Exciting Plans Revealed for the Foundation’s 1982 14th Annual Meeting

Editor’s note: On December 4 and 5, 1981, Committee Chairman Harold “Hal” Billian and members of the 1982 Fourteenth Annual Meeting Committee, Jim Large, Bob Taylor and Pat Walsh, met in the Philadelphia area. They visited the several institutions and sites that will be featured visits during the August 8-11 Foundation meeting, and to a great extent finalized the plans for an outstanding gathering of Foundation members. Committee member Jim Large has volunteered his writing talents to provide a first-hand synopsis of the activities planned for the 1982 Annual Meeting.

By Arlen J. Large

The Foundation’s 14th Annual Meeting in Philadelphia will open on the evening of Sunday, August 8, 1982, with a reception for members in Independence Hall, the shrine of our nation’s birth. The reception will be in association with the National Park Service, which operates Independence National Historical Park in historic downtown Philadelphia. The Foundation is also receiving the cordial cooperation of the American Philosophical Society, repository of the Lewis and Clark manuscript journals, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, which holds the collection of botanical specimens collected by the explorers on their 1804-1806 journey.

During the three-day meeting ending with the traditional banquet on Wednesday, August 11, members will stay at the Independence Hall Holiday Inn. This facility is within walking distance of many events planned for the annual meeting’s program, and its use will cut expenses and save time in getting around the nation’s fifth largest city.

This will be the Foundation’s first meeting in the eastern United States. Philadelphia was selected by the board of directors at last year’s meeting because of its close connection with both the origins and aftermath of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The annual meeting program has been arranged to let members personally experience (continued on page 3)

Historic Buildings in Independence National Historical Park

Photographs by Harold B. Billian

The tower of Independence Hall may be seen through the trees on the left. Philosophical Hall is in the center of the illustration, and the American Philosophical Society Library Building is to the right. Independence National Historical Park, a facility of the National Park Service, was established in 1948 and occupies thirty-seven acres in Philadelphia’s city center.

Looking east from Independence Square. The State of Pennsylvania granted a charter to the American Philosophical Society in 1780, and at the same time deeded a portion of Independence Square where Philosophical Hall (left) was constructed in 1785-1789. The American Philosophical Library Building (right) was erected in 1959, and stands on a site previously occupied by the Library Company of Philadelphia from 1789 to 1884.
President Hinds' Message

As the days lengthen, it becomes time to wish everyone a Happy New Year and to express our hopes for prosperity and success in 1982.

One of the year's successes will surely be the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Foundation in Philadelphia. Anyone attending the August 8-11 meeting should seriously consider staying for some extra days to enjoy seeing more of this history-rich section of our country.

Since 1982 already has a good start, I request that committee chairmen and members begin to organize committee reports and pertinent resolutions and send them to me. These items can then be given to the board of directors and to other committees for unhurried consideration and further discussion. This leads to more informed decisions and happier business meetings. For those procrastinators, like myself, try this procedure. It will work!

The Nature Conservancy of Canada, through Mr. John Woodworth, has contacted the Foundation about our work with the National Historic Trail System (see WPO, Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 28). The Canadian organization is interested in the development of the Mackenzie Trail as a Historic Trail in western Canada. Alexander Mackenzie predated Lewis and Clark by twelve years, and his exploration to the Pacific leaves a cross-country trail which deserves marking and preservation. Both trails were important to western exploration and the development of the fur trade. So that we may exchange information for our mutual interests, a liaison committee will be appointed to work with the Mackenzie Trail group. Mr. Woodworth has been a member of our Foundation for several years.

Through Foundation member Edwin Wang, Minneapolis, the Foundation may be able to develop a contact with the American Automobile Association which would provide the touring public with accurate and informative information for following the Trail of Lewis and Clark.

Reports from Montana indicate that Bessie Monroe's "Sacagawea Rock" has been located and identified. It will be submitted for nomination. The landmark is located in the Bitterroot Mountain Range south and west of the community of Darby, Montana, in the Bitterroot Valley. Members who attended the August 1981 Annual Meeting Tour will recall that local historian Bessie Monroe attended the evening banquet at Hamilton, Montana, and requested the Foundation's assistance in seeking an official designation for the landmark.

We proceeded On, February 1982
nation to the Board on Geographic Names, and if accepted will lead to identification on USGS quadrangle maps and then to the everyday maps we use.

To all of you who are interested in the workings and progress of the Foundation, please heed the earlier request to formulate your thoughts while winter-bound and send them along to committee chairmen or to me. It will greatly benefit the conduct of our Annual Business Meeting on August 8, 1981, and leave all of us more time for sightseeing and Lewis and Clarkiana while we are in Philadelphia.

V. Strode Hinds, President

14th Annual Meeting

(continued from page 1)

both aspects of that connection.

On Monday, August 9, Foundation members will conduct a short business meeting at the Holiday Inn. Then they'll board chartered buses for a ride north of the city to Penns­ bury, a state park which preserves the 17th-century home of William Penn, founder of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which next year will be celebrating its 300th anniversary. Participants will tour the mansion and enjoy a box lunch at a park pavilion. This will be the stop-off point for a short ride to Andalusia, the country home of Nicholas Biddle, who as a young lawyer was selected by William Clark in 1810 to write an authorized narrative of the expedition based on the manuscript journals. Biddle is believed to have composed parts of the narrative, eventually published in 1814, at this broad-lawned estate on the bank of the Delaware River. Guides will show members through the house. Members will recall that Andalusia's attic was the site of the discovery in 1913 of the original manuscripts of Meriwether Lewis's "Eastern Journal" and Sergeant John Ordway's journal. Buses will return to the Holiday Inn for a free evening.

The next morning (Tuesday, Au­

2. For more about Nicholas Biddle and Anda­lusia, see We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 3: "The Biddle-Clark Interview," by Arlen J. Large, pp. 7-16; "Andalusia, Country Home of Nicholas Biddle," by Harold B. Billian and Paul R. Cutright, pp. 9-10.

3. Gary E. Moulton, the editor for a new edition of The Journals of Lewis and Clark, being prepared for publication by the University of Nebraska Press (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 17), has proposed for the reasons stated in his banquet address presented at the Founda­tion's 12th Annual Meeting, Omaha, Ne­braska, 1980, that the journal describing the Captains' travel down the Ohio and up the Mississippi Rivers to their Camp Dubois in 1803 be referred to as the "Eastern Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 14-15).

4. In April 1807, Lewis and Clark purchased Sergeant Ordway's journal for $300. The Ordway journal was in Nicholas Biddle's hands when he was developing the narrative about the expedition (1810-1812), and re­mained with other Biddle papers until dis­covered at Andalusia by Biddle's grandson, Charles Biddle, in 1913. The original manuscripts of both the "Eastern Journal" of the Captains; and Sergeant Ordway's journal are in safe-keeping, together with the Captains'...
tion in the spring of 1805. The churchyard also contains the tombs of Nicholas Biddle and Charles Willson Peale, painter of the exploring captains’ best-known portraits.

Reboarding the “trolley buses”, members will ride to Bartram’s Garden, site of a distinctive old house in a glade of forestry, for a box lunch. William Bartram gave Captain Lewis tips on botanical collecting techniques, when he visited Philadelphia in advance of the expedition.

Next, the group will stop at the Academy of Natural Sciences for an inspection of some of the actual plants collected by the captains during the expedition. The Academy also has a superb collection of zoological specimens from around the world. The party will return to the Holiday Inn for refreshment before Wednesday evening’s wind-up banquet, where the program will highlight Philadelphia’s place in the Lewis and Clark story.

The Annual Meeting Committee is considering an optional post-meeting tour to Harpers Ferry 5 and Charlottesville, 6 but plans are not yet complete. The committee will probably draft an itinerary and retain a commercial tour company to be responsible for detailed arrangements. An announcement concerning such a tour may be forthcoming.

5. Harpers Ferry, National Historical Park (a N.P.S. facility) is located at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers (states of Maryland and West Virginia). Some working homes associated with the historic military arsenal have been preserved, and the old section of the town gives an impression of how it must have looked when Captain Lewis, in 1803, obtained rifles, tomahawks, knives, and the framework for his iron boat (see WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 4-5, “Charlottesville-Monticello, Virginia, Revisited”, by E.G. Chuinard). The famous Keck statue of Lewis and Clark stands in city’s central square. Morris Walker’s birthplace (Locust Hill) is at nearby Ivy Station, and Thomas Jefferson’s home at Monticello (a historic shrine preserved and administered by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation) where Jefferson and Lewis planned the exploration of the land acquired by the Louisiana Purchase and the west, is only a few miles southeast of Charlottesville.

News Notes

Foundation members will be interested in a recent survey conducted by Harry W. Fritz, Department of History, University of Montana. Fritz’s query asked Montanans to list the “Five Best Books About Montana”. Nearly 800 individuals responded to the questionnaire. As was expected, the better known books about Montana polled the most votes, but of special interest is the observation that nearly 300 separate titles were listed on the questionnaire returns. In the final recapitulation which developed a list of “The One Hundred Best Books About Montana”, the Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is ranked eighth. Montanans know their history, and the eighth position in a list of 100, indicates that they have taken note of the writings in the journals about the Expedition’s travel through their “Big Sky Country” and “Treasure State”. Of the total twenty-eight months and ten days the exploring enterprise was under way, over six months and nearly one half of the mileage they traveled was in present-day Montana. Lewis and Clark enthusiasts in Montana have located 286 Expedition campsites along the rivers and in the mountains of their state. The intriguing statistics collected by the survey were the subject of Dr. Fritz’s address presented on October 3, 1981, at the Special Members’ Banquet at the Eighth Annual Montana History Conference in Helena. His subject will also be the topic of a full-scale article in a forthcoming issue of Montana, The Magazine of Western History.

From North Dakota we have word that Foundation member and annual meeting attendee Ida Bisek Prokop Lee is the recipient of the

Honor Citation Award of the Bismarck Art Association. Ida Lee’s selection for this honor is in recognition of her many contributions to the visual arts throughout North Dakota. She has filled her 79 years with many artistic endeavors as sculptor, painter, illustrator, writer, mediator. She received statewide

renown beginning with her 1939 bronze bas-relief of the Daughters of Dakota for the 50th Anniversary of North Dakota. Other accomplishments are her Dakota Prairie Pictures; a bas-relief of Amelia Earhart in Atchison Kansas (the aviator’s birth place); busts of former North Dakota Governor John Moses and other North Dakota statesmen and agronomists. In 1977, We Proceeded On (Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 16) reported on Ida Lee’s project to create nine bronze busts representing a full bodied man and woman from each of the Indian tribes of North Dakota (Arikara, Chipewa, Hidatsa, Mandan, and Sioux). The bronze busts are now part of the exhibits at the State Historical Society in Bismarck.

Foundation members and friends of Ida Prokop Lee congratulate her for this recent singular honor.

* * *

Historian Donald Jackson, who needs no introduction to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts, was the speaker at the 21st Annual Banquet, Western History Association on October 16th, San Antonio, Texas. The Annual Conference of the Association was a four day event (October 14-17, 1981). Dr. Jackson’s address was titled: “What I Did for Love — Of Editing”. In a recent letter to the editor Don wrote “My talk was well received and will appear next year in the Western Historical Quarterly.”


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.
Sergeant Patrick Gass
Irishman? Scotsman?

By E.G. “Frenchy” Chuinard

The Expedition’s Sergeant Patrick Gass is often referred to in writings about the Lewis and Clark saga as being an Irishman, and his first name and doughty character lends substance to this characterization.

In an interesting and informative article “Sedulous Sergeant, Patrick Gass”, by James S. and Kathryn Smith (James was a grandson of Patrick), published in Montana, The Magazine of Western History,1 Patrick is written of as “... this barrel-chested [sic.], witty Irishman of 35 [years]...” These authors also write “Had not his grandfather left the ancient family hearth on the River Bann in North Ireland as early as 1890 to cross the Atlantic...” This would certainly seem to give Patrick an authentic Irish lineage.

Several years ago I received a letter from Mr. Robert Gass of Paarl, South Africa, who was writing a history of the Gass clan. He was interested in making contact with all Gass descendants. He informed me that “... your [the Expedition’s] Patrick Gass is not Irish at all, but Scotch.” Of course, he was not referring to the nationality of Patrick’s immediate ancestors, but to the Clan of Gass, with a long Scottish lineage with titles and castles. All of this he recounts in his book History of Luguen of Strathearn and His Children.2 He writes (p. 103) “The Scottish Gass family trace historically back to 1438 in documented proof.” His book contains poems to the Castle Gask, and on page 92 there is a drawing of the “Ruin of the Gask Castle c1700”.

It was interesting to read again from Mr. Gass’s introductory letter to me dated February 1972: “I have spent 25 years and much money researching my family background and can now go back to circa. 1450 to a place named in Gask in Perthshire, Scotland. I mention this as in all books about Patrick Gass he is claimed to be an Irishman. This could never be!... all the Gasses in Ireland came from Scotland and the name was changed from Gask to Gass in the 16th century. The derivation is from GWSG which is Gass does not reveal the almost fierce and defiant features he portrayed in the comparative photographs of Patrick and himself, which he sent to me and were published in We Proceeded On in 1976.3 Perhaps this is because Mrs. Gass adds to the pleasantness of the photographs.

Mr. Gass’s book is mainly a genealogical study, rather than a narrative history, and as such it represents a monumental amount of work. For those of the world-wide Gass family, and others, who may be interested in acquiring his book, Mr. Gass may be reached by writing him at 64 Mill Street, Paarl, South Africa.


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Sergeant Patrick Gass
Descendants Attended Dedication of
WHS Lewis and Clark Exhibit
Sergeant’s Artifacts Have Been Loaned
by Family For Part of Exhibit

We Proceeded On, February 1982

Photograph by Roy Craft

(Left to right) Steve Bridge (great, great, great grandson); Sally Bridge Muir (great, great, great, granddaughter); Mr. Gene Bridge; Mrs. Gene Buxton Bridge (great, great granddaughter); Todd Bridge (Steve’s son and great, great, great, great grandson); and in front of Mrs. Muir, Darcy (Steve’s daughter and great, great, great, great granddaughter) Mrs. Hazel Buxton, Mrs. Gene Bridge’s mother and wife of the late, Owen Buxton (a great grandson of Patrick Gass) was in California at the time of the dedication.
Lewis and Clark's Wapato - Endangered Plant - Fights For Survival

By Roy D. Craft

"... we were treated very kindly by them [the Indians], they gave us a round root near the size of a hen's egg roasted which they called Wap-to to eat."

Captain Clark's journal (first draft) for November 4, 1805

"... he [the Indian] invited us to a lodge in which he had some part and gave us a roundish root about the size of a Small Irish potato which they roasted in the embers until they became Soft. This root they call Wap-to to the Bulb of which the Chinese cultivate in great quantities called Si-gitti folia or common arrow head... it has an agreeable taste and answers very well in place of bread."

Captain Clark's journal for November 4, 1805

As a resident of southwest Washington, in an area explored by Lewis and Clark in 1805-1806, I had for many years been intrigued by accounts of the wapato, the "Indian potato" once so prolific along the lower Columbia River. It was an important food source and a major article of inter-tribal commerce.

The Lewis and Clark descriptions, as well as references in other early journals, had aroused my curiosity, but I had lived here for a quarter of a century and had never seen, or at least recognized, a wapato plant or examined one of its tubers.

Imagine my delight, then, when a young man named Tom Price came into the office of the Skamania County Pioneer in Stevenson, Washington (where I maintain a desk as editor emeritus) and described a huge stand of wapato which he was carefully nurturing on his property. It was known to only a few botanists and "wapato buffs" and he felt the time had come to ask for help in re-establishing the plant elsewhere in its original habitat, using seeds, plants and bulbs from his rich supply.

It happened to be a cold, raw day, even in early September, but I was so enthused in the wapato stand on Franz Lake, on the Washington side of the Columbia River west of Beacon Rock, in the Columbia Gorge, some 30 miles east of Vancouver, Washington and Portland, Oregon.

Price and I waded into the patch in water several inches deep in search of specimen tubers and I quickly learned that harvesting wapato isn't easy. My respect for the Indian women assigned to this chore in Lewis and Clark's day deepened as I knelt and groped in the mud. Soon I was lying prone, sopping wet, and reaching into the rich loam to the depth of my elbow, my fingers following the root stalks in search of a bulbous growth.

Finally I felt one, grasped the tuber and brought it to the surface. Here was a wapato. Here was the stuff of history!

I knew from casual study that the wapato, or broad-leaved arrow head (Sagittaria latifolia) is a widespread wetland species once abundant in marshes along the Columbia and Willamette Rivers west of the Cascade Mountains and in some other

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2. Ibid., III:196-197.
3. A 480 foot high landmark named by the Captains in October 1805. For a detailed account of Beacon Rock and the story of its preservation and development as a Washington State Park, see WPO Publication No. 3, (Supplementary Publication) July 1978.
areas of the present states of Oregon and Washington.

I was also aware that it has almost disappeared from its natural habitat due to a number of man-made causes. Few if any are to be found on today's Sauvie Island, dubbed "Wappatoo Island" by Lewis and Clark.

The wapato is among the oldest flowering plants on earth and its characteristics have enabled it to survive millions of years of living and to adapt itself to harsh growing conditions. According to Indian legend it was an article of food before the salmon came to the Columbia River.

4. The Expedition's "Wappato" (today's Sauvie) Island is the large island just below the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers and the city of Portland, Oregon. It is said to be the largest island on the course of the Columbia River. It is 15.1 miles long and 4.55 miles wide at its widest point, and its highest point is about 50 feet above sea level (probably 100 miles from the ocean). It comprises 24,064 acres of land and lakes. For additional details see: The Story of Sauvie Island, by Omar C. Spencer, Binford & Mort, Portland, OR, 1950.

It is fundamentally a perennial marsh and aquatic herb and belongs to the Alismataceae (water-plantain) family. Among the many plants threatened by civilization, the wapato is one of the most exciting species in the eyes of botanists and historians.

The name Wapato is of Indian origin and today is usually spelled Wapato, Wappatoo, or Wapptoe. Lewis and Clark spelled it in a variety of ways while indicating the probable pronunciation in the native tongue.

There are some 30 species of Sagittaria scattered over the Northern Hemisphere, but none appear to have reached the importance of the lower Columbia-Willamette River area wapato as an item of diet among native American tribes.

Great stands of the plant were noted in this area and the methods of harvesting in the shallow lakes and marshes were described by the explorers. The bulbs were predominantly found in sloughs and backwaters as well as along the shores of quiet lakes and sluggish streams.

Today only a few stands of wapato remain and perhaps the largest is that on Franz Lake, now owned by Tom Price and his brother John. Over the years cattle had been pastured on their 200-acre property and the plant had apparently been a popular item in their diet. The Franz Lake patch covers perhaps 30 acres.

Tom Price, a Navy veteran of the Vietnam War period, is now living on the property as is his brother John, an equipment operator for the Skamania County Road Department. Neither is a botanist, but both are aware of the historic importance of the wapato and a few years ago they cut down on the cattle grazing and allowed the wapato stand to rejuvenate itself.

They have been visited by representatives of Oregon and Washington nature conservancy groups, and others have shown interest in purchasing the Price property as a wapato conservation tract.

(continued on page 8)
In recent months Tom Price has been providing seeds, tubers and plants for stocking in suitable lakes and marsh areas. He happily admits that he and his friends are amateurs at wapato propagation and invites the help of experts.

One of the most interested in the re-stocking plan is Frank Ackerman of Camas, Washington, a long-time champion of the wapato. Harriet L. Smith of Lake Oswego, Oregon, is the author of the botanical booklet, Wonderful Wappato, the Wild Potato. Royalties from the sale of Harriet Smith's booklet help support the Society for the Preservation of Wappato.

Ackerman has scouted the Columbia River by boat from Longview, Washington, to the east and says that a number of patches are showing up. There is a good, small stand at Kalama, Washington and another near the Trojan Nuclear Plant near Rainier, Oregon. He believes that these patches were seeded naturally from the Franz Lake stand.

Observers agree that the major cause of wapato's disappearance in the lower Columbia area during the past 100 years was the destruction of habitat by the drainage of marshes and by other uses of the land. Some attribute the loss to the accidental introduction of carp into the Columbia River in May 1881, when the pond in which the fish were being commercially raised overflowed during a flood.

The fish, which spread quickly throughout the Columbia River system, reputedly dug and devoured wapato and other plants. As the late Ben Har Lampman, a journalist and Oregon's Poet Laureate, blamed the carp for much of the loss.

The late Emory Strong, archaeologist, author of Stone Age on the Columbia and amateur botanist, disputed the theory. He had observed wapato in submerged areas where carp were abundant.

Strong attributed much of the loss to the long history of pollution in the Columbia, going back 75 years when raw sewage and industrial wastes were dumped into the river from as far east as Lewiston, Idaho. Ruth Strong, also a botanist, agreed with her husband. As members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, they were avid students of everything related to Lewis and Clark. Mrs. Strong still has a special regard for the wapato.

Control of annual floods as the result of construction of hydroelectric dams on the Columbia and its tributaries has left fewer ponds and marshy areas, but the principal factor in the wapato's disappearance would seem to be that the white man simply found other uses for the broad-leaved arrowhead's habitat.

In any case, the once-valuable food source has almost disappeared and the Price brother's stewardship of the lush stand at Franz Lake in Skamania County, Washington, is heartening to conservationists.

An early reference to the wapato was that of John Boit, aboard the ship Columbia on its around-the-world voyage from Boston. On May 18, 1872, he wrote of the Columbia River:

This river in my opinion would be a fine place to set up a factory [trading post]. The river abounds with excellent salmon and most other river fish and the woods with plenty of moose and deer... the banks of the river produce a nut [bulb] which is an excellent substitute for either bread or potatoes.

A decade after the Lewis and Clark visit in 1805-1806 to the lower Columbia, fur-trader Donald McKenzie of the Northwest Company, successor to John Jacob Astor's short-lived Pacific Fur Company, visited the "dangerous pass of the Cascades on the Columbia" (now the Cascade Locks area). As reported by Alexander Ross, McKenzie was the guest of an Indian chief at a feast in the banqueting lodge in 1816:

The party being all assembled, the reader may picture to himself our friend seated like an epicure among the nobles of the place, with his bark platter between his legs, filled top heavy with the most delicious mélange of bear's grease, dog's flesh, wapatoes, ollies, amutes, and a profusion of viands, roots and berries.

Ollies were berries, and amutes were the wild strawberry.

Washington Irving, author of Astoria, reported from the village of Wishram on the north shore of the Columbia at the "Great Falls" (Columbia Falls) and the "Long Narrows".

Hither the tribes of the Columbia regained the fish on the seacoast, the roots, berries and especially the wapato, gathered in the lower part of the river, together with goods and trinkets obtained from ships which casually visit the Coast. Hither also the tribes from the Rocky Mountains brought down horses, beargrass, quamash and other commodities of the interior. The merchant fishermen at the falls acted as middlemen or factors, and passed the objects of traffic, as it were cross-handed.

Early explorers were to mention the wapato but Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, with insatiable curiosity and the instincts of good reporters, supply us with a botanist's description of the plant and a sociologist's description of the wapato's importance in the economy of the lower Columbia area before the white man ignored and destroyed that food source. On November 4, 1805, when the exploring party were below their "Diamond Island" (present-day Government Island) and near the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, speaking of the Indians in the area, William Clark wrote in the first draft of his journal:

... we were treated very kindly by them, gave us a round root near the size of a hen's egg roasted which they call Wap-to to eat.

In the final draft of his journal for the same date, he wrote:

... he invited us to a lodge in which he had some part and gave us a roundish root about the size of a Small Irish potato which they roasted in the embers. We placed it in the embers. After it was soft, this root they called Wap-pa-to the Bulb which the Chinese cultivate in great quantities called the Sagittis folia or common arrow head... it has an agreeable taste and answers very well in the place of bread. We purchased about 4 bushes of this root and divided it to our party... .

On November 21, 1805, when the party was on the north shore of the Columbia River estuary and at a Chinook Indian Village, Clark wrote:

9. Now inundated by the water impounded by The Dalles Dam.
12. Ibid., III:197. Editor Thwaites provides a footnote: "... the species cultivated in China is S. annensis.
13. Ibid., III:196-197.
Wapato tubers are pictured here with hen’s egg (medium grade). At top is an immature specimen, showing how tuber forms on heavy white root. Wapato was roasted in embers or cooked in steam-pits by the Indians. They provided a food source comparable to bread and potatoes.

The Wapato root is scarce, and highly valued by those people, this root they roast in hot ashes like a potato and the outer skin peels off, tho' this is a trouble they seldom perform.

At Fort Clatsop, where the party wintered from December 8, 1805 to March 23, 1806, Clark's journal entry for December 12, 1805, documents:

... the Wapato they Sell high, this root they purchase at a high price from the natives above [up the river].

While at Fort Clatsop Clark, in his journal (first draft) for December 29, 1805, listed the Indian tribes in the area, and noted:

... Clätsp Tribe reside in one village of large Houses built of split boards and neatly made, on the S.E. Side of the Columbia River, behind an Island in a Deep bend of the River to the S.E. they are not numerous, and live as the others do on fish, black roots Lickeurish berries, and Wappato roots, and this is as low [down-]

Lewis commenced keeping a journal again on January 1, 1806. On January 24, 1806 he wrote the following:

... but the most valuable of all their roots is foreign to this neighbourhood [at Fort Clatsop] I mean the Wappato, or the bulb of the Sagittifolia or common arrow head, which grows in great abundance in the marshy grounds of that beautiful and fertile valley on the Columbia commencing just above the entrance of Quicksead [present-day Sandy] River, and extending downwards for about 70 miles. This bulb forms the principal article of traffic between the inhabitants of the valley and those of this neighbourhood or sea coast.

The instrument used by the natives in digging their roots is a strong stick of 3½ feet long sharpened at the lower end and it's upper inserted into a part of an Elk's or buck's horn which serves as a handle, standing transversely with the stick or in this form

A the lower point, B the upper part or handle.

Lewis and Clark continued to study the wapato as they made their way back up-river from Fort Clatsop in 1806, and wrote of harvesting methods and of the importance of the tubers in commerce. The Captains' entries from their journals for March 29, 1806, are as follows:

[The exploring party was in the vicinity of their "Wappato", today's Sauvie, Island, above the mouth of present-day Lewis River, and below the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia River.]

[Clark] ... they collect great quantities of ... wappato, which the women collect by getting into the water, sometimes to their necks holding by a small canoe and with their feet loose in the wappato or bulb of the root from the bottom of the Fibers [roots], and it immediately rises to the top of the water. They collect & throw them into the canoe, those deep roots are the largest and the best roots.

(continued on page 10)
On April 2, 1806, when Clark was on his way back from their encampment at the mouth of their "Seal" (today's Washougal) River, to explore the lower reaches of the Willamette (their "Multnomah") River, Clark makes an observation and describes an incident:

...on the bank at different places I observed small canoes which the women make use of to gather wapato & roots in the Slashes. those canoes are so light that a woman may carry one with ease and they are sufficient to carry a man and[d] some loading. I think 100 of these canoes were piled up and scattered in different directions about in the woods, in the vicinity of this house, the pilot [an Indian he had hired as a guide] informed me that those canoes were the property of the inhabitants of the Grand rapids [the Cascades of the Columbia, now inundated by the waters impounded by Bonneville Dam] who use them occasionally to gather roots. I entered one of the rooms of this house and offered several articles to the natives in exchange for wapato. They were salutary and they positively refused to sell any...

At this point Clark performed "magic with his 'port fire match', magnet and compass."

...the port fire caught and burned vehemently, which changed the colour of the fire; with the magnet I turned the needle of the compass about very briskly; which astonished and alarmed these natives and they laid several parcels of wapato at my feet, begged me to take out the bad fire..."

Clark accepted the offering of the wapato, and pacified them by giving them the full value of the roots.

From these excerpts from the Captains' journals and other references cited, it must be concluded that the wapato, or broad-leaved arrowhead, was indeed a good food source of tremendous importance at the time of the white man's arrival to the Pacific Northwest.

The efforts of the friends and champions of the wapato to prevent its disappearance and to save the plant as a living link with history, merits the thanks and support of us all.


News Note

Since most students and enthusiasts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition are also interested in the westward expansion of our nation, We Proceeded On considers the volume titled: Historic Sites Along the Oregon Trail, by Aubrey L. Haines, worthy of being called to the attention of our readers. The 438 page book was published in December 1981 by the Patrice Press, Gerald, Missouri, and is available at bookstores (publisher's suggested price is $19.95). The author, Aubrey L. Haines, a well-known historian, engineer, park ranger, and author, retired from the National Park Service in 1969. In 1972 the Park Service commissioned him to develop a report that would locate, identify and cite the importance of all sites of historic importance along the old Oregon Trail, from Independence, Missouri, to the Willamette Valley in northwest Oregon. Due to publication restraints, the Park Service greatly abbreviated his work, eliminating many of the sites he detailed and most of the photographs he had made or acquired as illustrations. When the report was finally published in a typewritten offset text with limited illustrations, the press run was for only 100 copies. Early in 1981 the Patrice Press received permission from Haines and the National Park Service to issue the work commercially. The author expanded the text from the earlier publication, supplied the description of sites omitted from the government publication, and made available many additional photographs. Lewis and Clark enthusiasts know that it was the journals and information brought back by the Captains and their men that provided a great deal of the incentive for the "winning of the west", and while the route of the Oregon Trail does not coincide with that of the Lewis and Clark journey (except for travel as the two trails descended the Columbia River from eastern Washington and Oregon), students of Trans-Mississippi-West history will find this book to be a fine reference volume for their libraries.

Resolution Designates Chuinard WPO Founder

At the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Foundaion, Helena, Montana, August 5, 1981, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

WHEREAS: E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, M.D., is a founding father of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.; and,

WHEREAS: Frenchy Chuinard has been a vital force in introducing and implementing numerous activities that have become standard Foundation operations; and,

WHEREAS: Frenchy Chuinard conceived, obtained initial financing for, and has provided many years of counsel for our Foundation publication, We Proceeded On;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RE-SOLVED: That Frenchy Chuinard, for his selfless dedication to Foundation service, is hereby extended the heartfelt thanks of the Foundation membership here assembled; and,

AND, BE IT FURTHER RE-SOLVED: That Frenchy Chuinard is hereby formally recognized as the founder of We Proceeded On, and that hereafter the words "E.G. Chuinard, M.D., Founder", shall appear on the publisher's plate of each issue of We Proceeded On, commencing with the issue of Volume 7, No. 4, November 1981.
Washington (State) Historical Society Honors Graber

Foundation Director and Chairman of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee Archie Graber, Seattle, was honored at the committee's fiftieth quarterly meeting at Tacoma, Washington (see related story on page 12 this issue of WPO). The Washington Historical Society recognizes Washington State citizens on special occasions with its David Douglas Fellow Award. The award was presented to Archie Graber for his interest and leadership in planning and developing the excellent Lewis and Clark museum exhibits. Pictured above (from left) Archie Graber, Bruce LeRoy, Society Director, and Society President Douglas A. Gonyea.


At the October Annual Conference of the Western History Association, resolutions were forwarded to both the United States Forest Service and to the Bureau of Land Management. It had been observed that the U.S. Forest Service (Department of Agriculture) is custodian of millions of acres of public lands that contain countless historic sites, and that the agency has staffed only three of its nine regions with "professionally" trained historians, and that only two such "professionals" serve in its Washington, D.C. office. Likewise, it was learned that the Bureau of Land Management (Department of the Interior) employed less than ten "professionally" trained historians in its entire agency. Further, the resolutions called attention to the National Historic Preservation Act and related laws, regulations, and executive orders which require all government agencies to manage properly historic sites and properties. The resolutions concluded with the observation that the Western Historical Association believed that this limited number of "professional" historians is wholly insufficient to fulfill the external responsibilities within the two agencies, and requested each of the agencies to reexamine their implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act to the end that more history "professionals" are utilized at appropriate national, regional, and local offices.


The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is very familiar with the excellent interpretation given to the Expedition by the National Park Service (Department of the Interior). The recently completed study for management of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is an example of this, together with the emphasis given the Lewis and Clark saga at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Gateway Arch), St. Louis, Missouri, and at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial (the Expedition's winter 1805-1806 establishment), near Astoria, Oregon. An interpretive installation at the site of Grinder's Stand, where Meriwether Lewis met his death in 1809 is part of the Natchez Trace National Parkway (Meriwether Lewis Park), near Holenwald, Tennessee. A fine addition to the literature related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition is the 429 page volume, Lewis and Clark: Historic Places Associated with Their Transcontinental Exploration, 1804-1806, published by the U.S. Department of the Interior—National Park Service, in 1975, and this further exemplifies this agency's strength and ability in the field of interpretation. In 1977, the Park Service provided the David Muench color photographs, which together with the agency's writer, Dan Murphy, resulted in the excellent 64 page publication titled: Lewis and Clark: Voyage of Discovery, published by K.C. Publications, Las Vegas, NV.

It would be remiss if the Foundation failed to acknowledge the interpretive efforts of the U. S. Forest Service (Department of Agriculture) which has provided scores of interpretive historical markers along the Lewis and Clark Trail, where the Trail traverses Forest Service lands. This is especially true in northern Idaho's Clearwater National Forest, where the exploratory party followed the Lolo Trail across the Bitterroot Mountain Range in 1805 and 1806. The agency's map (with related text) titled "Lewis and Clark in the Clearwater National Forest" continues to be a popular publication with enthusiasts who are following the trail. The service also maintains and operates (during the (continued on page 14)

1. We Proceeded On has reported on the activities of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in innumerable issues. See: Vol. 1, Nos. 2, p. 3; Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 16; Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 1, 3; Vol. 4, No. 4, illustrations on p. 14; Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 2; Vol. 5, No. 3, illustrations on pp. 6-7; Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 20; Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 5, 18; Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 14-16; Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 27.
2. This volume is reviewed in WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 9.
3. For additional information about NPS writer Dan Murphy and this publication see WPO Vol. 3, No. 2, p. 7; Vol. 5, No. 3, p. 4; Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 12-13; Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 10,11. As stated in the last reference, over 65,000 copies of this publication have been sold.
Recent Meetings:
The annual Christmas Party of the OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE was held at the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial facility near Astoria, Oregon, on December 5, 1981. About forty members of the committee, spouses, children, and guests attended the evening’s activities. Committee member Diane Collier was chairperson for the event, and with her helpers, Charlotte Hallaux and Jennie Lerback, prepared a delicious supper, which, as has been the case for previous parties, featured the delicious roast elk prepared by committee member Ed Harvey. Because of a previous commitment Ruth and Ed Harvey were not able to attend. Thanks to Ed, his usual superb cooking talent prompted the minutes of the meeting (party) to read: “Probably nothing emphasizes the comparative conditions under which the Captains and their party spent their Christmas at Fort Clatsop and our festive present-day occasion with good food, than does the elk meat which Dr. Harvey prepares, and the spoiled elk which the journals of the Expedition indicate the explorers ate on Christmas Day 1805.”

Superintendent Robert Scott and his staff provided the usual congenial welcome at the National Park site. Special guests were Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Dounit, and Hazel Bain, members of the Washington state Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and Don and Myrtle Holm. Don Holm was a member of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee prior to his retirement and move to their home on Puget Sound, Washington. Stan Wanless, the sculptor who has been working with the Fort Clatsop Historical Association and is the creator of the sculpture “Arrival” (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 4, p. 12), spoke briefly about his feelings and objectives in portraying the spirit of the people and the occasions his sculptures represent. Committee Chairman Chuinard introduced two new members of the committee appointed by Oregon Governor Atiyeh. These were Mr. Charles M. Cartwright and Mr. Lurel Dean Hall. Mr. Cartwright is the grandson of the Cartwrights who deeded the site of the Expedition’s Saltworks (Salt Cairn), Seaside, Oregon, to the Oregon Historical Society in the early 1900s. The site is now a part of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 6-7). Lurel Hall is with the botany department at Mt. Hood Community College, Gresham, Oregon. Announcement was made of the passing of Mr. Lewis A. Nichols, who was a member of the Oregon Committee from its inception in 1963 (during the tenure of the Congressionally created Lewis and Clark Trail Commission). Prior to his recent retirement, Mr. Nichols was on the staff of the Portland (Oregon) Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

The OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK HERITAGE FOUNDATION met for a quarterly meeting on December 9, 1981. The principal paper for the evening was titled “John Colter: The Member of the Exploring Party Who Didn’t Return” and was prepared and presented by Malcolm S. Buffum. Harold Smith described his research and development of his pen and ink sketch “The Construction of Fort Clatsop: December 8-24, 1805.” Copies of his work have been reproduced (9” x 12”) on fine paper and were a gratuity to members who renewed their membership prior to January 31st. Jerry Garland’s paper titled “The Winter 1805” described the exploring party’s hardships and activities during the winter months at the Expedition’s Fort Clatsop winter establishment.

The election of officers and directors for 1982 reveals that Donald C. Shores will serve a second term as president, together with 1st Vice President Will W. Townes, and 2nd Vice President Harold C. Smith, and Richard G. Rust, Secretary-Treasurer. Daniel F. Burroughs, Malcolm S. Buffum, Jerry N. Garland, Howard G. Hopkins, Kelly B. Janes, and Erna M. Rose are the directors for 1982.

At a recent meeting of the organization’s directors a memorial honoring the late Donald W. Rose’ was approved. The Oregon Foundation is forwarding a check in the amount of fifty dollars to the Foundation’s “General Memorial Fund.”


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The WASHINGTON (STATE) LEWIS CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE celebrated the occasion of its fifteenth quarterly meeting with a no-host luncheon at Tacoma, Washington’s Doria Hotel on Saturday, January 16, 1982. Following luncheon committee members, wives and guests regrouped at the nearby Washington Historical Society Museum’s auditorium for a business meeting and a very special event — the dedication of a permanent Lewis and Clark Expedition exhibit as a part of the Museum’s displays. (See related story in WPO, Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 21, and related illustrations on pages 5 and 13, this issue of WPO.)

Several hundred individuals attended the business session and the dedication ceremonies. Fourteen committee members were present for the meeting. Special Guests were: descendants of the Expedition’s Sergeant Patrick Gass; John M. McClelland, Jr. and Bruce LeRoy, former members of the committee; and members of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee: E.G. “Frenchy” Chuinard, Irving W. Anderson, William P. Sherman, and Robert E. Lange.

The Washington Lewis and Clark Trail committee has been meeting quarterly since 1969, and the eighteen members of the committee, whose residences are widely dispersed throughout the state of Washington, are to be congratulated for their fine attendance records over the years. They have journeyed many miles to fifty committee meetings which have been held at Lewis and Clark historic sites, several communities along the trail of the explorers, and at other cities in the state.

WPO Gremlins Again!

The editor really had Hamilton, Montana on his mind when he wrote on page four in the November issue (Vol. 7, No. 4) that the fine evening meal served the 13th annual Meeting at the Eagles Lodge Lodge in Hamilton, Montana was “... arranged for by Foundation members John and Clara Hamilton...” What he meant to say was that Foundation members John and Clara Austin (Hamilton residents) were instrumental for planning and bringing to pass the arrangements for the very enjoyable evening in Hamilton in Montana’s beautiful Bitterroot Valley.

Unfortunately there is also an error regarding a date near the top of column one on page 18 in the November issue. The discovery and journal descriptions of Young River was a March 1806 event, not in 1805 as printed. Captain Lewis’s “evil genii” reversed the typewriter keys when the editor wasn’t looking!

1. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor); Original Journals...II:92

We Proceeded On, February 1982
Cameras Record Dedication of L. & C. Exhibit at Washington Historical Society

Left to right, Archie Graber, Chairman of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, committee member Clifford Imland, and D.F. Gonyea, President of the Washington State Historical Society. Graber and Imland spear-headed the committee's activity for the development of a permanent Lewis and Clark display in the historical society museum at Tacoma, Washington. Imland's close association for many years with the late Owen Buxton and family was instrumental in arranging for a loan of artifacts (hatchet, liquor flask, and wooden razor box) belonging to and carried on the Expedition by Sergeant Patrick Gass. Owen Buxton was a great grandson of Patrick Gass. The ribbon-cutting ceremony pictured here opened the Lewis and Clark Exhibit for those gathered for the dedication ceremonies. Photograph by Roy Craft

We Proceeded On, February 1982
Agencies' Interpretation

(con't. from p. 11)

summer season, when weather and snow packs allow) the fine Interpretive Center at Lolo Pass (elevation 5233') and the Idaho-Montana state line. This facility deals with the explorers' crossing of the pass and travel along the Lolo Trail. A few miles north of Helena, Montana, the Forest Service provides a fine campground facility with interpretive markers at the 1805 campsite used by the Expedition, where the Missouri River flows through the Gates of the Mountains.5

The Foundation is also familiar with the Bureau of Land Management's efforts to provide interpretive markers along the Trail where it traverses lands managed by this agency. BLM (Department of the Interior) is the agency that will administer the 150 mile free-flowing segment of the Missouri River through north-central Montana, from the historic community of Fort Benton to Robinson Bridge (Highway 191). The agency has recently completed an extensive study related to the development and management of this region, which was designated by Congressional legislation in 1976 to be a part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Of special interest is the set of (4) maps and related texts published by the Department of the Interior — Bureau of Land Management, which provide geographical and historical interpretation of this segment of the Missouri River. These excellent maps, termed a "Floater's Guide for the Upper Missouri Wild & Scenic River", are an indispensable item for anyone studying this region or following the Trail.6 The location of campsites used by the Expedition are detailed on these maps.

The Western History Association may not be fully aware of the interpretive efforts by the two agencies to whom the resolutions were directed, nor did the texts of their resolutions salute the interpretive activities of the National Park Service, although this may have been a part of the discussions at the time the resolutions were adopted.

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation is very interested that continued and additional historic interpretation should be implemented by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. That additional "professionals" might very well be necessary to further this, may be the result of a study. In the interim, the Foundation offers to both of these agencies, as well as the National Park Service, its continued assistance and counsel whenever possible, and is most appreciative of the fine liaison and cooperation the Foundation enjoys with all three agencies.

Updating Lewis & Clark in Recent Periodicals

Lewis and Clark students, enthusiasts and bibliophiles may be interested in acquiring the October 1981 issue of The Western Historical Quarterly. Foundation member W. Raymond Wood and Foundation Director Gary E. Moulton have co-authored an interesting article for this issue titled: "Prince Maximilian and New Maps of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers by William Clark". They explained the story of the priceless set of thirty-four maps bound into a small atlas by Prince Alexander Philip Maximilian of Wied-Nuewied (West Germany). The Prince, scientific-minded and an acute observer of the American West, departed from St. Louis in April 1833, on a tour to follow Lewis and Clark's route of 1805 (28 years earlier). His objective was to ascend to the upper Missouri River, which he accomplished, arriving at Fort McKenzie, a few miles above the mouth of the Marias River, on August 9, 1833. During visits with William Clark prior to his departure, he acquired copies of Clark's maps of the region made during and following the Lewis and Clark Expedition. These maps were copied or traced from the originals by Benjamin O'Fallon, a nephew of William Clark.

The authors point out that these maps are of special importance: "Since more than half of William Clark's original maps from which these copies were made are now lost ..." and that "Maximilian's maps illustrate over 900 additional miles of the expedition's route, known today only by the explorers' journals." These Clark-Maximilian maps are the property of InterNorth Corporation and are carefully preserved in the custody of the Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha, Nebraska. Authors Wood and Moulton, in a footnote, acknowledge help in their research to Joseph C. Porter, Curator of Western American History and Ethnology, Center for Western Studies, and to (Foundation Director) Mildred Goosman, former Curator of Western American Collections at Joslyn Art Museum. Foundation members who attended the 1980, Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Foundation in Omaha, will recall that Mildred Goosman had arranged for these maps to be on display.

The Ray Wood and Gary Moulton article comprises pages 373-386, in the October 1981, Volume XII, No. 4, issue of the quarterly publication, and copies may be obtained by remitting $3.25 to The Western Historical Quarterly, UMC 07, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322.

Book Review

By E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard,1


This attractive booklet, with concise and historically accurate text and beautiful photographic reproductions (many in color) depicts accurately what this native devotee of Lewis and Clark (and her equally devoted husband) set out to do: to counteract the usual situation that in the recounting of the Captains' Expedition "...the Missouri portion of the adventure is consistently abbreviated and sometimes ignored completely."

Mrs. Rogers, a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, reveals in the first pages in her book that she had an arm chair buff of Lewis and Clarkiana, but is familiar with both the journals and the trail of Lewis and Clark. Although the reviewer has traveled the entire route of the Trail, I found myself impressed that I too have been guilty of the charge of author Rogers by lightly skipping over the detailed events, and being unfamiliar with the beauty of the landscape the Captains saw and described in their travels through present-day Missouri.

The capacity of the Captains to observe and record almost "anything and everything" during their Voyages (continued on page 15)

We Proceeded On, February 1982
age of Discovery was revealed early as they traveled those first weeks across Missouri: flora and fauna, Indian pictographs, prominent landmarks, and the characteristics of the tronseas and beautiful Missouri River. Most of Sergeant Floyd's short time with the Expedition (99 days, before his death on August 20, 1804) was spent (66 days) on the present-day Missouri state portion of the Lewis and Clark Trail. The author aptly quotes from Floyd's journal: "This is butiful country of Land . . ." and "The Land is Good."

Captain Clark's ability to identify potential points for future forts for trading and defense is reviewed in reference to Fort Osage, now restored and located near present-day Independence, Missouri, a situation Clark rated not only for its military and trade advantages, but also for its beauty. While traversing the Missouri countryside, the Captains first noted many of the animals that were to be an important part of their journey, such as the beaver and buffalo. Here, in present-day Missouri, they began their descriptions of many plants and animals previously unknown to the white man.

The usual account of the Voyage of Discovery rightly emphasizes the St. Louis area, but author Rogers points out the delights of the western portion of the state, especially in the vicinity of Kansas City. She records the little known fact that between Kansas City and St. Joseph is the newly created (1971) town of Lewis and Clark, near Lewis and Clark State Park on Missouri Highway 45.

Chapter III, "The Months Between," is a kaleidoscopic review of the Expedition's activities from the time the exploring party departed from present-day Missouri (July 18, 1804) until its (September 9, 1806) return to the northwest border of the state. The author also reveals her familiarity with the history and landscape of this long journey, and includes the same quality of beautiful photography used throughout her book.

The "Return Through Missouri" is detailed in Chapter IV, and Chapter V, "Missouri Sequels," includes information about those members of the exploring party, who, after the Expedition, settled in and became a part of Missouri history: Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Sergeant John Ordway, George Shannon, John Colter, George Drouillard (Drewry), Francois Labiche, Alexander Willard, and Robert Frazer. The visit of the Charbonneau family to St. Louis is recorded briefly.

The book contains some rarely seen photographic reproductions: the statues of Lewis and Clark which stand in the Missouri State Capitol Building at Jefferson City, and the monument on the Burlington Northern (previously Great Northern) Railroad right-of-way west of Cut Bank, Montana, and near to Lewis's northernmost "Camp Disappointment."

Other historians have written about the Expedition's travels in their states: Ralph Space's The Lolo Trail ... [Idaho], Harold "Hal" Stearns' On the Trail with Lewis and Clark in Montana, Russell Reid's Lewis and Clark in North Dakota. Ann Rogers Lewis and Clark in Missouri is a welcome addition to these detailed accounts of the Voyage of Discovery. Naturalist and Clark historian or enthusiast should be without this delightful volume in their library, and every Missouri school and college should have a copy in its library. 2

Book Review

By Irving W. Anderson


To students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Elliott Coues (pronounced Cows) occupies comparative standing with Nicholas Biddle and Reuben Gold Thwaites as a premier editor of an antiquarian Lewis and Clark Historical work. Unlike his two peers, however, Dr. Coues, through his scientific skills and knowledge, prodigiously retrieved the final preparation for the press when Biddle was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature.


We Proceeded On, February 1982
volume works embracing the journals of Lewis and Clark; Alexander Henry and David Thompson; Zebulon Pike; Jacob Fowler; the personal narrative of Charles Larpenteur; and the diary and itinerary of Francisco Garcés.

Testifying to Coues' amazing intensity of effort, and his unerring energies, is a compendium of more than six hundred articles published by Coues, touching upon a wide variety of scholarly subjects. Predictably, the Cuthright-Broadhead biography of Coues is destined to become a highly valued reference source not only to biology students, but to others representing a broad spectrum of additional academic disciplines as well. Indeed, this reviewer is in complete accord with a statement on the book's dust jacket which reads in part: "Capturing Coues in all his diversity, this book is for everyone interested in natural history, American history, or the life of a remarkable man."

Both authors of Elliott Coues: Naturalist and Frontier Historian are Foundation members. Paul C. Cuthright is professor emeritus of biology, Beaver College, Pennsylvania, and is a foremost Lewis and Clark scholar. Paul serves the Foundation as a member of the publications committee for We Proceeded On and is a frequent contributor to our quarterly. Michael J. Broadhead is professor of history, University of Nevada at Reno.


Book Review

By Robert E. Lange


Although only a few pages in this volume refer to those specimens, artifacts, and memorabilia brought back from the Lewis and Clark Expedition which were exhibited in Mr. Charles Willson Peale's famous Philadelphia museum, readers will be fascinated by this well-written description of this early American institution.

For over a half-century the multiple talents of the elder Peale and his equally gifted sons manifested themselves with the development and expansion of the "First Popular Museum of Natural Science and Art", as indicated in the title of Charles Coleman Sellers' book.

Author Sellers, a direct descendent of Peale, passed away last year, and this, his last book, will be the authoritative history of a famous intellectual and educational landmark. A decade earlier Sellers won the Bancroft Prize in History for a definitive biography of Charles Willson Peale.

Peale was not only one of America's finest portrait painters, but was also a fascinating and eccentric man. He conceived the idea that museums, rather than being static collections of material for scientists and connoisseurs, should be made available for everyone. The early skylighted gallery in his Philadelphia home, where he exhibited his large collection of portraits of famous Americans of his time, was open to the public in 1872. He later moved the portraits and added other exhibits to the Philosophical Hall of the American Philosophical Society, and, then, for twenty-five years, prior to his death in 1827, his famous museum was located on the upper floor of the historic building now known as Independence Hall.

His sons and grandsons operated the museum until it succumbed to the greater popularity of museums and exhibit halls that featured sensationalism rather than history, art, and science. Readers will discover that at an auction in 1843 parts of this vast collection were purchased by P.T. Barnum, of circus fame.

President Thomas Jefferson saw to it that a great deal of the materials sent back or brought back by the Lewis and Clark Expedition were consigned to Peale for display in the Philadelphia institution. In a section of illustrations included in the volume, many of these items are pictured: Indian women's dresses, painted buffalo robe, Calumet or Peace Pipe, and Indian baskets and hats which the Captains reported were made by the Chatoap Indian women on the Pacific Coast. Drawings and watercolors of animals, birds, and reptiles conceived from studies of journal descriptions, skins, and skeletons returned from the west by the explorers, and rendered by the Peales, are also reproduced in this section. It is fortunate that many of these items are extant and are presently preserved at the Peabody Museum, Harvard University; American Philosophical Society; and in private collections. The emrine-skin mantle presented to Captain Lewis by the Shoshoni Indian Chief Cameahwait, and which Lewis wore when he posed for the watercolor done by the artist C.B.J.F. de Saint-Memin in 1807, was presented to the Peale museum. Peale displayed the emrine mantle on a full size wax portrait figure of Lewis. Today the mantle is in the collection of the New York Historical Society.

Sellers' well written and illustrated treatise about the Peales' famous museum will be of interest to students of Lewis and Clarkiana.

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

-16-

We Proceeded On, February 1982