Great Falls, Montana, August 1976) published in WPO, Publication No. 1 (Supplementary Publication) October 1976. Saindon is also the editor of the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society's publication "A Squall of Wind".

1. This marker, a project of David Ainsworth, Salmon, Idaho, the J.N. "Bing" Darling Foundation, and the Bureau of Land Management, was dedicated on August 13, 1976. See We Proceeded On, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 12; and Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 11.
2. Kenney Creek is known as Rattlesnake Creek by some local geographers and historians.

Symbol of Peace; Sign of Allegiance; Banner of Pride

The Flags Of The Lewis and Clark Expedition

By Bob Saindon

"when we had arrived within half a mile of them I directed the party to halt and leaving my pack and rifle I took the flag which I unfurled and advanced singly towards them...."

Lewis's journal for August 13, 1805

"...I discovered several Indians on the top of an eminence...who appeared to be looking down at Drouyer...this was a very unpleasant sight, however I resolved to make the best of our situation and to approach them in a friendly manner. I directed the men to display the flag which I had brought for that purpose and advanced slowly towards them...."

Lewis's journal for July 26, 1806

After the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory in April of 1803, the western expedition, which the U.S. had been planning since the previous November, took on a more profound objective. Now this proposed enterprise, which was to become known as the "Lewis and Clark Expedition," would have the duty of making peace with all the Indian nations along its trail, and to inform these natives of the newly acquired sovereignty of the United States government over them and their lands.

As symbols of their allegiance the chiefs of these Indian tribes were to display United States flags and wear United States military clothing and medallions. Lewis and Clark also had with them certificates which they presented to certain Indians which made them chiefs in the eyes of their "great chief," the President of the United States.

The U.S. was not the first nation to give the Missouri River Indians these symbols of allegiance. Spain, France and England had been presenting them (especially flags and medallions) for several years before the U.S. acquired the Louisiana Territory.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition took along United States flags of three sizes. It appears that there was only one of the very large size, which was used by the Expedition itself. There were a number of flags of the second size, and at least nineteen flags of the small size.

In February of 1804, while at their Wood River Camp in Illinois, opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, and three months before the Expedition got underway, Captain Lewis purchased $33.00 worth of "flag stuff." Twelve days before they set out, he sent 19 small flags up from St. Louis to Captain Clark. No doubt the U.S. military was bringing extra flags into St. Louis about this time since the United States had only recently begun to take over that city and the entire Upper Louisiana Territory. The arrangement of the stars on the U.S. flag was not of an established pattern by 1804. The law simply stated that "the flag of the United States shall be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field." Even though there were seventeen states by this time, there was no law established for adding stars to recognize them. Lewis and Clark make no mention of any variations in the pattern of the stars on the flags they took with them. The only halfway possible clue seems to be the little flags drawn by Captain Clark with the two views of the keelboat that he sketched in his field notes. And those little sketches add but little information.

As was mentioned, several white men had been up the Missouri for some distance before Lewis and Clark. The Captains knew what tribes to expect as far as the Mandan villages in present North Dakota. They, therefore, packed presents for the various Indian chiefs in...
bales so that the gifts were handy when the explorers met with the various tribes.  

Strangely there was no flag listed for the bales that were intended for the chiefs of the Otos and Pawnees, the first two tribes they would be meeting. The bale for the Ponca chief contained "1 Flag of 2' size"; for the Omaha chief "1 Flag"; for "Ricas" [one Flag] for the Mandans a "Flag of 2' size" and still two other bales contained flags of the 3rd size.

It is interesting that the bales packed at Wood River for the various tribes were in those bales, however, the captains probably changed their minds at Mandan, for we know that they did take flags (footnotes from page 22)

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1. The Louisiana Purchase Treaty was signed in Paris on April 30, 1803. However, Spain had not yet surrendered Louisiana to France by this time. It was not until November 30, 1803, that the formal treaty was signed, which led to the eventual cession of Florida to Spain. On December 20 of that year the U.S. formally received Lower Louisiana at New Orleans — the French flag was lowered and then presented to the French prefect. The U.S. flag was raised in its place.

Upper Louisiana was still in Spanish hands at this time. On March 9, 1804, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana officially transferred bales to France and made the following announcement:

Inhabitants of Upper Louisiana: By the King's command, I am about to deliver up his post and its dependencies. The following day the Upper Louisiana Territory was officially transferred to the United States.

2. The earliest mention of plans for this particular trans-Mississippi expedition seems to have been in an early draft of President Jefferson's December 15, 1802, message to Congress. The President had sent copies of this early draft to his cabinet members. An extant copy of a response from the Secretary of the Treasury mentions the President's proposal. The plan was withdrawn from the message and presented as a "secret" message on January 19, 1803. The proposal was passed by Congress on February 28, 1803. Thus, the trans-Mississippi expedition was officially approved and appropriated a sum of $2,500. LETTERS TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION WITH RELATED DOCUMENTS 1783-1854. Donald Jackson, ed. (Oxford University Press) 1978, 2 Vols. Vol. I, pp. 10-14. Hereafter referred to as LETTERS.

3. The initial objectives of this expedition are explicated in President Jefferson's "secret" message to Congress (LETTERS, pp. 10-13). Compare this with the President's more detailed and authoritative instructions to Captain Lewis, which are set forth after word was received that France had agreed to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States. (LETTERS, Vol. I, pp. 61-66)

4. This is spelled out quite well in Captain Lewis's speech to the Oto Indians (LETTERS, Vol. I, pp. 203-205) an excerpt of which will be quoted later.

5. The Lewis and Clark Expedition had it medallions of three sizes which they gave to the chiefs of the various tribes — the largest medallion for the main chief of the smaller medallions for the other tribes. An Indian took pride in wearing a medallion for it was proof that he was looked upon with respect by the whites.

Alexander Henry, a contemporary fur trader with the British owned Northwest Company visited the Mandans while Lewis and Clark were on their return from the ocean, and made the following statement in reference to the Expedition's giving of medals and flags (Mr. Henry here refers to the Hidatsa Mandans who lived just above the mouth of the Missouri): "In the year 1804, when Captain Lewis and Clark passed the winter near this place, they presented the people here with Silver medals and Flags the same as the Mandanes, but they [the Hidatans] pretended to say that these ornaments had convicted them of medicine to them and their children, for it must be observed they are exceeding valuable, and therefore supposed they could not dispose of these articles better than by giving them to the other natives with whom they are frequently engaged in war, in hope that the ill-luck would be conveyed to them..." NEW LIGHT ON THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT NORTH-WEST. THE MANUSCRIPT JOURNALS OF ALEXANDER HENRY AND DAVID THOMPSON 1799-1814. Elliott Coues, ed. New York, 1897, 3 Vols. Vol. III, pp. 249-50.

We know from an early draft (ibid., pp. 331, 332) that one of the Mandans kept their allegiance to the Americans. When Henry first saw and was introduced to Chief Black Cat the chief "instantly expressed a family bustle and brought out his flag, which was soon flying over the hut in which we were accommodated. This flag was given to him in 1804-05 [i.e. October 28th, 1804] by Captain Lewis and Clark..." In the great Mandan village Chief Black Cat's flag was also seen flying. This flag belonged to Chief Black Cat (Sheheke). The Big White had ordered his flag hoisted over his hut when he learned of the British traders arrival, no doubt to inform them of his people's allegiance to the Americans, or, as Henry put it, "in honor of our arrival."

6. A large number of these certificates were taken along on the expedition. They measured 7½" x 12½". For a more detailed description see: ORIGINAL JOURNALS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. Vol. VI. pp. 177-180. Hereafter referred to as ORIGINAL JOURNALS.

7. As an example of the many references to this practice, I offer only the following quotation from the orders given by the newly organized Commercial Company to a James Trudeau, who had been hired to lead the company's first expedition: "He shall take with him three Spanish flags, for three different nations that he may see: with each banner he shall give a carrot of tobacco; the most beautiful of the banners is intended for the chief of the Mandans, with a medal which the Governor shall present to him in order that he may make strenuous efforts to establish peace with all neighboring nations and to live in friendship with us." REPEAT LEWIS BECAUSE CLARK. A.P. Nasatir, ed. St. Louis, 1952, 2 Vols. Vol. I, p. 251.


9. There is no explicit reference to the fact that there was only one large flag, this conclusion has been drawn from the manner in which the journalists refer to the "large flag." Examples of this are found throughout this paper.


12. This law was enacted in 1785.

13. It was not until 1818 that a law was established stating that the U.S. flag would have thirteen stripes to represent the 13 original states, and a new star would be added on the July 4 following the admission of a new state into the Union.

14. This flag drawn by Captain Clark represents the U.S. flag as having the union across the top of the flag with the fifteen stripes below it. Finally, it appears that Captain Clark might have attempted to represent the stars as being arranged in a circle. FIELD NOTES OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM CLARK 1803-1805. Ernest Staples Osgood, ed. Yale, 1964, pp. 22 & 204.

flagstaff." And to the grand chief of this nation they gave a flag.20

On August 31st, Mr. Pierre Dorion, a trader/interpreter who was met descendent the Missouri River, and hired by the expedition for a time, was given "a commission to act with a flag and some Cloathes and Provisions & instructions to bring about a peace with the Siouxs, Mahars, Panies [Pawnees], Poncaries [Poncas], Otteos & Missouries."721

On September 25th the explorers set up a place on a sandbar to meet with the Teton Sioux. They raised a flag staff and made an awning for shade.22 Although it is not mentioned in the Journals, it is apparent that Lewis and Clark gave a flag with some other articles to the Teton chiefs who visited with them at that place. The next day, when Captain Clark approached the "Council House" of the Indians he noticed that it had been prepared for council. He wrote: "the house formed a ¾ Circle of Skins Well Dressed and Sown together under this Shelter about 70 Men Set forming a Circle in front of the chiefs a place [of] 6 feet Diameter was Clear and the pipe of peace raised on forked Sticks about 6 or 8 inches from the ground under which there was saws down scattered.] On each Side of this Circle two Pipes, the [two] flags of Spain . . . & the Flag we gave them in front of the Grand Chief . . . when the Principal Chief Spoke with the Pipe of Peace he took in one hand some of the most delicate parts of the Dog which was prepared for the feast & made a Sacrifice to the flag.22

On September 28, after some friction between the explorers and the Teton Sioux, Clark wrote: "we Sent by him [i.e. the son of the Chief] a talk to the nation Stateing the cause of our hoisting the red flag under the white, [on our keelboat] if they were for peace Stay at home & do as we had Directed them, if they were for war or were Determined to stop us we were ready to defend our Selves."22

Upon arriving at the Mandan villages in late October the explorers called together the Mandan and Minnetaree chiefs for a council. Captain Clark wrote: "after the Council we gave the presents with much serimony, and put the Medals on the Chiefs we intended to made viz. one for each Town to

20. ibid., p. 129.
21. ibid., p. 131.
22. ibid., p. 164.
23. ibid., p. 167.
24. ibid., p. 171, i.e. the top (white) flag showed that the explorers preferred peace, and the red flag below represented that they were willing to fight if the Tetonas wanted war.

25. ibid., p. 211.
26. ibid., p. 228.
27. ibid.
29. Lewis and Clark kept daily records of the distances that they covered. These were estimated distances and according to modern measurements were somewhat large.

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camped." This meeting attempt was unsuccessful.

The next day, August 12, 1805, Lewis and the three men with him were the first to carry the United States flag over the Continental Divide. They crossed at what is known today as Lemhi Pass.

On the following day they saw two Shoshone women, a man and some dogs in the distance. Lewis's Journal reads: "when we had arrived within half a mile of them I directed the party to halt and leaving my pack and rifle I took the flag which I unfurled and advanced singly towards them..."31

The captain was successful in persuading these Indians to lead him to their camp. He wrote: "we had marched about 2 miles when we met a party of about 60 warriors mounted on excellent horses who came in nearly full speed, when they arrived I advanced towards them with the flag leaving my gun with the party about 50 paces behind me."32

Lewis smoked the pipe with these Indians in the Shoshone manner. He learned that their main chief was Ca-me-a-wait, and he explained: "I gave him the flag which I informed him was an emblem of peace among whitesmen and now that it had been received by him it was to be respected as the bond of union between us."33

Captain Clark and the greater part of the exploring party had not yet reached Captain Lewis and the Shoshones by August 16. The Indians became suspicious of Captain Lewis and thought that perhaps the others who were coming were enemies and that they were being led into an ambush. The chief began dressing Captain Lewis and his three companions with Indian clothing. Lewis understood that this was being done to disguise them as Shoshones in case it was the enemy that was to come. Lewis in turn put his hat on the chief. He wrote: "we now set out and rode briskly...making one of the Indians carry the flag that our own party should know who we were."34

The two parties finally met without incident.

On August 27, while among a band of Shoshone, "Capt Lewis Gave the head chief a flag also the 2nd chief one."35 The next day Private Whitehouse wrote: "A clear pleasant morning, we hoisted the large flag."36

The same event is recorded on September 5th, after they had reached the Flathead nation. The Journals read: "We hoisted our large flag this morning"37 and held a Council with the Indians. "Gave 4 of their principal men medals made them chiefs gave each of them a shirt and a number of other articles also 2 flags &c."38

On the 23rd of that month, they were among the Nez Perce in present Idaho where they "Traded with the Indians, made 3 chiefs and gave them meadles & tobacco & Handkerchief & knives, one a flag & left a Flag & handkerchief for the great chief[Broken Arm] when he returns from War."39 Private Whitehouse said that these Indians "hoisted" their flag.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition reached the Pacific Ocean in November of 1805. By March 16, 1806, seven days before they were to begin their homeward journey, their stock of trading goods was nearly depleted, even their large flag had been made into robes. Lewis wrote: "two handkerchiefs would now contain all the small articles of merchandise which we possess; the balance of the stock consists of 6 blue robes one scarlet...[robe] one uniform artillery's coat and hat, five robes made of our large flag, and a few old cloathes trimmed with ribbon."40

In May of 1806, Captain Lewis traded horses with a Nez Perce Indian chief who had been of great service to the party, "and gave him a small flag with which he was much gratified."41

On May 10, the party headed for the village of Broken Arm, the grand chief of the Nez Perce, to whom they had left a flag the previous fall. They found that "this flag was now displayed on a staff placed at no great distance from the lodge, underneath the flag the Chief met... Capt. [Clark]..."42

On the 12th of May, when the explorers were making ready to council again with the Nez Perce, they gave the four principal chiefs "a small flag."43 It happened that Lewis and Clark also gave a United States flag to the Cayuse Indians calling it a flag of peace. As a result of this the Cayuse, who had long been enemies of the Shoshones, later planted the flag at a trading rendezvous and made permanent peace with those Indians.44

The two captains separated near present Lolo (near Missoula), Montana, each taking a detachment to investigate new lands. Captain Lewis and his party headed for the Marias River to see if that tract of the Missouri would reach far enough north to satisfy the northern boundary agreement of the 1783 Paris Treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain.45

While on the Marias, Captain Lewis saw a party of eight Indians in the distance. He wrote: "I directed [Private Joseph] Fields to display the flag which I had brought for the purpose and advanced slowly toward them." After approaching these Indians he said, "I asked if there was any chief among them and they Pointed out 3. I did not believe them however I thought it best to please them and gave one a medal to a second a flag and to the third a handkerchief, with which they appeared well satisfied."46

The next morning these Indians tried to steal the guns and horses of Lewis's party. A battle ensued, (continued on page 26)
which left two of the Indians dead and the rest fleeing. Lewis wrote that "they left all of their baggage at our mercy; they had but 2 guns and one of them they left the others were armed with bows and arrows and eyedaggas, the gun we took with us. I also retook the flag but left the medal about the neck of the dead man that they might be informed who we were."18

Captain Clark and his party went southeast to the Yellowstone River to explore that Missouri River tributary to its mouth. At Ross's Hole in present Montana, Clark and his party were crossing a river on horses when the baggage containing the flags got wet.19 However, as it turned out those flags would not be needed anyway.

Clark had prepared a speech for the Indians he hoped to meet along the Yellowstone River. In part that speech said: "Children Your Great father the Chief of all the white people has directed me to inform his red children to be at peace with each other, and with the white people who may come into your country under the protection of the Flag of your great father . . . those people who may visit you under the protection of that flag are good people and will do you no harm."20 No Indians were contacted along the Yellowstone River.

After reuniting with Captain Lewis and arriving back at the Mandan villages, Captain Clark "walked down to the village to see the little crow and know when he would be ready" to leave with them to the United States. He took with him a flag intending to give it to Little Crow to leave at his lodge. But to Clark's astonishment Little Crow declined the offer to accompany the expedition. The reason, Clark found, was because of a jealousy between this Indian and the principal chief. Little Crow even refused the flag.21

After finally leaving the Mandans and arriving at the Arikaras, Lewis and Clark were told by the Indian whom they had given a flag and medal on their way up the river, that "the Grey eyes was a greater Chief than himself and that he had given all his pretentions with the Flag and Medal to the Grey eyes."22

The flag staff used when counciling with the Yanktons, two years earlier was still standing when the explorers passed by that place.53

The expedition finally reached St. Louis on September 23, 1806. A 28-month, 8000-mile journey was completed. The explorers had served their country well.

And, as we have seen, the United States flag played an important role as a present and symbol of allegiance for the natives, as a sign of the expedition's peaceful mission, as an instrument of peace between tribes, as an item of barter, and as an item of material for clothing. But foremost it served as the proud banner under which the New World's grandest exploring party penetrated the unknown wilderness of the trans-Mississippi West.

53. ibid., p. 372.

"L. & C. Advisory Council" Activity

Mr. J. L. Dunning, Regional Director of the Midwest Region of the National Park Service, and who also serves as Chairman of the Advisory Council for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail study, has announced that:

"The recent poll of Advisory Council Committee members regarding the resolutions passed at the recent Omaha, Nebraska, and Portland, Oregon, meetings of the Council, resulted in the adoption of four resolutions. All were passed by at least a two to one margin."

These four resolutions, which have been forwarded to the Director of the National Park Service, Russell E. Dickerson, are as follows:

I. RESOLVED, that the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail marker proposed by the National Park Service, showing in buckskin brown the figures of Lewis and Clark currently used on the highway signs, be adopted as the official registered marker of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

II. Resolved, that the National Park Service pursue having the Secretary of the Interior, or alternately the Chairman of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council, send a letter to the Governors of the states that do not have active committees requesting that they establish, reestablish, or designate State Lewis and Clark Trail Committees or other appropriate organizations to promote and coordinate the development and use of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

III. Resolved, that the National Park Service take the proper steps to have the National Trails System Act amended to state that the western terminus of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail be "the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River."

IV. Resolved that the Council go on record recommending all maps showing Tillamook Head, Oregon, have beneath the notation in parenthesis Clarks Mountain and Point of View.

Pursuant to Resolution II, Mr. Dunning directed letters to the Governors of the eight Trail States that do not have Lewis and Clark Trail Committees, suggesting that such committees be appointed. In his letter (continued on page 27).

[Photograph of Assistant Postmaster General Gordon C. Morison (left) presenting Foundation President V. Strode Hinds with a special mounted display of the Lewis and Clark commemorative postal card. First day of issue ceremonies were held at the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, Missouri, September 23, 1981. See illustration and story on facing page.]

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Resolution Supports L. & C. Names For Snake River Dams

Earlier this year the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee initiated a proposal for the renaming of the four U.S. Corps of Army Engineers multipurpose dams on the lower Snake River in southeast Washington State. The suggestion is that the present nomenclature be replaced with names that are related to principals of the Lewis and Clark enterprise.

In accord with this proposal, and taking note that the Washington and Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committees had issued resolutions to this effect, the Foundation, at an August 4, 1981 Board of Directors meeting, Hamilton, Montana, passed a resolution supporting such action. In addition to an explanatory preamble, the resolution in its preliminary draft form, reads in effect as follows: . . . .

WHEREAS, of the many dams constructed on the Missouri-Columbia water route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, none have been named for Expedition principals; and,

WHEREAS, there exists a series of dams on the lower Snake River in southeastern Washington State, located on the exact route that the Expedition journeyed on this river in October 1806; and,

WHEREAS, the current names of these dams were apparently designated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and have minimal historical significance when contrasted with names related to principals of the Lewis and Clark enterprise; now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., (which also is represented on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council), together with the Lewis and Clark Trail Committees of the states of Washington and Oregon respectfully request that proper authorities change the names of the dams on the lower Snake River as follows:

a) That Lower Granite Dam be renamed the President Thomas Jefferson Dam; and
b) Proceeding down-stream, the dam now called the Little Goose Dam, be renamed the Captain Meriwether Lewis Dam; and
c) That the next down-stream dam, now called the Lower Monumental Dam, be renamed the Captain William Clark Dam; and
d) That the fourth down-stream dam, now called the Ice Harbor Dam, be renamed the Sergeant Patrick Gass Dam.

Approved in principle at the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation's Board of Director's meeting, August 4, 1981, Hamilton, Montana.

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1. The use of the verbage "arrival" and "arriving" in lieu of "return" and "returning" is an exactitude. The Expedition actually originated at Wood River (the exploring party's "Camp Wood"), Illinois, and terminated in St. Louis.
Anecdote — From The Journals and Literature About The Expedition

In a letter to the public, written March 14, 1807, and published in the March 18, 1807, National Intelligencer, Meriwether Lewis charged that he had "... been informed that there were several unauthorised and probably some spurious publications now preparing for the press, on the subject of my late tour to the Pacific Ocean." Lewis explained further that "I have considered it a duty which I owe the public, as well as myself to put them on their guard with respect to such publications, lest from the practice of such impositions they may be taught to depreciate the worth of the work which I am myself preparing for publication ..." 1

Undoubtedly Lewis had information that the journal of Sergeant Patrick Gass was being prepared for the press, and on March 23, 1807, "The Patrick Gass Prospectus" appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette and other newspapers.2

Lewis's letter so provoked David M'Keehan, who was the editor or paraphraser of the Gass journal, that M'Keehan's letter of April 7, 1807, appeared in the April 14, 1807 issue of the Gazette.3 It is a vicious and stinging rebuttal to Lewis's earlier letter and it occupied all of page 2 in the Gazette. In the June 16, 1807 issue of the same newspaper, M'Keehan included a notice that the Gass journal would be available for sale later in the month. Still smarting from Lewis's letter, his notice included the statement: "It is my impression that the illiberal and indecent notice of Captain Lewis has been injurious ..." 4

If Lewis's letter was indecise, we should turn to Paul Cutright's analysis of what was contained in M'Keehan's published letter. Cutright writes:

"From beginning to end, and looked at from any angle, M'Keehan's letter was injudicious, intemperate, even vicious. And it was made even worse by the circumstance that, by openly exposing it in the Pittsburgh Gazette, he was obviously addressing it to the public, though ostensibly to Lewis.

"To his credit, Lewis made no reply. At an early age, while still residing on his Albemarle County farm in Virginia, he doubtless had learned that if you fool around with a jackass you are likely to get kicked." 5

For those of us who love Dr. Cutright and know him personally, we can almost see the "twinkle in his eye" as he wrote this paragraph.


Canadians Plan Study Of Mackenzie's Trail

A proposal by the Nature Conservancy of Canada is under consideration to develop a "National Historic Trail" between Quesnel and Bella Coola, British Columbia, along the ancient native trade routes traveled by fur trader Alexander Mackenzie. Both Canadian Federal and British Columbia government funds are sought, together with a four year agreement to study this segment of Mackenzie's 1793 epic-making journey. This trail has been used for countless years, even prior to Mackenzie's journey, by coastal Indians to transport trade goods to their interior brethren. The trail is most often referred to as the "Alexander Mackenzie Grease Trail" after the explorer and the candlefish oil,1 one of the major trade items carried over the trail by the Indians. The trail covers some 250 miles (400 kilometers) from the Frazer River north of Quesnel, westward across the Interior Plateau, through Tweedsmuir Provincial Park, to Bella Coola.

The general objectives of the proposed agreement are to identify, preserve, interpret, and develop the natural, historical, archaeological and scenic heritage resources along the trail.

In a letter to the editor of We Proceed On Mr. John Woodworth, Chairman of The Nature Conservancy of Canada, has suggested that "... it might be fun to have an occasional dialogue through your publication [WPO] regarding our Canadian efforts to reestablish the Alexander Mackenzie Trail. Your organization's study and work along the Lewis and Clark Trail will be invaluable to our development, I'm sure." John Woodworth continues to say that "I have been much intrigued, for example, by the fact that the Canadian Sites and Monument Board plaque at the Mackenzie Rock,2 installed in 1926, takes the trouble (in cast bronze) to state that Mackenzie got to the Pacific ahead of Lewis and Clark.3

Material sent to the editor has been forwarded to Foundation President V. Strode Hinds, with the suggestion that he consider the appointment of a liaison committee to work with, and make available to the Canadian group, information now in printed form, which is the result of the several Lewis and Clark Trail Studies made by United State's government agencies in recent years.

Mr. Woodworth has been asked to serve as the Coordinating Secretary for the four year agreement. If the agreement is signed, funds made available, and the project implemented, he indicates that he will accept this responsibility.


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 ..." Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1806.

"... wind from the S.W. we proceeded on ... until 6 o'clock ..." Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.

"... the fog rose from the hollars we proceeded on ..." Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.

"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes ..." Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.

"We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side ..." Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 29, 1804.

"... clouded up ... We proceeded on under a fine breeze ..." Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse, October 10, 1805.

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