



THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
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Scale Model of Camp DuBois, Lewis & Clark Winter Quarters (Wood River, Illinois) December 12, 1803 - May 14, 1804

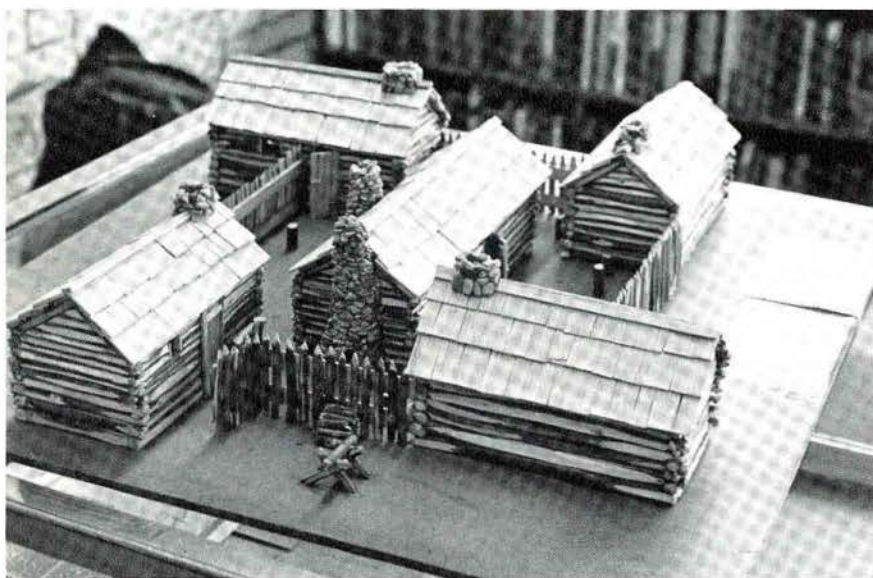


Photo courtesy of Wood River, (Illinois) Journal

Pictured above is a scale model of Camp DuBois, the winter establishment of the expedition for the winter and spring months of 1803-1804. The replica was built by a junior high school student, Kevin Crotty, under the direction of Merrill S. Rosenthal, teacher of Social Studies at the East Alton Illinois Junior High School.

Data for the construction, built to

scale from wood and rock, was taken from *The Field Notes of Captain William Clark*.¹ It is in this documentation that Clark details the period from December 12, 1803, to May 14, 1804, when the Expedition was at this

1. Osgood, Ernest Staples, *The Field Notes of Captain William Clark - 1803-1805*, Yale Univ. Press, New Haven, 1964, p. 192.

military installation, which they had constructed in great haste in advance of the coming of the winter weather. The time the exploring party was at Camp DuBois was the longest time spent in any one place.

The Camp DuBois site, or the present Lewis and Clark State Park, south of Hartford, Illinois, is located on *Illinois Highway 3*, five miles north of *Interstate 270*, directly across the Mississippi River from its confluence with the Missouri River.

In spite of the changing of the courses of the rivers, over some 170 years, the Camp DuBois/Lewis and Clark State Park site is in the same relative position as was the Expedition's installation in 1803-1804, and creates the feeling of esthetic integrity of the site, probably more so than other campsites marked and designated along the trail.

In addition to the historical significance and importance in our American Heritage, the site has outstanding environmental potential for its natural surroundings in the great American Bottomlands for nature trails, and for its tourist attraction as the only accessible point to view the confluence of two of the great rivers on the North American continent.

(See related story page 9)

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
NOAH'S ARK - AUGUST 14-17, 1977 - ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI



THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

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

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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.

We Proceeded On derives from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the famous Expedition. (See Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 1; Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 1.)

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President's Message

As we approach the half-way mark of our 1976-77 Foundation year, it is time to take stock of our accomplishments to date. Through the minutes of various Trail State committee meetings, and news notes appearing in *We Proceeded On*, it is most gratifying to learn of the exciting Lewis and Clark activities occurring in many places along the Trail. For those states experiencing lesser success in reaching goals set at Great Falls last August, we earnestly request a redoubling of efforts over the next six months.

Our first priority is the continuing drive toward membership growth. Concerted energies by all directors, and the "Foundation faithful," collectively, directed toward 1977 membership renewals and the solicitation of new members, will assure the achievement of this objective. For those of you who may encounter opportunities to suggest corporate or other institutional gifts, donations, or contributions to the Foundation, we reiterate that such gratuities, and all membership dues, are tax deductible under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Although we stress the goal of expanded membership for obvious reasons of financial benefit to support programs and projects sponsored by the Foundation, our true aim is not necessarily for a large organization, but for a *great* organization. Our educational program encourages research and publication of writings of substantive Lewis and Clark historical worth. Also, we continue to occupy a coordinating role for outdoor recreation and cultural resource activities of federal, state and local governmental entities in contributing toward a strengthening of America's awareness of its treasured legacy of history forged by the deeds of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Plans for the Ninth Annual Meeting are progressing satisfactorily, and we promise you another outstanding meeting. It is scheduled for August 14-17, 1977, in historic St. Charles, Missouri, where the Expedition spent May 16 to 21, 1804, in final preparation for its epic journey into history. Details of the Ninth Annual Meeting will be published in forthcoming issues of *We Proceeded On*.

Clarence H. Decker, President



Iowa/Nebraska – Missouri River *Sergeant Floyd Memorial Bridge* Dedicated in Nov. 1976



It was seven years ago, in 1969, that the *Sioux City Lewis and Clark Historical Society*¹ proposed that the new interstate Missouri River Bridge, between Sioux City, Iowa, and South Sioux City, Nebraska, be named the "Sergeant Floyd Bridge and Interchange". Led by Edward Ruisch,² chairman of the society in 1969, the

1. The organization is now known as the *Lewis and Clark Historical Association*.

2. Sioux City, Iowa, a Director of the Foundation. See also, WPO Vol. Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 14-15.

organization began a vigorous program to memorialize the name of Sergeant Charles Floyd, the only member of the exploring party to die during the Lewis and Clark Expedition's journey.

The new \$37,000,000 structure spans the Missouri about one mile south of the 100' high Sergeant Floyd Monument, which stands 125' above the river on Floyd's Bluff, and marks the burial place of the Expedition's Sergeant.

In April 1976, city officials and the Bicentennial committees of the Iowa and Nebraska communities met with

Dr. V. Strode Hinds,³ president of the Lewis and Clark Historical Association, and agreed on the name for the bridge. This prompted the necessary formal request to Federal officials to permit the designation of the new structure with a name rather than a bridge number, which is more often the practice.

Prior to completion of the bridge, and in time for the November 22, 1976 dedication ceremonies, the name *Sergeant Floyd Memorial Bridge* was officially adopted.

3. Sioux City, Iowa, a Director of the Foundation.

BOR Final Report On Lewis and Clark Trail Study Now Available

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has distributed its *Final Environmental Statement on the Lewis and Clark Trail – A Potential Addition to the National Trails System*. Copies have been mailed to interested parties and contributors to the study, which has been underway for several years. The published study is most comprehensive and thorough, comprising 300 pages of historical, descriptive, and statistical material and maps.

The opening statement reads: "The Department of the Interior proposes that the 3,700-mile route followed by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their Corps of Discovery be designated as the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail*¹ and, to accommodate increased recreation use, that additional recreation and

1. Italics by WPO editor.

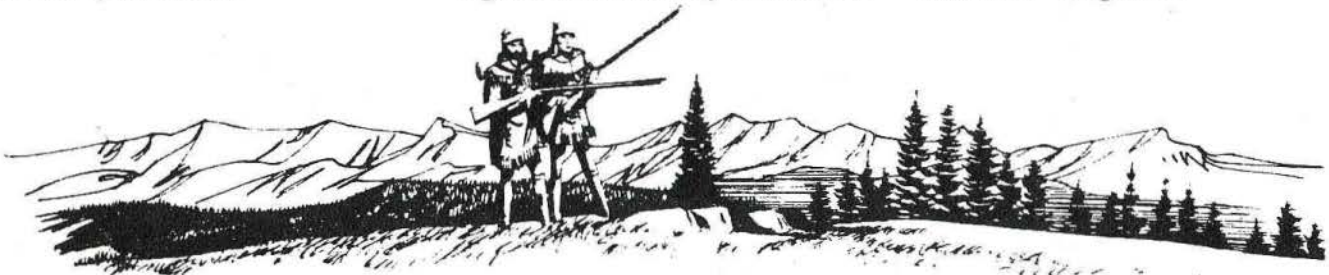
historical interpretive facilities be developed on 22 selected segments of the trail." The segments, designated as "components", are identified in the report.

The National Trails System Act which was passed by Congress in 1968 placed emphasis on scenic and recreational values of the several trails without any particular reference to their historical values. The current proposal relating to the Lewis and Clark Trail will now place specific emphasis on important Expedition sites along the trail, as well as on the historical significance of the trail, and will assure preservation and interpretation.

The proposal provides for cooperation of federal, state, local, and private efforts. It also proposes that "The overall coordination of trail development and administration would be assigned to the Secretary of the Interi-

or, acting in cooperation with a *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council*.¹ This 20-member Advisory Council² would establish the overall guidelines for the development and management of the trail component . . ." The proposal provides further that the Advisory Council will have among its membership, a representative from each of the 11 Trail States, and from the *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.* Thus it is imperative that each state director of the Foundation become familiar with this Bureau of Outdoor Recreation *Final Environmental Statement* relating to *The Lewis and Clark Trail*.

2. All suggested participants for membership for the Advisory Council and the method of appointment are detailed on page 8 of the BOR report under the heading "Administration-Management".





Ralph S. Space is a member of the Foundation and a resident of Orofino, Idaho. From 1954 to 1963 he served as Supervisor of Idaho's Clearwater National Forest, which is partially crossed by the old Indian (Lolo) trail and the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the Bitterroot Mountains of northern Idaho in September 1805 and June 1806. Born in Kansas and raised on the family homestead near the gold mining town of Pierce, Idaho, he graduated from the Wierpe (Idaho) High School and the University of Idaho where he earned his degree in forestry.

His career with the U.S. Forest Service began in 1920, and in 1925 he was assigned to the Olney Ranger District on the Blackfeet National Forest in northwest Montana. Various positions on several Montana forests and in the service's Regional Offices in Missoula preceded his appointment as Supervisor of Montana's Cabinet National Forest in 1950, prior to his being named, in 1954, as Supervisor of Idaho's Clearwater National Forest. This was truly a homecoming for Mr. Space, since the headquarters for the Clearwater Forest is at Orofino, Idaho, less than thirty miles from his boyhood home. He remained at this assignment until his retirement in 1963.

He says: "I first crossed the Lolo Trail in 1924. I have no idea how many times I have been over it in the past 45 years. I have walked it, ridden on horseback, and traveled by car. I have slogged over it through the rain and mud, fought fires along it in summer heat, dust and drouth, and faced its blinding snow." A serious

student of the Lewis and Clark saga, he has identified and authenticated expedition routes and campsites, and researched and developed the texts for many of the historical markers which have been constructed along the trail, roads, and highways. Since his retirement, he spends much of his time doing local historical research and writing. From time to time he has been retained as a consultant with the Forest Service, principally in re-tracing and marking the Lewis and Clark route across Idaho. The editor joins with members and readers in expressing appreciation to Ralph Space for his contribution to these pages of *We Proceeded On*.

"Lewis and Clark Grove" Clearwater National Forest, Idaho²

By Ralph S. Space

In 1954, while inspecting a logging operation in the Musselshell area of the Clearwater National Forest, I encountered Axel Clute, a logging contractor. He asked me if I had ever seen a tree in the locality that had Lewis and Clark's names carved on it. At first I thought he was kidding me, but he said no, that he had seen the tree when he was a teenaged youth in a hunting party. I asked him for more particulars as to where it was, the kind of tree, etc., but he could give no details.

His story seemed so unlikely that I passed it off as a hunting yarn and all but forgot about it. I later visited with the lady fire observer at Browns

Creek Lookout, a resident of Weippe, Idaho, who taught school in the winter and served on the Forest Service lookouts during the summer months. While there, much to my surprise, she mentioned the tree with Lewis and Clark's name on it. One person knowing about such a tree could be disregarded, but when two people seemed to know about it there must, I concluded, be something to the report. She had not seen the tree, nor could she recall who told her about it, but she understood it was on the ridge between Eldorado and Lolo Creeks.

Since Lewis and Clark camped on Lolo Creek and went up this ridge a

few miles, I decided I would search this area for the tree. Accordingly, my teenaged son, Jim, and I went to the forks of Lolo and Eldorado Creeks one Saturday and by careful observation we found evidence of the old Lolo Trail. Our procedure was to retrace each segment until it became too obscure to follow. Jim would then stand at the last trace found, and I would search on for clues. When I would locate another section of the trail we would move ahead, examining each large tree we encountered. There were a number of large pine trees on this ridge, but no "Lewis and Clark's Tree". Slowly we worked our way along the ridge and then proceeded on to where the old Indian trail crossed

1. Space, Ralph S., *The Lolo Trail - A History of Events Connected with the Lolo Trail*, published by the author, 65 pages, illustrations. Copies of this interesting publication may be obtained, postage paid, by ordering from Mick's Rexall Drug Store, Orofino, Idaho 83544, with your remittance of \$2.35.

2. The locations of Musselshell, Eldorado, Lolo, and Cedar Creeks as well as other landmarks alluded to in Mr. Space's text may be found on U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps of the Clearwater National Forest region, and on these maps specifically in the area north and east 10 to 15 miles from the community of Kamiah, Idaho. Journal entries related to the Expedition's activities in this vicinity will be found as follows: Thwaites, *Original Journals . . .*, Vol. 3, pp. 71-77; Vol. 7 pp. 158-160; Quaipe, Ordway's journal, pp. 287-288. Narrative descriptions based on the journals will be found in: Wheeler, *The Trail of Lewis & Clark . . .*, Vol. 2, pp. 96-104; Coues, *History of the Expedition . . .*, Vol. 2, pp. 599-604; Cutright, L. & C.: *Pioneering Naturalists*, pp. 207-209.



Cedar Creek, where Captain Clark camped, together with a small detachment of the main party.³ There was a grove of large trees there, but no discernable "Lewis and Clark Tree". We gave up the search.

I told the Ranger at Pierce, Idaho, about my looking for the Lewis and Clark tree. A few days later he sent me a note indicating that Blayne Snyder, a retired Forest Service employee, knew where the tree was. Blayne had spent many years in the Musselshell Country, so my hopes were revived. I wrote to Blayne asking him about the tree. In response, he came to my office, and confessed that he was ashamed that he had been a party to such a deception and regretted that he had caused me so much trouble. He admitted that he had carved the names of Lewis and Clark on a tree as a prank. He told me where the tree was but I have never looked for it again.

Two years later, a timber sale and a road were planned for the Cedar Creek drainage. I went with the Ranger and a staff man to look it over before it was finally advertised for sale. We walked up the road location and I found that the proposed road was well above the grove of trees where Clark camped. We stopped to look at the grove and I explained to them what had happened there and stated that I felt that this area should be reserved from any cutting. Jack Alley, the Ranger, said, "OK, you traverse the area you feel should be excluded from the sale. I have a paint gun and I will follow you and mark the area to be reserved". We also came upon a huge white pine tree which we called "Clark's Tree". When the boundary was marked I explained to the Ranger that Lewis and the main party actually did not camp here, but because Lewis and Clark did everything as partners it would be appropriate to call the area the "Lewis and Clark Grove". This name was adopted for the grove, but Clark's name is still applied to the big pine tree.

A few years after the tree reserve was established, a young private industry forester examined the grove and wrote a letter criticizing the action by

3. The journals indicate that Clark's advance party detachment consisted of six ("hunters") men. None of the diarists provide us with a listing of Clark's six companions. However, Clark's, Ordway's and Whitehouse's journals reveal that Reuben Field was one of the six, since they document that Field was sent back to meet the main party "... with a bag of Sammon and excellent root bread ..." (Quaife/Ordway, p. 289).



the Forest Service as wasteful and costly. He complained that the huge pine trees were over-mature and would soon die from natural causes and therefore should be harvested for their commercial values. He estimated the volume of the white pine grove at about sixty thousand board feet, and the Clark Tree alone at about thirteen thousand board feet. His calculations appeared to be an accurate estimate.

Admittedly, the pines are very old and one by one they will die. The cedars in the grove will live much longer. But what if these trees do die? They may live longer than we think. Almost twenty years have already passed and they are still there. Before they die, they will give many people the opportunity to look at a small spot of virgin timber when such areas are all but gone forever. Furthermore, I can think of no finer tribute to pay to the great explorers than having a grove of trees set aside in their honor.

My designation of the Lewis and Clark Grove was an administrative action within the authority of the Forest Supervisor. It could have been revoked by the same action. However, protection of the area was further strengthened by closing it to mineral entry. Then when the Nez Perce National Historical Park came into being the grove became one of the units administered jointly by the National Park and Forest Services. It then was formally designated as a National Historical Site and protected in perpetuity from depredations by man.

Meriwether Lewis's Letter To President Jefferson About William Clark

The concluding paragraph of Meriwether Lewis's September 23, 1806, letter to his President, announcing the return of the Expedition to St. Louis, reveals this tribute to William Clark:

"With respect to the exertions and services rendered by this estimable man

Foundation Chapter Reports from NE Montana

In a letter to the editor concerning activities of *The Valley County Lewis & Clark Trail Society*,¹ Glasgow, Montana, Society President Bob Saindon reports a membership of 35 for this new and active organization! WPO has also received a copy of the Vol. 1, No. 3, issue of the society's quarterly publication *A Squawl of Wind*, which has been recently distributed to its membership. This publication's feature articles allude to the Indian woman who accompanied the Expedition: President/Editor Saindon's monograph "Sacagawea in Northeast Montana", and national Foundation Secretary Irving W. Anderson's essay titled "Sacagawea's Life Clarified".

The current issue also reports on the presentation, last October, at the Glasgow Senior High School Auditorium, to an estimated 750 adults and students, of an Audio-Visual slide presentation titled "The Trail of Lewis and Clark Through Montana". This fine 25 minute presentation is the product of Mr. Tom Bangs, Inverness, Montana, and reveals scenes related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition's travels through present Montana in 1805. Mr. Bangs, a graduate of Montana State University in the field of film and television arts, spent some 500 hours in preparation of this feature, which requires four slide projectors, three screens, and a mixing device to synchronize and dissolve the slide changes in coordination with the interpretive sound track. 280 slides were selected from a collection of nearly 1000 slides photographed at locations along the Expedition's trail at the approximate time of the year that the explorers traveled through the area. A few appropriate slides photographed from illustrations in publications and of dioramas, which depict incidents related to the Expedition in Montana, augment the pictorial material. The production's background music is most effective and the narration nicely summarizes and balances its visual dimensions.

1. Organized as an entity or chapter of the national Foundation, See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 6.

Capt. Wm. Clark on this expedition I cannot say too much, if sir, any credit be due to the success of the arduous enterprise in which we have been engaged he is equally with myself entitled to the consideration of yourself and that of our common country." (From original manuscript in the journals - Codex S.)

Factual Map Detailing L.&C. In NE Montana Produced by Saindon

A limited edition (only 250 copies) of a special map with informational texts which describe the Lewis and Clark Expedition's route, zoological and botanical discoveries in northeast Montana has been compiled and developed by Bob Saindon, president of the Valley County Lewis & Clark Trail Society, Glasgow, Montana.

This is the first of a series of nine maps and interpretive data projected by Mr. Saindon which will focus on the Expedition's travels through the northeastern section of Montana. The initial production carries the title "Records and Firsts",¹ and the map is of the Missouri River between the Musselshell and Yellowstone Rivers as drawn by the officers of the expedition. Some 7000 words in twenty separate texts, keyed to numbered legends on the map, describe "Records and Firsts" involving the exploring party when in this region.

Each map will be printed on fine quality paper suitable for framing, and will measure 18" X 25". 1976 members of the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society who renew their membership for 1977, or new 1977 members, will receive the first map of the series as a gratuity. The balance of this first limited edition and subsequent issues in the series (nine subjects and cover)¹ will be available to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts at \$3.00 each (\$30.00/set 10). Order from Valley County Lewis & Clark Trail Society, P.O. Box 481, Glasgow, MT 59230.

Oregon L.&C. Foundation Holds December Meeting

December 1, 1976, was the date of the quarterly meeting of the *Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation*, an affiliate organization of the *Oregon Historical Society*. The evening program comprised a combination of research papers and slide showings, and these were:

1. A paper presented by Richard G. Rust titled: "Nicholas Biddle: A Lit-

1. Other subjects to be covered by the series are: "Campsites, Milage and Survey Points"; "Rivers and Creeks"; "Meteorology - a Comparison"; "Plants and Minerals"; "What Were They Doing?"; "Mammal Distribution"; "Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and Insects"; "Courses and Distances - a Comparison". A cover page is being developed which will provide a reproduction of the Expedition's map, Introductory notes, Table of Contents, etc.

terateur of the Lewis and Clark Expedition".

2. A series of slides annotated and narrated by Daniel F. Burroughs, which described the new Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center at Washington State's Fort Canby State Park. This presentation provided members, who were not able to attend the October 10, 1976, "Grand Opening" of the facility, with views of the Center and the opening ceremonies.

3. "The White Pirogue of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", an audio/visual presentation prepared and narrated by Bob Saindon of Glasgow, Montana. Mr. Saindon, a member of the national Foundation, and President of the Valley County Lewis & Clark Trail Society, was kind enough to supply the Oregon Foundation with the slides and a synchronized tape recording of his fine paper. Bob's paper was originally presented to members and guests at one of the luncheons during the annual meeting of the national Foundation, in August 1976, at Great Falls, Montana.

Following the program, President Rodney K. Williams announced the results of the balloting for the Oregon Foundation officers and directors for 1977. Elected were: Mrs. Mary Ann Amacker, President; John H. Stofiel, First Vice President; Richard G. Rust, Second Vice President; Virginia E. Moore, Secretary-Treasurer; and Directors Roy J. Beadle, Bruce R. Berney, Malcolm Buffum, Daniel F. Burroughs, Donald Shores, and Rodney K. Williams.

1976 St. Louis Arch And Museum Visitors Exceed 1975 By One Million

Superintendent Robert S. Chandler, *Jefferson National Expansion Memorial*, has recently released figures indicating that 3,458,000 persons visited the National Park Service facility during 1976. This is 300,000 more persons than in the previous record year 1973. The figure also is more than a million higher than in 1975.

Chandler attributed the heavy increase in visitors to the large number of persons traveling during the Bicentennial year, the completion of the *Museum of Westward Expansion* beneath the *Gateway Arch*, and the wide variety of activities and special events at the Arch and the Old Courthouse.

Foundation President Clarence Decker recently received a letter from Superintendent Chandler, in which he states: "We are looking forward to the

annual meeting of the Foundation in August, since it will be our first opportunity to show the new Museum of Westward Expansion to this group that has had such a long term interest in the Memorial. I will be pleased to work with you in planning a special tour for the Foundation... Our new museum has certainly stimulated interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition."

Washington - Oregon 4th Annual Symposium

The *Fourth Annual Washington - Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium*, a joint activity of the Washington and Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committees, took place on Saturday, October 9th at Ilwaco, Pacific County, Washington. The Washington committee hosted this year's event.

Mitchell Doumit, Vice Chairman of the Washington committee and Rodney Williams of the Oregon committee, served as Co-Chairmen for the symposium. Roy D. Craft, a member of the Washington committee was the Master of Ceremonies. Special guest was President Clarence H. Decker, East Alton, Illinois, representing the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

This year's symposium, held in conjunction with the October 10th Grand Opening of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, Fort Canby State Park, Washington,¹ was attended by over 100 members and guests of the two state Lewis and Clark Trail Committees.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission provided a special preview of their new Interpretive Center for the members and friends of the committees, on Saturday afternoon, October 9th. The weather was ideal, and in addition to an impressive tour of the Center, visitors were afforded a spectacular vista of the Pacific Ocean, the mouth of the Columbia River, the jetties, and the rugged coastline. (See photographs reproduced in WPO, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 1 & 4.)

Saturday evening's activities took place at Red's Cafe in downtown Ilwaco. Following a delicious salmon dinner, the program featured remarks by George H. Tweney, chairman of

1. Previous information concerning the Interpretive Center has appeared in WPO. See: Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 1, 5, and 10; Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 3; Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 5; and Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 1, 3, and 4.

the Washington committee, E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, M.D., chairman of the Oregon committee, and Clarence H. Decker, President of the national Foundation. Ralph H. Rudeen, Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, and project supervisor for the Interpretive Center, outlined the planning of the Center and the activity involving the 93 months of intensive work and construction since the project was conceived. Richard J. Clifton, Interpretive Consultant for the Commission, presented an illustrated talk concerning the design philosophy for the Center. The featured paper of the evening relating to the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the area, was presented by Rodney K. Williams, a member of the Oregon Committee, and President of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation. Born and raised in this area, and a long time student of the Expedition's activities on the north shore of the Columbia River's estuary in November 1805, his address titled: "Lewis & Clark, from Pillar Rock² to the Sea", was illustrated by maps of the area as well as photographs taken prior to the construction of the north jetty, which caused considerable changes in the shoreline geography of the region. His dissertation was informative and of interest to all who attended the symposium.

In his "President's Message", pages 2-3, WPO, Vol. 2, No. 4, President Decker commented on this fine two-state committee activity. Washington and Oregon committee members and their friends are looking forward to next year's *Fifth Annual Oregon-Washington Lewis and Clark Symposium*, which will be hosted by the Oregon Committee at a Lewis and Clark site in Oregon.

2. A basaltic geologic formation located 22 miles from the mouth of the Columbia River in the upper estuary. The rock rises some 75 feet above the river bed, and at low tide exposes about 20-25 feet above the river's surface. 1000 feet separates the outcropping from the north (Washington) shore. In his journal for Nov. 7, 1805 (Thwaites, Vol. 3, p. 207), Captain Clark wrote: "We are in view of the Ocean, which creates great Joy. a remarkable rock of about 50 feet high and about 20 feet in Diameter is situated opposit our Camp about 1/2 a mile from shore. . ." (Clark's estimate of the height of the rock may be quite correct, since the top of the formation has been removed to accomodate navigation lights because of the proximity of the rock to shipping lanes.) Foundation members and guests who attended the Foundation's Sixth Annual Meeting, Seaside, OR, in August 1974, will recall the boat trip up the Columbia River from Astoria-Tongue Point (the

Washington State Committee Meets

From Hazel Bain, Secretary for the *Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee*, we have a report detailing their December 1, 1976 quarterly meeting at Cathlamet, Wahkiakum County, Washington.

A luncheon for committee members and their guests was served by the ladies of the Elochoman Grange in Cathlamet. Mitchell Doumit, committee member from Cathlamet, following the luncheon introduced the speaker, Mr. David Hansen, Curator at the Fort Vancouver (Washington) National Site, who gave an interesting talk on early settlers and historic sites in the region in and around Cathlamet.

At 1:30 PM the committee's business session was called to order by Chairman George H. Tweney. Mr. Tweney reported on the recent *Fourth Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium*, which was held on Saturday, October 9, 1976, at the new Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, Fort Canby State Park and Ilwaco, Washington. See story in this issue of WPO on page 6. At the chairman's request, Mr. Ralph H. Rudeen, Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington Parks and Recreation Commission, then reported on the October 10th opening ceremonies for the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center. See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 1-4.

Archie Graber displayed a small facsimile of the fifteen star - fifteen bar flag which was crocheted by Josephine Love of Astoria, Oregon, and presented to the Washington Committee at the Interpretive Center dedication.

Chairman Tweney reported on the Eighth Annual Meeting of the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., held in August at Great Falls, Montana. See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 1, 3, 13-15.

Other accomplishments of the Washington Committee were detailed: Bicentennial Activities; Six recent public speaking appearances by: Hazel Bain, Archie Graber, Cliff Imsland, and Chairman Tweney. Attention was also directed to Archie Satterfield's recent article about Lewis and Clark, which appeared in the Sep-

tember-October issue of *National Wildlife Magazine*.

Expedition's "Point William") to view Pillar Rock as it stands today. (For more about this landmark, see: Appelo, Carlton E., *Pillar Rock, Wahkiakum County, Washington*, published by the author, Deep River, WA, 1969, 40 pages, illustrations. Mr. Appelo is a member of the *Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee*.)

tember-October issue of *National Wildlife Magazine*.

A special guest at the meeting was Marcus J. Ware, a director of the national Foundation, from Lewiston, Idaho.

Ralph Rudeen showed the committee sketches and plans for the Sacagawea Interpretive Center at Sacagawea State Park at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers near Pasco, Washington. The design work is being done by Dick Clifton who was responsible for the concept and design work at the Fort Canby installation. Rudeen indicated that the eastern Washington facility should be completed by late June of this year. He indicated that they were looking to the committee for participation in the development and promotion of this new interpretive center.

Prior to the adjournment of the meeting, Chairman Tweney requested time to make a personal statement concerning the national Foundation. See story in this issue of WPO on page 11.

SE Washington Foundation Chapter Being Formed

Viola Forrest, Walla Walla, Washington, member of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, is spearheading the formation of a *Blue Mountain Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.* An organizational meeting is in the planning stages and will be scheduled for sometime later this year.

The Expedition's return journey followed a route through this part of present southeastern Washington State, and it is anticipated that membership for the new entity will comprise interested individuals from Waitsburg, Dayton, and Pomeroy (present day communities along the exploring party's trail), as well as from Walla Walla, WA and Milton-Freewater, OR.

Governor Enlarges And Appoints New Members To Oregon L. & C. Comm.

Governor Robert Straub of Oregon recently announced the appointment of a reorganized *Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee*, with E. G. Chuinard, M.D. continuing as chairman, Robert E. Lange, as Vice-chairman, and Mrs. Mary Ann Amacher as secretary. The Governor's Executive Order creating the committee charges it with the responsibility of advising

other state and federal bodies regarding activities and policies involving the Lewis and Clark Trail, particularly in promoting public awareness of its historical significance, and to serve as the official liaison with other Lewis and Clark state organizations, and with the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

The membership of the committee includes representatives from state and federal agencies and private land ownership which is concerned with the Lewis and Clark Trail. Other members of the committee are: Ex-Mayor Elvin C. Goodman and Ray Lerback of Seaside; Dr. Edward W. Harvey and Jean Hallaux of Astoria; Superintendent Robert E. Scott of the N.P.S. Fort Clatsop National Memorial; Mrs. Doris S. Bounds of Hermiton; Mrs. Nancy J. Buley of Gresham; Paul Rosa of Mill City; Oregon State Parks and Recreation Branch Historian Paul B. Hartwig of Salem; Harry Paget and Chief Nelson Wallulatum of Warm Springs; Larry Espey of Beaverton; Irving W. Anderson of Lake Oswego; and Roy J. Beadle, Jack R. Brown, James H. Goggin, Don Holm, Millard H. McClung, Lewis A. Nichols, Dr. Frederick M. Nunn, Richard B. Weisbaum, and Rodney K. Williams, of Portland.

By a vote of the committee it was recently decided that the group would meet quarterly on a Saturday or Sunday, in lieu of the bi-monthly weekday noon luncheon meetings previously scheduled. The first meeting on this new schedule was held on Saturday, January 15, 1977. Nineteen members attended. Mr. Ralph H. Rudeen, executive secretary of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee also attended this meeting.

WPO Mailings May Include Programs

Readers will note that we have included, with the mailing of this issue of WPO, a copy of the printed program for the *Fourth Annual Washington - Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium*, held at Ilwaco, WA, October 9, 1976. Since the cost of printing an additional quantity of programs describing your local Lewis and Clark activities is minimal, we suggest that you forward 300-350 copies of such publications to the editor. Same will be included with subsequent mailings of WPO. We are indebted to the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and to Ralph Rudeen for passing copies of this program on to us and eventually on to you.

Sakakawea¹ (Knife River) Village Being Studied

By Anton L. Whitehead²

In October, 1974, Congress authorized the establishment of *Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site* near Stanton (ND). The National Park Service was given responsibility for the development and administration of the site for public use. The Knife River Villages are a group of four archaeological sites located near the confluence of the Knife and Missouri Rivers. Lewis and Clark visited the villages during their stay at nearby Fort Mandan in 1804-1805. In one of these villages lived Sakakawea, the third most famous member of the expedition. This village is now referred to as the *Sakakawea Site*.

The National Park Service has now acquired the *Sakakawea Site*, as well as the Lower *Hidatsa Village Site*. During the summer of 1976, preliminary work and site analysis were undertaken. The preliminary work is being carried out by the National Park's Midwest Archaeological Center at Lincoln (NB) under the direction of Bob Nickel, Staff Archaeologist with the Center. Tom Thiessen, Park Archaeologist, was recently transferred to the Knife River Site.

1. The editor has previously indicated WPO's policy with regard to the spelling of Sacagawea's name. See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, page 4. Since this is a by-lined monograph whose author prefers the spelling "Sakakawea", in lieu of "Sacagawea", we make no editorial alteration of the author's spelling. See also WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, page 10.

2. Information-Education Specialist, North Dakota Parks & Recreation Department, Fort Lincoln State Park, Mandan, North Dakota.

Thiessen will be responsible for the coordination of all archaeological and historical research going on at the site. The University of North Dakota has been contracted to carry out a segment of the work, along with the Midwest Archaeological Center.

The preliminary site analysis involves three primary activities:

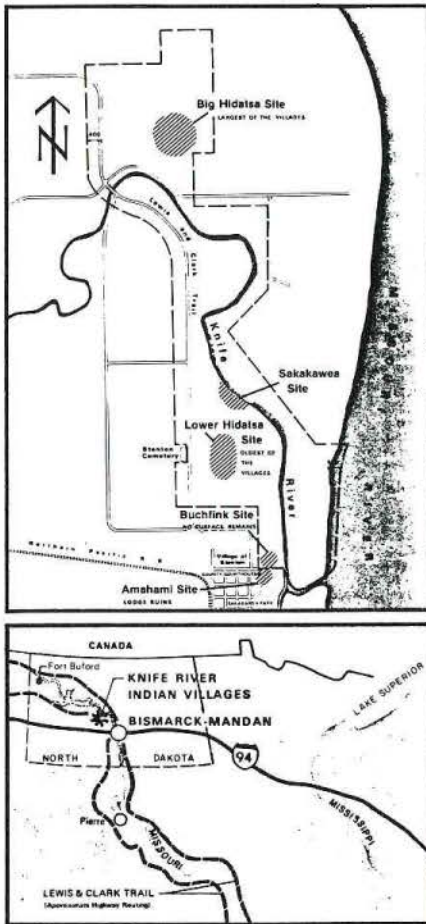
1) Aerial Photography and Mapping - Using aerial photographs, the National Park's Southwest Archaeological Center at Chaco Canyon (NM) is preparing one-half foot interval contour maps. The map of the Sakakawea Site has been completed, and the other sites will be completed this winter and spring. The physical features of the site become very evident on this scale map.

2) Magnetic Survey - This is a new research tool being developed for use in archaeological surveys by Dr. Weymouth, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Nebraska. In this process, the site is laid out in a grid and, using a proton magnetometer, surface magnetic readings are taken at each grid intersection. Using a computer to compare these readings with a standard reading taken at the same time, variations in magnetic strength are plotted. Where the surface has been disturbed, abnormalities will be indicated. The plotting of these anomalies produces a chart similar in appearance to a contour map, indicating lodge rings, doorways, firepits, cache pits, etc. in amazing detail; all without disturbing the surface of the site. An example of this detail is clearly shown in one area of



Aerial photograph of the Sakakawea-Hidatsa Village Site near Stanton, North Dakota. The well defined circular depressions evidence remains of Hidatsa earth lodges. The Knife River is in the foreground. This was the village where Sakakawea and Toussaint Charbonneau were living prior to joining the Expedition at Fort Mandan during the winter, 1804-1805.

(See also illustration and story on page 1)



the *Sakakawea Site* where surface features show two definite lodge rings. The magnetic survey shows a third ring, overlapped by the two surface rings, indicating an earlier lodge being replaced by two later lodges.

This type of survey can be a major benefit to the archaeologist by providing a pre-excavation inventory of features, not always visible on the surface, to assist in the planning of future excavation work. To date, over 10,000 pairs of readings have been taken at the *Sakakawea Site*, making this one of the largest magnetic reading projects ever done in the U.S. for archaeological purposes.

3) Archaeological Excavation – Actual excavation, to date, has been restricted to that area of the *Sakakawea site* along the river which is threatened with destruction from erosion by the river. It is generally salvage work preparatory to a stabilization program. A decision on what kinds of stabilization work will be done has not been reached, but will probably be carried out by the Corps of Engineers. The actual excavation has been carried out very cautiously. Nothing astounding has been found to date in the way of artifacts, but the stratification profiles developed, which are very complex, should prove very valuable.

(Continued page 11)

Editor's note: Thirty-six years ago in an editorial written for the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, Irving Dilliard¹ wrote concerning the lack of development of state park or visitor's facilities at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and the site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's 1803-1804 winter establishment. In the more than three decades since the appearance of the editorial, some progress has been made, particularly in Illinois, with the development of a Lewis and Clark State Park directly across the Mississippi from the mouth of the Missouri. As this issue's page one story reveals, there is new interest again in doing something at the exploring party's Camp DuBois site. Since Editor Dilliard's words are still appropriate today, we transcribe for WPO readers his June 17, 1941, editorial.

Two Long Neglected Spots

By Irving Dilliard

One of the sights in the St. Louis area which the visitor often asks to see is the place where the Missouri River flows into the Mississippi. The reason is obvious. All Americans, wherever they go to school, learn early in life that the Mississippi-Missouri River is the longest river in the world. A desire to see the confluence is natural and worthy of fulfillment

And yet what happens when the visitor asks his St. Louis host to take him to the confluence of the rivers? The St. Louisan, if he does not know better, heads off in the direction of Spanish Lake, in northeast St. Louis County, wanders around the Columbia Bottom and Madison Ferry roads, comes to first one dead end, then another, gets lost in wheat fields and finally gives it up as a bad job.

If the St. Louisan knows better, he tells his visitor that there is no way to get to the confluence on land, even by convenient hiking trail, that the only way to see the joining of the rivers is to go by boat. The visitor is disappointed, and his host, who hadn't thought much about it, is not a little chagrined.

Is it not time – and long past time – for Missouri to acquire a recreation area at the confluence, plant some trees and park it, and open a road to it? Judging from the way St. Louisans are going to Pere Marquette State Park, above Grafton, Ill. every week end, the answer is a strong Yes!

And as Missouri moves to correct this long-standing slight to one of the great geographical points of the world, Illinois should do as much for the site of the camp at which Lewis and Clark assembled their supplies and recruited their men for the greatest of all American expeditions. The point is on the Illinois shore, close to the mouth of Wood River.

Few residents of the region know anything about the Lewis and Clark encampment, let alone how to get to the site. Yet it is the place where those intrepid explorers spent the winter 1803-04 getting things ready for their wilderness-breaking expedition, through every possible danger, to the Pacific coast. A site which is as historic as this one certainly should be accessible and handsomely marked in memory of the heroes who trod its soil.

A two-point recreational area development program on both sides of the river at St. Louis:

In Missouri, open a road to the Mississippi-Missouri confluence and set aside a plot for the pleasure of the people of the area and their visitors.

In Illinois, do the same thing for the site of the camp ground from which William Clark and Meriwether Lewis led their brave band to immortality.

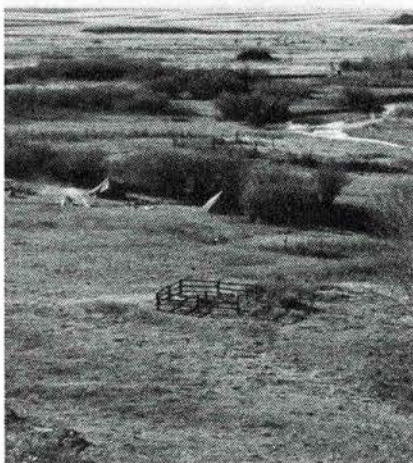
1. Irving Dilliard, Collinsville, Illinois, is a member of the Foundation and is a well-known journalist, author, lecturer, and historian. He began his journalistic career in 1923 as a correspondent for the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, and served this great newspaper as reporter, editorial writer, and editor of the editorial page, until 1957. This activity was interrupted from 1943-1946 while he served as a Lt. Col., U.S. Army in the European Theatre. From 1963-1973, he was professor of journalism at Princeton University. During 1947-1948 Dilliard was President of the Illinois Historical Society. More recently, 1974-1975, he has served the State of Illinois as director for the Department on Aging. While on the staff of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, he lectured extensively, 1953-1963, at colleges and universities throughout the nation.

Boy Scouts Fence "Camp Disappointment"¹ Historic Landmark²

Past President Wilbur Werner, Cut Bank, Montana, advises WPO that Boy Scouts of Cut Bank have continued their interest in the preservation of historic places. On November 20 and 21, 1976, they bivouacked at the site of Meriwether Lewis's "Camp Disappointment". As a work project they fenced around the *National Historic Landmark* plaque. It was at this place that Captain Lewis, Drouillard, and the two Field brothers established a campsite July 22-26, 1806.

The activity was undertaken by Troop 559 of Cut Bank, which is under the leadership of Scoutmaster Don Topp, and Assistant Scoutmaster Leo Bachmeier. Scouts taking part in the project were: Senior Patrol Leader Russ Bachmeier, Patrol Leader Tim Evers, Patrol Leader Brian Weiss, Pete Brown, Scott Topp, Mike Heitman, Robbie Marchion, Billie Oster, Scott Snoeck, Darin Smith, Gary Latray, and Mascot Bart "Hobo" Topp. This activity follows the very secure fencing project of the *Two Medicine River Fight Site*, a few miles south and east of *Camp Disappointment*, accomplished in the fall of 1975 by Boy Scouts.³

It is noteworthy that both of these historic places have been protected by the Boy Scouts, since it was this organization that was instrumental in determining the exact location of *Camp Disappointment* and the *Two Medicine River Fight Site* in the early 1960's.



1. See story, this page.

2. Declared a *National Historic Landmark* in 1967.

3. See story in WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 10-11.



The bronze plaque mounted on a steel and concrete base has been at this location since 1967, and now it is protected by a sturdy pole fence erected by Boy Scout Troop 559 of Cut Bank, Montana. Pictured outside the new enclosure are (left to right) Donn Topp, Scoutmaster; Wilbur P. Werner; and Leo Bachmeier, Assistant Scoutmaster.

Meriwether Lewis's "Camp Disappointment" Present Day Glacier County, Montana

"The morning was cloudy and continued to rain as usual. Tho' the cloud seemed somewhat thinner I therefore postponed setting out until 9 A.M. in hope that it would clear off but finding the contrary result I had the horses caught and we set out bidding a lasting adieu to this place which I now call camp disappointment." Captain Meriwether Lewis, Saturday, July 26, 1806.¹

Lewis's "Camp Disappointment" was the northernmost point reached by the Expedition. The exact location of this site is on Cut Bank Creek, a northern tributary of the Marias River, west of the city of Cut Bank, Glacier County, Montana (see map). Paul Cutright² defines the location as approximately 113 degrees W. Longitude, and 48 degrees - 40 minutes N. Latitude.

Captain Lewis, Drouillard, Joseph Field, and Reuben Field were at this place as a result of the famous side-exploration to determine the headwaters of the Marias River. Lewis had named and explored the lower reaches of the Marias during the westbound journey in June 1805.

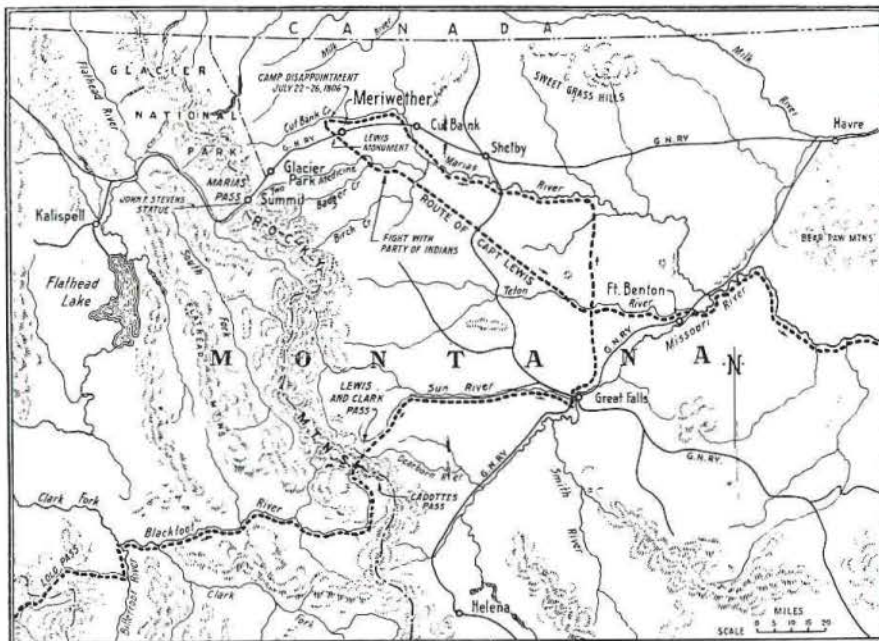
So that we may set the stage for this side-adventure, let us briefly review the activities of the exploring party which was now on the return journey in July 1806. On July 3, 1806, the Captains divided their party. It would be forty days before they again would be united, on August 12th below the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, near today's Williston, North Dakota. By July 1st, they had completed the traverse of the Bitterroot Mountains,³ and had descended Lolo Creek from Lolo Pass to their "Traveler's Rest" en-

1. Thwaites, R. G., *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904, seven volumes and atlas. Reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; ARNO Press, N.Y., 1969. Vol. 5, p. 218

2. Cutright, Paul R., *Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists*, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1969, p. 315.

3. Today these mountains establish the boundry between the states of Idaho and Montana.

campment in the Bitterroot Valley.⁴ Clark and his party were to proceed south-east; cross the Continental Divide at a pass now known as Gibbon's Pass; recover the canoes, cached the previous August (1805) on the Beaverhead River,⁵ and proceed to the Three Forks of the Missouri; where Sergeant Ordway with a party of nine men and the canoes would be dispatched down the Missouri to a rendezvous with Lewis's Party at the Great Falls. Clark and the balance of his party then proceeded east, following the east fork of the Gallatin River to a pass in the mountains⁶ to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, which they then descended to the reunion with Lewis and his party in present western North Dakota.



Map Showing Route of Captain Lewis' Expedition into the Marias Country, July, 1806
From Grace Flandrau, "A Glance at the Lewis and Clark Expedition"

Lewis and his party proceeded east from "Traveler's Rest" following the Clark Fork, the Blackfoot River, across the Continental Divide at Lewis and Clark Pass,⁷ and descended the Sun (the Expedition's Medicine) River to the Great Falls of the Missouri (see map). While Sergeant Gass and a detail of men recovered cached supplies from the previous summer at this location, and awaited the arrival of Sergeant Ordway's canoe party, so as to effect the portage around the falls, Captain Lewis, Drouillard and the two Field brothers journeyed north and west following the Marias River to where it forks and becomes the Two Medicine River and Cut Bank Creek. Lewis proposed to follow this, his "northern branch" or Cut Bank Creek, for some distance, to ascertain its source (see map).

Paul Cutright states so very well Captain Lewis's purpose in seeking out the sources of the Marias River.

"...as we know, one of his main reasons for making this reconnaissance was to look for a stream flowing south into the Missouri from the Saskatchewan region that might serve to divert some of the Canadian fur trade to the United States, he accordingly went up Cut Bank Creek the more northerly of the two conjoining streams. In doing so he doubtless had in mind, too, the view held by Jefferson that the Louisiana Territory included all that area drained

(Continued on page 12)

4. This was the same campsite used by the party on the outbound journey the previous September 1805, and it was located about 11 miles south of the present city of Missoula, Montana, near where Lolo Creek joins the Bitterroot River.

5. Southwest of Dillon, Beaverhead County, Montana, near present Clark Canyon Dam. Prior to the construction of the dam, the community of Armstead was located here.

6. Present day Bozeman Pass.

7. The gap in the mountains used by Lewis and his party went unnamed by the explorers, and was subsequently named *Lewis and Clark Pass*, the name it bears today. Since Clark never saw or traversed it, this passage through the Rocky Mountains might have more correctly been named Lewis (or Lewis's) Pass.

Sakakawea Site (con't. from p. 9)

able in analyzing the site.

Some of the more remarkable finds, according to Mr. Theissen, are the four foot midden accumulations over the lodge sites and the finding of lodge floors without an accompanying surface ring. It is still too early to interpret these findings, but they do further illustrate the complexity of the site.

While winter has brought an end to most of the on-site work, work continues on analyzing and interpreting the material collected last summer, as well as library research. At the time of this writing, results still are not definite, but according to Bob Nickel, "the site is proving to be much more complex than had been originally anticipated."

Future plans call for continued magnetic surveys and salvage archaeology. The completion of salvage work and site analysis of the *Sakakawea Site* is planned for next summer, with possibly a start at the *Lower Hidatsa Site*. There are no definite plans for public use until site analysis is complete. As stated by Clay Alderson, Site Manager, "we have to avoid making a mistake, and destroying other valuable sites." Caution, with deliberate speed, seems to be the policy of the National Park Service in the development of the *Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site*.

Washington State Director Points Out Nonconformance To Foundation's By-Laws

Through an unfortunate oversight the process of selection of recipients for 1976 Foundation achievement awards did not comply with revised by-laws adopted at the Foundation's Seventh (1975) Annual Meeting at Bismarck, North Dakota.

The by-laws now state that names of recipients nominated by the awards committee are to be submitted to the Foundation's board of directors for approval. Heretofore, the selection was the sole responsibility of the *Awards Selection Committee*, and this provided the element of surprise, without prior announcement, as to the identity of recipients. The presentation of the awards are a feature of Annual Banquet program.

Following the tradition of previous years, the *1976 Awards Selection Committee* inadvertently overlooked the newly adopted procedure set forth in the by-laws. This oversight has been pointed out by Director George Tweney in a letter to President

(Continued on page 12)

Camp Disappointment (con't. from page 11)

by the Missouri, even portions that might conceivably extend beyond the 49th parallel."⁸

Lewis and his three companions followed Cut Bank Creek for several days through gravelly bottom land and open rolling country with occasional ravines. Lewis's journal for July 22, 1806, is typical of his descriptive writing:

"We set out very early this morning as usual and proceeded up the river for the first seven miles of our travel. . . the country was broken and the land poor and intermixed with a greater quantity of grave[l] than usual; the ravines were steep and numerous and our horses feet have become extremely soar in traveling over the gravel we therefore traveled but slow. . . not a particle of timber or underbrush of any description is to be seen. . . we found no timber until we had traveled 12 miles further when we arrived at a clump of large cottonwood trees in beautiful and extensive bottom of the river about 10 miles⁹ below the foot of the rocky mountains where this river enters them. . ."¹⁰

Disappointed that this stream turned sharply toward the west rather than from the north, and describing for us that range of the Rocky Mountains that we now know includes Glacier National Park, Lewis decided to go no further. His journal continues:

". . . I thought it unnecessary to proceed further and therefore encamped resolving to rest ourselves and horses a couple of days at this place and take the necessary observations. . . I now have lost all hope of the waters of this river ever extending to N. latitude 50 degrees. . ."¹¹

Here they stayed for four days. The weather involved rain and cold winds of exceptional violence, and the continuing cloud cover prevented making astronomical observations to establish their latitude and longitude. Large mosquitoes tormented them, and game was scarce. In his journal for July 25th Lewis writes:

"I determined that if tomorrow continued cloudy to set out as I now begin to be apprehensive that I shall not reach the United States within this season unless I make every exertion in my power which I certainly shall not omit when once I have this place which I shall do with much reluctance without having obtained the necessary data to establish its longitude as if the fates were against me my chronometer from some unknown cause stoped today, when I set her to going she went as usual."¹²

These situations prompted Lewis' nomenclature "Camp Disappointment" — at this, the northernmost outpost for the Corps of Discovery.

8. Cutright, Paul R., op cit., p. 314.

9. More accurately, 25 miles.

11. *ibid.*, Vol. 5, p. 214

10. Thwaites, R. G., op. cit. Vol. 5, pp. 213-214.

12. *ibid.*, Vol. 5, pp. 217-218.

By-laws & Awards (con't. from p. 11)

Decker, and at the recent quarterly meeting of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee a motion was passed endorsing the action taken by their chairman.

President Decker has appointed the *1977 Awards Selection Committee*. Director Wilbur P. Werner, as chairman, together with Director Donald Jackson and Robert E. Lange will comprise this committee. In order to allow time to comply with the selection process and the manufacture of the awards, Chairman Werner has requested President Decker to advise all Directors, and the Foundation membership through *We Proceeded On*, that all nominations and resumés of candidates for the award must be in the hands of Wilbur P. Werner, P.O. Box 1244, Cut Bank, Montana 59427, no later than May 15, 1977.

Map Available

A map of Montana which delineates the division of the Expedition's personnel and the routes taken by the various detachments of the exploring party for the July-August, 1806, return journey, was distributed to registrants at the Eighth Annual Meeting at Great Falls, Montana, in August 1976.

The map measuring 18" x 24", and printed on fine paper suitable for framing, was produced by the Montana Historical Society and was edited by Vivian Paladin, editor of *Montana the Magazine of Western History*. The cartography was done by Mike McCourt of the Society staff. The texts were prepared by Robert E. Lange, editor of *We Proceeded On*.

The map and texts should clear-up the confusion often encountered by students of the exploring enterprise

with respect to the multiple routes taken, and the names of the individuals who accompanied each of the Captains, and Sergeants Ordway and Pryor, during this phase of the return journey of the explorers.

The map will be forwarded, postage paid in a mailing tube, upon receipt of your check or money order, in the amount of \$3.00, sent to the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts St., Helena, MT 59601. Specify: "Lewis and Clark Division of Personnel Map for the Return Journey".

Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

NATIONAL WILDLIFE, the publication of the *National Wildlife Federation*, Vienna, Virginia, (October-November 1976, Vol. 14, No. 6) includes an article contributed by Archie Satterfield, book editor of the *Seattle Post-Intelligence*. Mr. Satterfield is a member of the Foundation, and a member of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Titled, "In the Footsteps of Lewis and Clark", his text briefly summarizes the story of the Expedition.

Spectacular color photographs, the product of the well known photographer David Muench, fill eight of the monograph's ten pages. There are ten breathtaking views taken along the trail of the exploring party with excellent captions containing pertinent excerpts from the journals, which have been well chosen by author Satterfield. These include:

The Missouri River near DeSoto, Iowa, "The most beautiful prospect"; Lemhi Pass [Montana/Idaho], "At the Continental Divide"; Big Belt Mountains, Montana, "Great numbers of geese"; Missouri River Breaks, Montana, "The impression of water"; Bitterroot Range, Idaho, "Glades a half mile wide"; Eldorado Ridge, Bitterroots, Idaho, "Top of the mountain"; Columbia River Gorge, Oregon, "Dangerous passage"; Tillamook Head, Oregon, "The Northwest Coast" near Great Falls, Montana, "Where buffalo roam"; and Snake River, Asotin, Washington, "Salmon in the Snake".

Ordinarily in this column we are able to advise readers of the availability of periodicals alluded to. However, close inspection of National Wildlife's Publisher's Plate indicates that this periodical is sent to members of the Federation, and makes no mention of individual copies being available from the publisher.