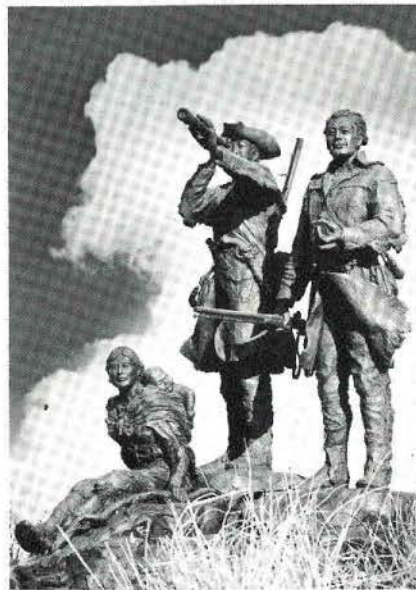




THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.  
VOL. 2, NO. 1 WINTER ISSUE 1976

## MONTANA'S LEWIS & CLARK MEMORIAL TO BE BICENTENNIAL EVENT



## SCRIVER'S SCULPTURE TO BE DEDICATED JUNE 13th AT FT. BENTON

Lewis and Clark and Bicentennial enthusiasts in Montana and throughout the nation are eagerly anticipating the unveiling and dedication ceremony of the *Lewis and Clark Memorial* at Fort Benton, Montana, on June 13, 1976. The completed memorial will include the bronze sculptures of Captains Lewis and Clark together with the Indian woman Sacagawea and her infant son Jean Baptiste. The figures stand twelve feet tall and will be installed on a granite stone base which will provide an additional elevation of four feet, and this will be atop the Fort Benton-Missouri River levee. The design depicts the expedition's leaders involved with the important and critical decision at the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers.<sup>1</sup>

*(Footnotes appear on p. 3)*

The exploring party delayed nine days (June 3-11, 1805) while determining which of the waterways was the proper course for continuing their journey westward. By June 13, 1805, they had ascended the true Missouri to the site of present Fort Benton, Montana, and the location of the new *Lewis and Clark Memorial*, which will be dedicated exactly 171 years later as Montana's major Bicentennial event.

Fort Benton was founded as a fur trading post in 1847. Today's citizens of the area, at first, proposed erecting only a *Lewis and Clark Memorial* as their Bicentennial tribute. However, few town planners anticipated the overwhelming enthusiasm that would generate more than \$400,000 in funds for financing the over 20 Bicentennial

projects for this community of 2000.

The \$300,000 *Lewis and Clark Memorial*, first commissioned in 1929 by the Montana Legislature, became the focal point of the community which was anxious to fulfill a long-overdue dream. To turn this dream into a reality, the project was begun in 1972 with the selection of a committee to work on the promotion and sale of limited editions of one-fourth and one-sixth size bronze replicas of the final heroic size *Lewis and Clark Memorial*. In 1975, this committee was named by Montana's Governor Judge to function as a State Commission.<sup>2</sup> The choice of a sculptor for the memorial was Bob Scriver, a native of Browning, Montana, because of his prominence in the world of sculpture. Work

*(Continued Page 3)*



## THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

*Incorporated 1969 under Missouri Not-For-Profit Corporation Act.*

### OFFICERS

Wilbur P. Werner, President  
Box 1244  
Cut Bank, Mt. 59427  
Gail Stensland, 2nd Vice President  
Box 734  
Inverness, Mt. 59530

Clarence H. Decker, 1st Vice President  
Box 128  
East Alton, Il. 62024  
Irving W. Anderson, Secretary  
1097 Chandler Rd.  
Lake Oswego, Or. 97034

Clarence H. Decker, Treasurer  
Box 128  
East Alton, Il. 62024

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### ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

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

### WE PROCEEDED ON

is the official quarterly publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.  
**EDITOR**  
Robert E. Lange  
5054 SW 26th Place  
Portland, Oregon 97201

**BUSINESS MANAGER**  
E.G. Chuinard, M.D.  
3025 North Vancouver Ave.  
Portland, Oregon 97227

## President Werner's Message

During this time of the year in 1806, the Captains and personnel impatiently awaited spring, departure from Fort Clatsop, near the Pacific Ocean, and the return journey to St. Louis, and home. A feeling of restlessness pervades the journals. Having endured extreme hardship, danger, sickness and fatigue on the outward journey, nevertheless, they wanted only to again face the hardships of the return journey.

In between their ever present search for food, making garments and footwear, and trading their almost non-existent stock of trade-goods, how they must have yearned for, talked about and planned the return — up the Columbia and its tributaries, the recovery of their horses, the snow of the mountain passes, the division of the party at "Traveler's Rest", the uncovering of their caches and canoes, the unexplored portions of the Yellowstone and Marias, and with what anticipation — the abundant food and sunshine of the prairie country!

So too, it is that time of the year for members of the Foundation to anticipate and plan for this year. There is a parallel.

Their goals were basically set out as above.

Our Goals? To keep the Foundation vibrant, healthy and growing.

How? MEMBERSHIPS. The Secretary reports a steady renewal rate, but the growth tempo must be increased.

You will remember, the goal was for each of us to get five new members. Happily, some have enrolled more, others less, and sad to say, some none at all.

Plans are going ahead for a memorable Annual Meeting on August 16th,

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

**EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING  
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.  
HERITAGE INN AUGUST 16-18, 1976 GREAT FALLS, MONTANA**

17th, and 18th at Great Falls, Montana. I hope that you can be there. But how about those friends you travel with and share common experiences? Are they members? Would it not also be a thrill for them to see, in almost virgin state, many of the scenes described in the journals? If you do not ask your friends to join now, they may never again have that privilege. You are not asking a favor of them, you are doing them a favor!

Wilbur P. Werner, President

#### Memorial (Con't from p. 1)

was started in 1973, casting of the heroic size statue was begun in mid-1975, and preparation and planning for landscaping the site, in September 1975.

The sale of the miniature bronze replicas of the memorial will produce a funding in the amount of \$400,000. The Commission members have been pleased and delighted by the success of the project to date. Fort Benton Bicentennial planners scaled up the town's program to include other capital improvements — construction of city park structures, a boat dock, a picnic area and flower boxes — and a series of landmark restorations<sup>3</sup> in the area. Fort Benton citizens may be justly proud of all their accomplishments which are to be a part of Montana's Bicentennial celebration.

Montanan Bob Scriver is nationally and internationally known for his rendering of western art. Listed in *Who's Who in the West*, and in the *International Directory of the Arts*, this widely recognized artist continues to live and work in his Browning, Montana, studio on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Scriver has been the recipient of many awards. In September 1975, at Helena, he was presented Montana's highest award, the *Honored Artist Award*, which was presented by the *Montana Historical Society* during the third annual "Rendezvous of Western Art". Other awards include his sculpture "Pay Window" which won first place, in 1971, at the sixth annual "Cowboy Artists of America: National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center", in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. On June 23, 1972, Montana's then-Governor Anderson proclaimed the day *Bob Scriver Day in Montana*, and his citation stated that for 20 years Scriver "has faithfully and honestly portrayed Montana and the west in his sculptures." This event opened the display of thirty-two of his bronze sculptures depicting rodeo events impressively exhibited at the Montana Historical Society museum at Helena.

Starting a career as a musician (cornet), at age thirty-seven he discovered that he would rather be a taxidermist. Since the basics of this art involves sculptoring, it is natural that he turned eventually to this field.

For the *Lewis and Clark Memorial*, extensive research was made into the famous expedition. Students and scholars were interrogated concerning facial characteristics of the subjects, stature, clothing, weapons, seasonal factors, etc. to make the statue as authentic as possible. Preliminary 18-inch clay models provided a means of suggesting alternate designs and grouping of the figures (at one time Captain Lewis's dog "Scannon" was included in the group).

What follows is a reduced size reproduction of the official invitation to the dedication of the memorial:

THIS IS YOUR INVITATION TO THE DEDICATION OF THE

\*\*\*\*\*  
**Lewis and Clark Memorial**  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 with Sculpture by Bob Scriver, Browning, Montana

Sunday, June 13, 1976

Fort Benton, Montana

Dedication Festivities Friday, June 11 through Sunday, June 13

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* THE CELEBRATION WILL INCLUDE \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*  

Bands	Fiddler's Contest
Parade	Model T Race
Antique Cars	Threshing Bee
Beard Growing Contest	Sky Divers
Art Exhibits	Kiters
Worship Service	Flyovers
Tours of Fort Benton	River Arcade
Wagon Train Arrival	Indian Village
Pageant	Canoe Race
Street Dance	Black Powder Group

\* \* \* \* \*

Concessions  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Plus Many Other Activities

\*\*\*\*\*

Notables of the Art World and Government Leaders will be attending.  
 May we plan on you attending too?

One of the important events during the eighth Annual Meeting of the *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.*, at Great Falls, Montana, August 16-18, 1976, will be the excursion to Fort Benton and the opportunity to view this spectacular *Lewis and Clark Memorial*.

1. Students of the Expedition having access to the literature concerning the enterprise will find references to the exploring party's "Decision at the Marias" as follows:

In Thwaites: *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition — 1804-1806*, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904 (reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969), Vol. 2, pp. 117-142.

In Coues: *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark . . .*, Francis P.

Harper, N.Y., 1893 (paper-back reprint edition: Dover Publications, N.Y., 1965,) Vol. 1, pp. 343-352; Vol. 2, pp. 353-361.

In Wheeler: *The Trail of Lewis and Clark — 1804-1904*, G. P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., 1904 Second (reprint) edition 1926, Vol. 1, pp. 292-301.

In Allen: *Passage Through the Garden: Lewis and Clark and the Image of the American Northwest*, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1975, pp. 268-278. Dr. Allen, who will be the Annual Banquet speaker at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Foundation in Great Falls, Montana, has also contributed an excellent article titled: "Lewis and Clark on the Upper Missouri: Decision at the Marias", in *Montana—the Magazine of Western History*, Vol XXI, No. 3, Summer 1971.

2. Members appointed to the commission are: Steve Kohler, John G. Lepley, Joel F. Overholser, Joan L. Scriver, Phil Scriver, Gail Stensland, and Jon West.

3. Restoration projects are not new to this community. Prior to the Bicentennial, restorations involved the 1883 Murphy Neel Building, and the Davidson-Moffat Factory, which have been converted into a restaurant and newspaper plant, respectively. To these will be added the restoration of the I. G. Baker Home, a joint endeavor funded by Bicentennial funds, the National Park Service, and the *Community Improvement Association of Fort Benton*. The Association is a coalition of 15 civic organizations or groups who pool funding and grants for civic endeavors which qualify for matching financing from public agencies, Bicentennial funds, or other benefactors.

Another project underwritten by the *Community Improvement Association of Fort Benton* was the restoration of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the community. This was accomplished with valuable assistance from the National Park Service working with the Montana Fish and Game Department.

Bicentennial planners in Fort Benton have been preparing blueprints, and envision other community improvements, including the creation of museum exhibits and displays, a senior citizens' rest home, and the rebuilding of old Fort Benton.

### Back-Issues of WPO

Occasionally we have requests for back issues of our publication. Only a limited number of each issue is printed over and above the quantity required for our membership mailings. Since our printing and mailing costs amount to about \$1.40 each copy, back-issues, when available, will be supplied at \$1.50 each to Foundation members, and \$2.00 each to non-members. Address inquiries to the WPO Business Manager, the Editor, or to the Foundation's Secretary. Addresses are listed in the "Publisher's Plate" on page 2. Your check or money-order should be made out to the Foundation.

## Book Review

George H. Tweney

Mr. Tweney resides in Seattle, WA, and is a well known book dealer specializing in rare and scholarly books, with a special emphasis on Western Americana. He is a Director of the Foundation, and Chairman of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

*Including Two Captains/A Later Look Westward*, By Mary Paddock Berthold. Harlo Press, 16721 Hamilton Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48203; or available from the author at 524 W. Silver Street, Butte, Montana 59701. Copyright 1975, 182 pages, \$6.00.

This new little book on various aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is not what one would call a "source" book. But, it is an interesting book in many respects, and one that most Lewis and Clark scholars and collectors will want to have on their shelves.

The first chapter (called "Part One") starts out interestingly enough with a discussion of the pros and cons of whether Lewis was murdered or committed suicide at Grinder's Station on the Natchez Trace that fall evening in September, 1809. She presents much of the available evidence — scanty though it is — and finally tends to lean in favor of the murder theory. Whether this will ever likely be definitely proven or not, is a pretty slim hope, but all things considered, this reviewer tends to believe that Lewis was not the type of individual who would take his own life. There seems to be enough circumstantial evidence to more or less indicate that he was murdered — likely for the money and other valuables that he was known to have with him at the time. "Part Two" deals with a number of well-known Montana landmarks, with Mrs. Berthold naturally emphasizing those that are most familiar to her through her early years in the state. "Part Three" tells of some of the experiences of Governor Lewis and General Clark in the years after the Expedition concluded. There is much of interest about the two Captains in these first three parts of the book.

By the time the reader reaches page 79, the author is down to the point of discussing the other members of the Expedition, and some of the aspects of the journey itself. She lists all the members of the permanent party, but errs slightly in stating that Patrick Gass was "appointed" a Sergeant on August 26, 1804, after the death of Sergeant Floyd. In truth, Gass was

elected to the rank by the men of the Party, this constituting in effect, the first general election to be held in the new United States Territory west of the Mississippi River. There is a marker commemorating this election today at Vermillion, South Dakota.

Many interesting details about other members of the Party follow in quick succession. Colter, Drouillard, Cruzatte, Charbonneau (dismissed briefly as a man "of no peculiar merit"), York, and several others are all mentioned, interspersed with brief quotations from the two Captains' Journals as appropriate.

Much is made of Sacagawea and her son, Baptiste, and almost an entire chapter is devoted to presenting both sides of the riddle as to where she really died, and where she is buried. It seems evident that Mrs. Berthold has not become aware of the work done in this area by our own Foundation Secretary, Irving W. Anderson, nor is it evident that she has accepted the fact that Baptiste's grave has been found near Danner, Malheur County, Oregon, and is now plainly marked for all time to come. [See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 11.] She does mention this fact, but apparently gives it little credence. It is too bad that we must continue to promote the legend that both Sacagawea and her son are buried on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, when so much solid research of relatively recent date has established these other facts.

John Colter is accorded a short chapter to himself, and of course, the gory story of Colter's run from the Blackfeet at the Three Forks of the Missouri is told in all its details. But Colter was one of the more interesting men of the Party, and had a most adventurous life afterwards, to say nothing of his discovery of the present Yellowstone Park country. So, perhaps it is fitting that Colter be accorded this much text in comparison to several other members of the Party.

One thing this reviewer finds really strange in a book of this kind is the fact that the author devotes a full chapter at the end to Marcus Daly, the Copper King of Anaconda, and the last brief chapter in the book to one Jack Hausmann, a Montana trapper and mountain man of the early twentieth century. Neither of these two individuals had even the remotest connection with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and it hardly seems worthwhile to include them in a book dealing largely with the Expedition. But then, being a native Montanan, I guess the author has the prerogative of writing about such Montana pioneers as she sees fit!

Mrs. Berthold was born in Southwestern Montana's Big Hole Basin country, and has spent part of her life in Butte, and other Montana areas. Since 1965, she has lived in Montana full time, and devotes all her time to writing. She is the author of three other books prior to this one — one novel and two history books.

In spite of being produced by a Press that this reviewer had never heard of prior to this time (although it is adjacent to the University of Detroit campus where I did my undergraduate studies almost forty years ago), the book is nicely printed and bound, and has an attractive dust wrapper. There are more than a few typographical errors, possibly indicating sloppy proof reading, and the only illustration is the frontispiece — a picture of Jack Hausmann sitting in front of his cabin! Why not something relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, in such a prominent place as the frontispiece? And there could have been a few more illustrations scattered throughout the text to add reader interest!

But, all in all this is a good little book, and one you will read easily and with pleasure!

## Annual Meeting Plans Announced by Montanans

Information and a registration form for the foundation's eighth Annual Meeting will be in the mail to members prior to April 15th. Registration fees for the three day meeting have been set and involve an alternate registration as follows:

1. Registration including the one day Missouri River boat trip, visit to Fort Benton, all luncheons and evening meals has been set at \$85.00\*.

2. Registration for all luncheons, evening meals, and the tour of Fort Benton's many historic sites has been set at \$65.00\*. This alternate has been arranged for those who plan, on their own, for an extended overnight Missouri River boat trip, either before or after the Annual Meeting.

Attendees will make their own housing arrangements (details in the April mailing) at a choice of Great Falls motels, or at the Heritage Inn, the Annual Meeting Headquarters.

Members or guests requiring information concerning the Annual Meeting prior to receiving the April mailing should address their inquiry to the Reservation Chairman, Mr. Jack Lopley, Box 535, Fort Benton, MT 59442. \*\$80.00 and \$60.00 respectively for Advance Registrations received before August 1st.

## "Foundation Personality"

### Washington State's "Cliff" Imsland's L. & C. Lectures in Demand

The statement that Clifford D. Imsland, Foundation member and member of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, is one of the busier lecturers specializing in the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, is putting it very mildly. In May 1974, Cliff retired after 32 years with the Motor Transportation Department of Seattle. Active as a speaker before his retirement, he is now in even greater demand by schools, service clubs, churches, and fraternal organizations. Over the years he has developed a life-long interest in nature study, has pursued additional background in nature subjects at the University of Washington and at other educational institutions in the Seattle area. University courses in photography have made him an outstanding camera expert, and this has enhanced his lecture programs with pertinent and beautifully descriptive color slides. He has been particularly interested in Western Americana and related subjects, especially the Lewis and Clark Expedition and its relation to the winning and development of our country's west and Pacific Northwest. Over the years, like all enthusiasts, he has become a collector of rocks and geologic specimens, including minerals, fossils, and archaeological items. Zoological specimens, and many artifacts and memorabilia relating to history are in his collections.

Imsland has prepared slide lectures covering a diversified list of subjects, many of which have come as a result of extensive traveling in this country and around the world. In addition to his lecture titled: "Following the Trail of Lewis and Clark", we enumerate his other lecture titles:

"Geological History of Washington State"; "Geology and Related Subjects"; "Prehistoric Animals and Fossils"; "Selected National Parks and Monuments"; "Float Trip Down Idaho's Salmon and Snake Rivers"; "Natural History Expedition to Baja California, Mexico"; "Paul Bunyan Country, Minnesota and Upper Mississippi River"; "Adventures in New Zealand and Australia"; "Alaska - The Russian Colony"; "Scandinavian Journey - The Land of the Vikings"; "Hawaii - A Beautiful Adventure"; and "Color Sliding Through the Holy Land and Europe".

In April 1975, Cliff spent 22 days in Europe and the Holy Land, which in-



cluded visits to Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, Greece, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England.

Attendees at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Foundation at Seaside, Oregon, in 1974, will recall the many field trips in Oregon and Washington, on both sides of the Columbia River estuary, and especially the excellent interpretive talk presented by Mr. Imsland at the site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's campsite at Chinook Point on the Washington shore of the river.

In 1964, with Mrs. (Martha) Imsland, he traveled the trail of the explorers from Wood River, Illinois to the Pacific Ocean. Each year they have tried to add a little more knowledge concerning the explorers and the route they followed across the western United States. Each travel excursion provides the opportunity to expand the color slide collection that documents the expedition. One summer they visited Lewis's gravesite on the Natchez Trace in Tennessee, and Clark's monument and resting place in the Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis.

During 1975, Cliff presented six lectures (to approximately 640 students and 140 adults) about the Lewis and Clark saga. Four of these were in Seattle and Walla Walla elementary schools, and one at the Walla Walla Community College. His most recent presentation was at a large condominium recreational activity in Seattle. He attended five meetings of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, all of these in various parts of Washington State. In August, with Mrs. Imsland and Mrs.

Imsland's sister, Mrs. Mary Phillips, he attended the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Foundation in Bismarck, North Dakota. In October, he also attended the *Third Annual Oregon-Washington Lewis and Clark Symposium* at The Dalles, Oregon (this Symposium is an annual event sponsored by the Washington State Lewis and Clark Committee and the Oregon State Lewis and Clark Committee). Cliff is presently preparing a major lecture titled: "A Glimpse at the Natural History of the Lewis & Clark Expedition", which will be one of three lectures at the forthcoming *Spring Lecture Meeting* of the Washington State Historical Society at the Society's Museum Building in Tacoma, Washington, on March 5, 1976.

Imsland is serving a 1975-1976 term as President of the 3000 member Seattle Audubon Society. His affiliations related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, in addition to his participation as an active member of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, include membership in our national Foundation, and the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation. He is a member of the Washington State Historical Society, the Oregon Historical Society, Washington State Archaeological Society, the National Geographic Society, Boy Scouts of America, National Wildlife Federation, Save the Redwoods League, the Seattle Science Center, and the Woodland Park Methodist Church in Seattle.

The Officers, Directors and Members of the Foundation salute Clifford D. Imsland, our "Foundation Personality" feature for this issue.



### 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.



R. Darwin Burroughs is a native of the State of Iowa, but spent most of his early life on a central Nebraska farm. He received his college training at Nebraska Wesleyan University where he graduated with a A.B. degree in 1924. He received his master's degree (M.A.) from Princeton University in 1925. His major interest and graduate training during these years was in the field of Biology. After graduation from Princeton he entered the field of college teaching which he followed until 1937. His college teaching experience included two years as assistant professor of biology at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon; two years as assistant professor of biology at Oklahoma City University; and seven years as assistant and associate professor of biology at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1937, he joined the staff of the Game Division of the Michigan Department of Conservation and held a number of administrative positions in this Division of the Department until February 1949. At that time, he transferred to the Education Division of the Department of Conservation to assume responsibility for the teacher training and school education phases of the Department's program. Now retired, he resides in Fayetteville, New York.

His interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition dates from 1947, when he had occasion to investigate the original diaries of the Expedition in connection with certain biological data of a distinctly historical significance. Students and enthusiasts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition know him best as the author of the first book to deal exclusively with the natural history of the exploring enterprise. His 329 page volume *The Natural History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* was published by Michigan State University Press in 1961. In 1966, his monograph titled: "The Lewis and Clark Expedition's Botanical Discoveries" appeared in the January issue of *Natural History* magazine. "Dar" numbers many scholars and students of the "Voyage of Discovery" among his friends, as well as fellow members of the Foundation who have enjoyed his friendship and association at the Helena (1972), Seaside (1974), and Bismarck (1975) Annual Foundation meetings. In 1974, at Seaside, Oregon, the Foundation honored him with the presentation of its *Award of Meritorious Achievement*. The editor joins with members and readers in expressing appreciation to "Dar" Burroughs for this latest contribution prepared especially for *We Proceeded On*.

## Lewis and Clark in Buffalo<sup>1</sup> Country

By Raymond Darwin Burroughs

"... I with Several of the men went out in pursute of Buffalow ... I assended to the high Country and from an eminence I had a view of the plains for a great distance. from this eminence I had a view of a greater number of buffalow than I had ever seen before at one time. I must have seen near 20,000 of those animals feeding on this plain." Captain William Clark, August 29, 1806.

The journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition provide a detailed account of the seasonal abundance and distribution of the American bison in the Missouri Valley under primitive con-

1. Despite most reference sources specifically stating that the common term "buffalo" is really a misnomer, and would recommend the use of the nomenclature "bison", the author in this dissertation retains the expedition's journalists' connotation "buffalo", and we quote the following from Elijah Criswell's: *Lewis and Clark; Linguistic Pioneers*, a University of Missouri Study; A Quarterly of Research; Vol. XV, No. 2, April 1940, p. clviii:

"Take the *buffalo* as an example. The American 'Buffalo' is not the same species as the Old-World buffalo, and scientists have acted accordingly by applying the term *bison* to it, but the ordinary user of language, actuated by the kind of reasoning which led Clark to apply *argali* or *ibix* to the *Rocky Mountain sheep*, has gone ahead merrily using the term *buffalo* for our American bison, an entirely different animal. Few people use the common name *bison* for the animal known scientifically as *Bison americanus*. There is apparently enough resemblance between the two to warrant the use of buffalo in the eyes of the non-scientific observer, though, of course, most who use the word in this country have long ago lost all knowledge that it was extended from application to an Old-World species. In many instances, as has been shown, Lewis and Clark made extensions of this nature, some of them so far-fetched that they have not been accepted in general usage."

ditions. The "Index" to the Thwaites edition<sup>2</sup> of the journals shows nearly 900 references to the buffalo!

The unabridged journals (Thwaites); the 1814 Biddle/Allen narrative, and the 1893 Coues Edition;<sup>3</sup> as well as Sergeant Ordway's journal<sup>4</sup> allude to June 28, 1804, as being the date that

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

3. *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark . . .*, Prepared for the Press by Paul Allen, Esquire, Two Volumes, Bradford & Inskeep, Philadelphia, 1814. (Nicholas Biddle was responsible for the editing of the journals and the development of the narrative contained in the two volume edition.) There have been many reprint editions of this important work. Page numbering varies. The 1893, Coues Edition, same title with variations, Elliot Coues (Editor) Three Volumes and Atlas, Francis P. Harper, N.Y., 1893, is essentially the original Biddle/Allen text with much added material and copious footnotes. In 1965, Dover Publications, N.Y., produced a three volume paper-back reprint edition of the Coues work.

4. *Journal of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, Kept on the Expedition of Western Exploration*, Milo M. Quaife (Editor), State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1916, Reprint Edition, same publisher, 1965. Same page numbering.

the hunters, charged with the responsibility of providing food for the enterprise, reported sighting the first buffalo. The Expedition on this date had just passed the mouth of the Kansas River, which enters the Missouri at the present location of Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas.

Better than two months were to pass, however, before the first buffalo would be killed. On August 23rd, when the party was in the vicinity of today's Vermillion and Yankton, South Dakota, Clark's journal reads:

"J. Fields Sent out to hunt Came to the Boat and informed that he had Killed a Buffalow in the plain a head. Cap. Lewis took 12 men and had the buffalow brought to the boat in the next bend . . ."

There is some confusion here, since Sergeant Gass, in his journal, credits Captain Clark with the first buffalo kill. Neither Sergeant Ordway nor Private Whitehouse report the incident, but Clark's journal specifically credits the accomplishment to Joseph Field. (Coues provides a footnote with respect to this<sup>5</sup>.)

However, in winter, buffalo were scarce in the neighborhood of Fort Mandan<sup>6</sup> and the hunters were ob-

5. Coues, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 83, Fn. 51.

6. The Expedition's winter establishment from November 20, 1804 to April 7, 1805.

liged to go long distances in extremely cold weather to supply buffalo beef and venison for the party. After leaving Fort Mandan on April 7, 1805, buffalo were seen in ever increasing numbers as the explorers proceeded up river.

Above the Great Falls of the Missouri River the herds were smaller and less numerous. No buffalo were seen in the vicinity of Three Forks, Montana, or in the Jefferson River valley and its tributaries. The Indians had informed Lewis and Clark that they would soon be leaving the buffalo country after passing the Falls, and Lewis wrote:

"this I much regret when we leave the buffaloe that we shall sometimes be under the necessity of fast-ing occasionally."<sup>7</sup>

He did not know how right this prediction would be.

During the return journey, after the Captains divided their party and followed separate routes from the expedition's "Traveler's Rest",<sup>8</sup> Lewis and his small party reported seeing buffalo signs on Lander's Fork west of Lewis and Clark Pass;<sup>9</sup> and, on July 8, 1806, in descending the mountains east of the pass Lewis writes:

"Joseph Fields saw two buffaloe below us at some distance which are the first we have seen . . . much rejoiced at finding ourselves in the plains of the Missouri which abounds in game."

Two days later Lewis reported seeing vast herds of buffalo within a few miles of the Great Falls.

Clark and his contingent in returning via Gibbon's Pass,<sup>10</sup> the Jefferson Valley and the Yellowstone River did not find any buffalo until they neared the Yellowstone in the neighborhood of today's Livingston, Montana. Thereafter, large herds were encountered in the vicinity of the Boulder River and Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone. Clark reports:

"... emence herds of buffalow . . ."

were seen from the summit of Pompeys Piller<sup>11</sup> and near present Glendive, Montana.

Few buffalo were killed below the mouth of the Yellowstone on the return journey. According to Clark's diary, game was scarce for many miles above and below the Hidatsa, Mandan, and Arikara villages. Buffalo did not appear in large numbers above the Teton River, but near the Big Bend of the Missouri they were seen in very large herds. However, after leaving today's South Dakota for St. Louis, none were reported.

In addition to the records indicating the abundance and distribution of buffalo and other game species, the Lewis and Clark journals contain many noteworthy observations concerning the condition of these animals and the various factors affecting them. Repeated reference is made to the poor condition of buffalo, elk and deer killed after leaving Fort Mandan on April 7, 1805. On April 17, Lewis wrote:

"... we met with a herd of buffaloe of which I killed the fatest as I conceived among them, however on

examining it I found it so poar that I thought it unfit for uce and only took the tongue: the party killed another which was still more lean."

Again, on April 25, he wrote:

"... we met with two large herds of buffaloe, of which we killed three cows and a calf. two of the former, were so lean, we therefore took their tongues and a part of their marrow-bones only."

Although Lewis and Clark found no evidence of death by starvation among the buffalo, undoubtedly their weakened condition made them more susceptible to predation especially by the wolves which followed the herds, ever alert to drag down the weaklings and stragglers. However, despite their abundance, wolves were not a major factor in reducing populations. Indian and white hunters, winter storms, prairie fires, and drowning appear to have taken a greater toll of buffalo under primitive conditions than predators.

The Indians ordinarily hunted buffalo on horseback using bows and arrows and spears. Their recklessness in riding among the frightened, racing herds to shoot their arrows at close range has been recorded by numbers of early western travelers.

It was a common practice, too, among the Indians to decoy and drive a herd of buffalo over a precipice. The Captains noted a site of such a slaughter on May 29, 1805, near the Judith River.<sup>12</sup> The journals detail:

"today we passed on the Star'd side the remains of a vast many mangled carcasses of Buffalow which had been driven over a precipice of 120 feet by Indians and perished; the water appeared to have washed away a part of this immense pile of slaughter and still their remained the fragments of at least a hundred carcasses . . . they created a most horrid stench . . ."

Although Lewis and Clark saw no direct evidence that buffalo were killed by either blizzards, sleet storms or prairie fires, other explorers and fur traders have cited instances of small herds being wiped-out under such circumstances.

In 1804, Alexander Henry reported that a fire near the Pembina fur-trading post in what is now North Dakota destroyed a large number of buffalo. His description follows:<sup>13</sup>

12. Lewis and Clark nomenclature that has persisted.

13. *Journals of Alexander Henry and David Thompson, 1799-1814*, Elliot Coues (Editor), 3 Volumes, Francis P. Harper, N.Y., 1897, Vol. 1, pp. 253-254.

(Footnotes - con't from p. 6, and for this page)

Near the community of Washburn, McLean County, North Dakota, approximately 39 miles north and west of Bismarck. (See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 6)

7. Captain Lewis refers in his journal to Toussaint Charbonneau as "... our wright-hand cook. . ." and proceeds to extol his white pudding "boudin (poudingue) Blanc", a kind of sausage made from buffalo gut and meat (Thwaites: Vol. 2, pp. 15-16). On July 3, 1805, the Captain laments: "... the Indians have informed us that we should shortly leave the buffaloe [country] . . . and at all events the white puddings will be irretrievably lost and Sharbono out of employment" (Thwaites: op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 207).

8. A campsite so named by the Expedition. Located about 11 miles south of Missoula, in Missoula County, Montana. Along U.S. Highway 93, slightly south of the community of Lolo, two miles west (upstream) from the confluence of Lolo Creek with the Bitterroot River. The exploring party stopped here on September 9 and 10, 1805, when traveling west, and again from July 1 to 3, 1806, on the return journey.

9. Described as to location in the volume

*Lewis and Clark*, Ferris/Appleman and others (Editors), U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1975, p. 317: "Lewis and Clark County [Montana], in the Helena National Forest, about 17 miles north-east of Lincoln, Montana, on the Continental Divide at the heads of Alice Creek, on the west, and Green Creek, on the east . . . About 8 miles east of Lincoln on Montana Road 200, a marker points up Alice Creek to Lewis and Clark Pass. A passable road extends northward along the creek for about 15 miles to the Alice Creek Ranger Station. From there, a 1-mile jeep trail leads to the crest of the pass."

10. In southern Ravalli County, Montana, elevation 6995', on the Continental Divide, approximately 10 miles south of Sula, Montana, and within 2 miles of the Idaho-Montana state line.

11. A geologic sandstone prominence located in the flat expanse of the Yellowstone Valley. A National Historic Landmark. In Yellowstone County, Montana, on the south bank of the Yellowstone River, about ½ mile north of Highway I-94, near the communities of Pompeys Pillar and Nibbe, and 28 miles northeast of Billings. (See NPS volume, *ibid*, pp. 322-325.)

"Plains burned in every direction and blind buffalo wandering about. The poor beasts have all the hair singed off: even the skin in many places is shriveled up and terribly burned and their eyes are swollen and closed fast. It was really pitiful to see them staggering about, sometimes running afoul of a large stone, or other times tumbling down a hill and falling into creeks not yet frozen over. In one spot we found a whole herd lying dead."

The explorers did see plenty of evidence that large numbers of buffalo had drowned during the spring break-up of ice in the Missouri. At Fort Mandan they reported seeing the Indians trying to salvage live buffalo stranded on ice floes in the river. On April 27, 1805, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, they commented on the number of dead buffalo stranded on the banks of the Missouri River. Lewis's journal states:

"for several days past we have observed a great number of buffaloe lying dead on the shore, some of them entire and others partly devoured by wolves and bear. those animals either drowned during the winter in attempting to pass the river on the ice . . . or by swimming across . . . to the bluff banks which they are unable to ascend, and feeling themselves too weak to return remain and perish for want of food; in this situation we met with several little parties of them."

On May 15, 1805, Clark wrote:

"We see Buffalow on the banks dead, others floating down dead,

and others mired every day. those buffalow either drown in swimming the river or break thro' the ice."

At the Great Falls Lewis noted that many buffalo were swept away and drowned when they came to the river to drink. Lewis's journal for June 17, 1805, follows:

"... the passages to the river about [above] the falls are narrow and steep the hin[d]er part of the herd press those in front out of their debth and the water insta[n]tly takes them over the cataracts where they are instantly crushed to death without the possibility of escaping. in this manner I have seen ten or a douzen disappear in a few minutes. their mangled carcasses ly along the shores below the falls in considerable quantities and afford fine amusement for the bear wolves and birds of prey; this may be one reason and I think not a bad one either that the bear are so tenacious of their right of soil in this neighbourhood."

The game-kill records of the Lewis and Clark Expedition generally have been neglected. However, in the diaries of Captains Lewis and Clark, Sergeants Ordway and Gass, and Private Whitehouse, we find an almost complete record of hunting successes and failures. The members of the expedition were not only dependent on their rifles for food, but for hides which were needed for making mocassins, shirts, trousers, robes, tents, bull boats, and covers for baggage. Of course, such factors as weather, topography, vegetation, and the length of time spent at different locations had an important bearing on the

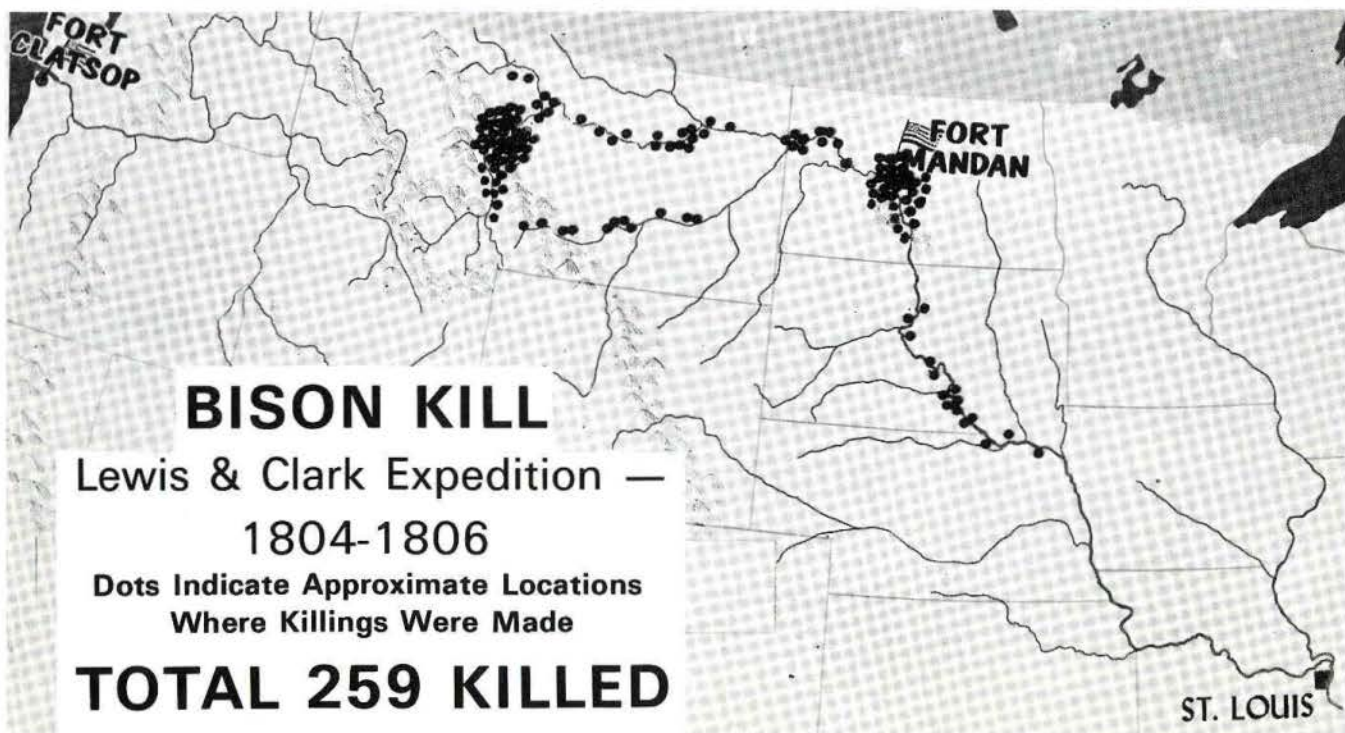
number of animals killed by the hunters.

The data relating to bison have been plotted on the accompanying map. Each dot on the map represents two buffalo killed. The larger number killed at Fort Mandan and at the Great Falls resulted from the extended periods of time spent in these areas. Undoubtedly many more buffalo could have been taken in areas of abundance between Fort Mandan and the Great Falls, on the Yellowstone, and in present South Dakota, but the press of time did not permit long delays for hunting. Besides, Lewis gave specific orders that no more animals should be killed than needed for food and hides. At best, however, much meat was wasted because of spoilage induced by heat and moisture, delays in transporting animals killed, and because some of the buffalo, deer and elk were "too pore for uce."

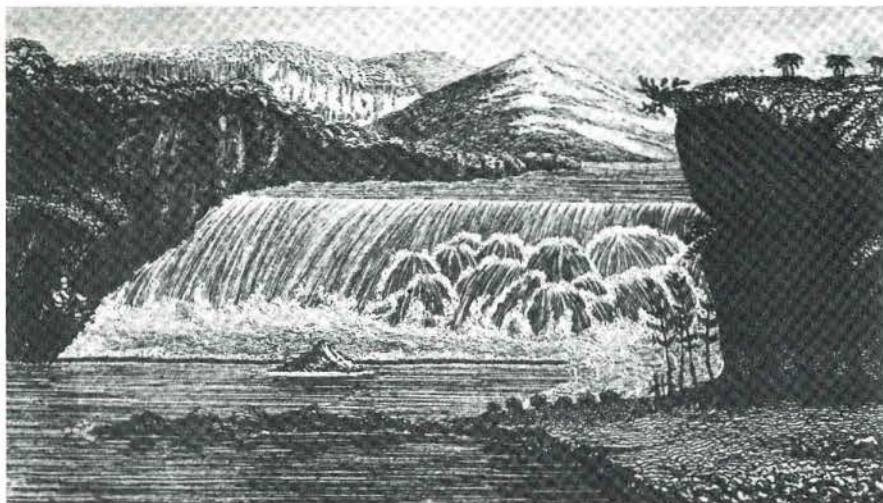
Nevertheless, as long as the expedition remained in buffalo country east of the Rocky Mountains, meat was plentiful, and Captain Lewis remarked on one occasion that game was so abundant and easily killed that he could have fed a regiment!



Editor's note: In all the literature about the Expedition, the splendid recapitulation concerning the buffalo as it related to the Lewis & Clark Expedition will be found as Chapter VII (pp. 47-167) titled: "The American Bison" in the Burroughs' work cited previously. There is no other dissertation about the American Bison (Buffalo) and the Expedition as complete as this!



## Captain Lewis Discovers and Describes The Great Falls of the Missouri



A contemporary engraving of the Great Falls of the Missouri. In June 1805, and again in July 1806, Lewis's journal indicates that he attempted to produce some kind of a drawing or sketch of the falls, for "some able[r] pencil" to make into a suitable drawing at some later date. There is some conjecture that the above engraving may have been developed from his drawings. Reproduction of this engraving courtesy of the Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Jeannette Mirsky in her charming and well-written volume *The Westward Crossings - Balboa - Mackenzie - Lewis and Clark*, Alfred A. Knopf, N.Y., 1946, pp. 279, provides us with a graphic appraisal and description of the Expedition at the Great Falls of the Missouri.

"This was one of the vastly rewarding moments,<sup>1</sup> heightened and made sweeter by the recent dilemma;<sup>2</sup> relaxed, relieved, his ears received the roar of the water like a surging, exultant victory march.

"From out of the welter of crises, adventures, labors, alarms, dangers, annoyances, when it seemed as though earth and sky added their malevolence to the great hurdle of the Missouri, a simple shining fact emerges: nothing could stop their forward advance. Lewis and Clark had welded a living machine of strength and spirit."

Always a vivid descriptionist, we must turn to Captain Meriwether Lewis for his eye-witness view of the falls of the Missouri as he saw it for the first time<sup>3</sup>

1. Lewis's discovery of the Great Falls of the Missouri River, June 13, 1805.

2. The decision at the Marias River confluence.

3. During the winter 1805-1806, while the Expedition was at Fort Mandan, the Captains learned from the Indians, who had previously frequented the Missouri River to the west and toward the mountains, that there were a series of falls or cataracts in the river. So far as is known, Meriwether Lewis was the first white man to see and document the spectacular sight, and to apply the name "The Great Falls of the Missouri".

on Thursday, June 13, 1805. We excerpt this from the Original Journals ...<sup>4</sup> as follows:

"I sent Feels [Field] on my right and Drewyer and Gibson on my left with orders to kill some meat and join me at the river where I should halt for dinner. I had proceeded on this course about two miles with Goodrich at some distance behind me when my ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of a fall of water advancing a little further I saw the spray arise above the plain like a column of smoke . . . I did not however lose my direction at this point which soon began to make a roaring too tremendous to be mistaken for any cause short of the great falls of the Missouri . . . I hurried down the hill which was about 200 feet high and difficult of access, to gaze on this sublimely grand spectacle. I took my position on the top of some rocks about 20 feet high opposite the center of the falls. this chain of rocks appear once to have formed a part of those over which the waters tumbled but in the course of time has been separated from it to the distance of 150 yards lying parallel to it and a butment against which the water falling over the precipice beats with great fury; this barrier extends on the right to the perpendicular cliff which forms the board [border] of the river . . .

4. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor) *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904, 7 Volumes and Atlas. Reprint editions Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969. Vol. 2, pp. 147-150.

between this abrupt extremity of the ledge of rocks and the perpendicular bluff the whole body of water passes with incredible swiftness. immediately at the cascade the river is about 300 y'ds wide; about ninety or a hundred yards of this next the Lar'd. bluff is a smooth even sheet of water falling over a precipice of at least eighty feet, the remaining part of about 200 yards on my right forms the grandest sight I ever beheld, the height of the fall is the same as the other but the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below receives the water in its passage down and brakes it into a perfect white foam which assumes a thousand forms in a moment sometimes flying up in jets of sparkling foam to height of fifteen or twenty feet and are scarcely formed before large rolling bodies of the same beaten and foaming water is thrown over and conceals them. in short the rocks seem to be most happily fixed to present a sheet of the whitest beaten froath for 200 yards in length and about 80 feet perpendicular. the water after descending strikes against the butment before mentioned or that on which I stand and seems to reverberate and being met by the more impetuous courant they roll and swell into half formed billows of great height which rise and again disappear in an instant. this butment of rock defends a handsome little bottom of about three acres which is diversified and agreeably shaded with some cottonwood trees; . . . below the point of these rocks at a small distance the river is divided by a large rock which rises several feet above the water and extends downwards with the stream for about 20 yards. about a mile before the water arrives at the pitch it descends very rapidly, . . . about 300 yards below me there is another butment of solid rock with a perpendicular face and about 60 feet high which projects from the Star'd. side at right angles to the distance of 134 yd's. and terminates the lower part nearly of the bottom before mentioned; . . . from the reflection of the sun on the spray or mist which arises from these falls there is a beautiful rainbow produced which adds not a little to the beauty of this majestically grand senery. after wrighting this imperfect discription I again viewed the falls and was so much disgusted with the imperfect idea which it conveyed of the scene that I determined to draw my pen across it and begin agin, but then reflected that

(Continued page 10)

I could not perhaps succeed better than penning the first impressions of the mind; I wished for the pencil of Salvatore Rosa [a Titian]<sup>5</sup> or the pen of Thompson<sup>6</sup> that I might be enabled to give to the enlightened world some just idea of this truly magnificent and sublimely grand object, which has from the commencement of time been concealed from the view of civilized man; but this was fruitless and vain. I most sincerely regretted that I had not brought a crumee [camera] obscura with me by the assistance of which even I could have hoped to have done better but alas this was also out of my reach; I therefore with the assistance of my pen only endeavoured to trace some of the stronger features of this seen by the assistance of which and my recollection aided by some able pencil I hope still to give to the world some faint idea of an object which at this moment fills me with such pleasure and astonishment; and which of it's kind I will venture to ascert is second to but one in the known world. I retired to the shade of a tree where I determined to fix my camp for the present and dispatch a man [J. Field] in the morning to inform Capt. C. and the party of my success in finding the falls and settle in their minds all further doubts as to the Missouri."

5. The brackets are Thwaites'. Rosa was an Italian painter and poet, 1615-1673. A leading painter of the Neopolitan school known chiefly for landscapes and battle scenes. Apparently this artist's work was known and admired by Captain Lewis.

6. Thwaites in a footnote, Vol. 2, p. 149, indicates that Lewis is referring to a James Thomson, a Scottish author of *The Seasons*. Webster's Biographical Dictionary further states that Thomson, 1700-1748, in 1730 "... brought together as *The Seasons*, for the first time giving description in nature the leading place, and paving the way for the emotional treatment of nature by the Romantic poets."

Bonus for 1976 membership renewal (the reproduction of the engraving of Clark's map from the 1814 Biddle/Allen Edition) has been mailed to 1975 members who renewed their membership in the Foundation for 1976. (See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 3). If you qualify for receipt of this bonus item, and have not received your map, please advise Secretary Anderson.

## Montana Lewis & Clark Commission Enlarged & Reactivated by Governor

Honorable Thomas L. Judge, Governor of Montana, has appointed an enlarged and reactivated *Montana Lewis and Clark Commission*. A meeting of the new organization on January 30th, at Great Falls, will elect officers, develop committees, and review proposed plans for the August 16-18, 1976, Eighth Annual Meeting of the national Foundation. Appointed to the commission are: E. E. MacGilvra (Butte), Hal Stearns (Helena), Mrs. Stella Foote (Billings), Wilbur P. Werner (Cut Bank), Josephine Brooker (Helena), Jack Lepley (Fort Benton), Mrs. Junne Johnsrud (Fort Benton), Bill Bertsche (Great Falls), Wes Woodgerd (Helena), Norma Ashby (Great Falls), Randall Swanberg (Great Falls), Mrs. John Baucus (Helena), Gail Stensland (Inverness),

Beryl Morris (Great Falls), Stuart Conner (Billings), Al Lucke (Havre), John Austin (Hamilton), Francis Mitchell (Missoula), and Patrick Lee (Great Falls). MacGilvra, Stearns, Foote, Werner, and Brooker served on the previous Commission. The Montana Commission hosted the August 1972 Annual Meeting of the Foundation in Helena.

WPO has been recently informed that additional Commission members have been appointed, and that the following are the elected officers for the organization: Randall Swanberg, President; Margaret Warden, Vice President; P. Beryl Morris, Secretary (all of Great Falls); and Jack Lepley of Fort Benton, Treasurer. Nels Thorson of Great Falls has been chosen to be the General Chairman for the national Foundation's annual meeting.

Mr. Jack Lepley of Fort Benton will act as Reservation Chairman (see story page 4).

## Urquharts Deed Expedition's "Portage Creek" Campsite to Montana Boy Scouts

Foundation Director E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra from Montana, advises WPO that the site of the Expedition's "Portage Creek" encampment, located on Mr. and Mrs. Charles Urquhart's ranch, has been deeded to the *North Central Montana Council, Boy Scouts of America*.

The site is on the south side of the Missouri River at the mouth of today's Belt (the Expedition's "Portage") Creek, which forms the boundary between Chouteau and Cascade Counties, Montana. Belt Creek has its origin in the Belt Mountain Range to the southeast.

Almost directly across the Missouri to the west, and one-half-mile from the Lewis and Clark encampment site, is the highly sulphurous "Sacagawea's Spring".<sup>1</sup>

In her letter to "Boo" MacGilvra describing the transfer of this land, Mrs. Urquhart wrote:

"The Lewis and Clark Portage Camp-

1. Sacagawea, for several days prior to the arrival of the exploring party at this place, had been reported in the journals to be quite ill. Lewis in his journal for June 16, 1805, indicates that "... to procure the waters of the Sulphur spring, the virtues of which I now resolved to try on the Indian woman. this spring is situated about 200 yards from the Missouri on the N.E. side nearly opposite to the entrance of a large creek ... the water is as transparent as possible strongly impregnated with sulphur, and I suspect Iron also, as the colour of the hills and bluffs in the neighbourhood indicate the existence of that metal."

site is on our ranch and we have deeded it to the North Central Montana Council of the Boy Scouts of America. The following provisions were included in the deed: it is to be maintained in its primitive state as Lewis and Clark found it and held as a Historical Landmark. It must be kept clean at all times and no improvements erected. If these provisions are not kept the land reverts back to us or our heirs. The site was surveyed on April 28, 1968, by Charles W. Heber, engineer and land surveyor and Richard Berg, land surveyor, Montana State Highway Department. They were assisted by *Life Scouts* Jack Parcel, Rick Berg, and Larry Nelson, and *Star Scout* Kevin Berg. The plot of land contains 8.82 acres. The survey work, as well as the legal work done by Bjarne Johnson, of the law firm of Church, Harris, Johnson, and Williams, were all donated without charge. Art Garberg of the Boy Scout Council arranged for the transfer of the land to the Boy Scouts of America."

Mrs. Urquhart, in her letter, also indicated that the *Daughters of the American Colonists* have raised money to assist the Boy Scouts in obtaining and putting in place a suitable bronze marker.

In his letter to the editor "Boo" MacGilvra states: "So now, the Lewis and Clark historical site at the mouth of "Portage Creek" is in safe and conscientious hands and will remain so providing the terms of the deed are adhered to."

## Up-dating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

"Thomas Jefferson and the Corps of Discovery: Could He Have Done More?", E. G. Chuinard, M.D., in *THE AMERICAN WEST* magazine, a publication of the Western History Association, for November 1975 (Vol. XII, No. 6). Brief review of this on page 4, *WPO*, Vol. 1, No. 4. Order copies from the American West Publishing Co., 599 College Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94306, postage paid upon your remittance of \$3.00.

*WESTERN WILDLIFE*, a publication of the Montana Forest and Conservation Experiment Station, University of Montana, Missoula, issue for Summer 1975 (Vol. 2, No. 3), provides two interesting articles relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in Montana.<sup>1</sup> Montana's Senator Lee Metcalf has provided a "Guest Editorial" titled "Preserving the Wild Missouri", in which he describes the progress and status of the natural resource legislation, Senate Bill S. 1506. The Senator has introduced this legislation to preserve portions of the Missouri River in Montana. Detailing the history and progress of this legislation to the present, he concludes his editorial with this statement:

"There is now additional incentive to move quickly to protect the area. Lewis and Clark traversed the length of the 2500-mile Missouri River when the Republic was in its infancy ... Today it is the only segment of the entire river which is unspoiled. I can think of no more fitting tribute to the American Bicentennial Celebration than to preserve for the future generations the same vistas seen by Lewis and Clark."

Also in this issue, John T. Harris, Associate Professor of Wildlife Biology,

University of Montana School of Forestry, Missoula, writes about this same area along the Missouri River, in an article titled: "The Last 7 Percent". Describing this stretch of the Missouri River, Professor Harris says: "Tepee rings still adorn the bluffs overlooking the river and the landscape is the same as recorded in 1805 by Captains Lewis and Clark". Black and white photographs of the area together with reproductions of sketches made by Karl Bodmer in 1833 accompany this article. This publication may be ordered (when single issues are available) from *WESTERN WILDLANDS*, School of Forestry, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana 59801. Enclose \$1.00.

"Thomas Jefferson: Architect of Freedom" is the title of an interesting, illustrated, article by Mike W. Edwards and Linda Bartlett, in the February 1976, issue of the *NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE*, Vol. 149, No. 2, National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.

"Hard on the Heels of Lewis and Clark", by Frank H. Dickson, the story of Joseph Dickson is most interestingly recorded by his great-great-grandson in *MONTANA THE MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY*, Vol. XXVI, No. 1, Winter 1976. The careful spelling used by Captains Lewis and Clark in their journals, even with the most studious editing of them, makes it uncertain or impossible to identify the names of occasional characters who are recorded. Fortunately this is not true of Joseph Dickson, who has the eternal distinction of having his name recorded in the Captains' journals. On August 11, 1806, still 1800 miles up the Missouri on his way home, Clark wrote "... I observed a canoe near the shore ... here I found two men from the illinoies Jos. Dixon [sic], and Hancock

[sic] ... those men are on a trapping expedition up the River Rochejone [Yellowstone]". Dickson and his companion persuaded the Captains and John Colter to permit the latter to leave the returning Expedition and trap for beaver furs along the Yellowstone. This party of three men were to become designated historically as the Fourth Expedition to the Yellowstone, being the initiators of the fur trade in this area. The full span of the rich life of Dickson is enlarged upon by the author over his previous account in Vol. 3, pp. 71-79 in *Mountain Men and the Fur Trade*, Hafen (editor), The Arthur H. Clark Co, Glendale, CA., 1966. Lewis and Clark buffs who wish to pursue all the ramifications of the Lewis and Clark saga may wish to read and include in their library this fascinating and well-written story of Joseph Dickson, one of the forerunners of the throng of mountain men, and who was spurred on by the personal touch of the two great Captains. Address requests to *MONTANA THE MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY*, 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, Montana 59601. Price \$3.00 (Also on sale at newstands.)

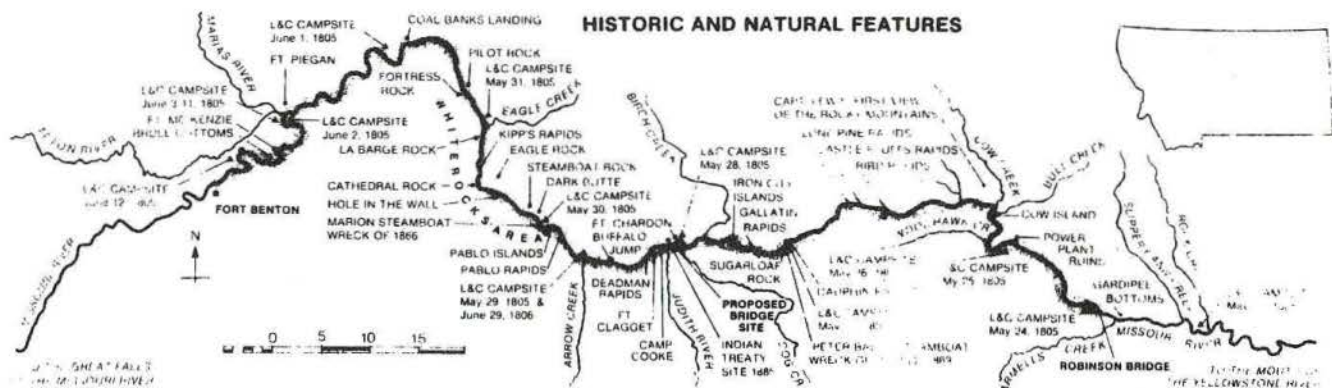
## Foundation Membership Now International

Secretary Anderson reports that the Foundation has now reached across the Atlantic to Scotland, and north to Canada.

Thomas McSorley writes from Glasgow: "Being so far away ... all I can offer is my enthusiasm, my love and admiration of those great American trailblazers and my insatiable curiosity, coupled with my willingness to learn more and more of this magnificent expedition."

Christopher E. Payn is a new member from Willowdale, Ontario.

1. Map is reproduced from *Western Wildlands* magazine, Summer 1975, and is pertinent to Senator Metcalf's editorial and Professor Harris's article.



—The stretch of the Missouri proposed for management as wild, scenic, or recreational in S. 1506 is outlined in gray.

## Site Near Salmon, Idaho For New L. & C. Marker

A bronze plaque placed on a native stone marker will mark the spot five miles up Warm Springs Creek in the saddle between Pattee and Rattlesnake Creeks (near Salmon, Idaho) where the Lewis and Clark Expedition unfurled the first American (15-star) flag west of the Continental Divide.

The legend on the marker will read:

*Lewis and Clark Expedition*  
“ - leaving my pack and rifle I took the flag which I unfurled and advanced toward them ---” In those words Captain Meriwether Lewis described his and three companions meeting with three Shoshone Indians on August 13, 1805, near here. The Lewis party had crossed the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass the previous day. This was the first time the U.S. Flag was displayed in Idaho and apparently the first documented record of display of the flag, on land, west of the Rockies.  
Presented by the Jay N. “Ding” Darling Foundation

The marker will be equipped with two holders from which the present 50-star flag and the Expedition's 15-star flag will be flown.

It was on August 13, 1805, at the site of the new marker, that the events detailed in Captain Meriwether Lewis's journal occurred.\* The Captain, together with George Drouillard, John Shields, and Hugh McNeal, ahead of the main party, had crossed the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass on August 12th.

Foundation member David G. Ainsworth of Salmon, Idaho, has been the moving force in designating the site for the marker, based on detailed study of the expedition's journals and the topography of the locale. He advises that the Salmon, Idaho District of the Bureau of Land Management has installed the marker stone, and the plaque is being furnished by the Jay N. “Ding” Darling Foundation. The “Ding” Darling Foundation had

\*Thwaites, op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 338.

a part in the creation of the 1965-1969, Congressionally activated, *Lewis and Clark Trail Commission* (now succeeded by the *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.*).

Dave Ainsworth indicates that plans are underway for an official dedication of the marker, probably on August 13, 1976, as part of Idaho's Bicentennial observance.

## Preview of Forth-coming “Feature Stories” in WPO

In addition to news items about Foundation activities, book reviews, etc, we are accumulating a fine storehouse of historical material for publication as feature articles in future issues of *We Proceeded On*.

In our last issue we published Larry Gill's article on the Portage at the Great Falls of the Missouri, and included in this issue is “Dar” Burroughs' monograph concerning the Expedition and the Buffalo.

With permission graciously granted by the Missouri Historical Society, Paul Russell Cutright's article “Lewis and Clark and Cottonwood” will appear in a future issue as a reprint. Paul Cutright prepared this splendid article for publication in the October 1965 issue of the Society's quarterly *Bulletin*. “Dar” Burroughs has recently forward to the editor another little story titled: “My Servant, York”. Both Cutright and Burroughs are members of the Foundation, and are recipients of the Foundation's *Award of Meritorious Achievement*.

A busy Don Jackson writes from Charlottesville and the University of Virginia, where he is Editor for “The Papers of George Washington”. Scheduled for eight public appearances with reference to George Washington during the coming Bicentennial year, Don responded to the editor's request for a WPO story by saying: “I wish I could say that I have something red hot to send you ... Let's hope something crops up soon that I can prepare for WPO — but don't bet on it.” Members will recall

that Dr. Jackson presented the Annual Banquet Address at the Foundation's Sixth Annual Meeting at Seaside, Oregon, in August 1974, and the text of this was reproduced in the Volume 1, Number 1 issue of WPO. He is also a recipient of the Foundation's award, and a Director of the Foundation.

Another member, Ralph S. Space of Orofino, Idaho, has submitted an interesting story about his investigation into the mystery of Lewis and Clark name carvings on a tree in Idaho's Clearwater National Forest, and his part in the preservation and eventual interpretation with historical marker signs at what was originally called “Clark's Camp” and is now known as “Lewis and Clark Grove”.

Member Bob Saindon, of Glasgow A.F.B., Montana, has been in correspondence with Secretary Anderson, and we have his preliminary draft of a fascinating story which develops a new thesis concerning the “Abduction of Sacajawea”.

Director Dr. “Frenchy” Chuinard is preparing material for a story about the rare “photographic” portraits, still extant, of Sergeant Patrick Gass. Only Gass and Alexander Willard of the expedition lived to an age to see the development of photography.

Director George H. Tweney, has promised to prepare a biographical sketch concerning one of the litterateurs of the expedition. This will be similar to the editor's story in the Vol. 1, No. 4 issue concerning Olin D. Wheeler.

“The Brig *Lydia* Misses a Rendezvous with History — November, December 1805”, is the title of an article prepared by the editor for inclusion in a future issue.

Your suggestions relative to subjects for these historical features in upcoming issues are most welcome. Pertinent manuscripts submitted for publication will receive every consideration from our editorial advisory committee.

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, 1805.

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

Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.

“... the fog rose thick 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 26, 1804.

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

Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse, October 10, 1805.