



Page 4: Couple publishes book on death of Lewis



You're invited to:

Reimagining America: The Maps of Lewis and Clark

Members of the Missouri-Kansas Riverbend Chapter and the Southern Prairie Region are invited—bring your school children and friends, too—to view the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation's traveling map exhibit.

The exhibit—titled “Reimagining America: the Maps of Lewis and Clark”—is on view through October 8 at the Anita B. Gorman Discovery Center in Kansas City,

The exhibit is designed to help Americans understand how information-gathering and mapping by the 1803-06 Lewis and Clark Expedition created a new portrait of our country that led to the nation's western expansion. It is for people who enjoy history or want to learn more about mapmaking and exploration. It is also meant to be an educational springboard for schools and other organizations

The exhibit explains how the expedition's findings transformed Euro-American understandings of North America in the early 1800s. It also investigates methods used by the explorers to gather and process that information, including preexisting maps, navigational scientific equipment that was considered cutting edge for its time, and intelligence gained from Native Americans whom the explorers interacted with.

“Reimagining America” was created by the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation to increase awareness of the story of the nation's geographic understanding of itself and the different cultural viewpoints and strategies that enabled Lewis and Clark to map and share their data. The exhibit has been traveling to museums, libraries, and visitor centers for more than a year.

Consisting of 16 panels, each seven feet tall and three feet wide, extending 60 feet, the exhibit focuses on such topics as:

The Race to Map the West. British cartographers had drawn maps of some parts of the Louisiana Territory. America needed to catch up.

How Did They Find Their Way? Lewis and Clark started by collecting information from people who had been there before.

Making Maps the Native Way. Native cartographic traditions reveal an older geography.

Making Maps the Scientific Way: Astronomical Observation. They measured the stars with precision instruments.

Making Maps the Practical Way: Dead Reckoning. Low-tech methods filled in the details.

More information about the exhibit and the Gorman Discovery Center is on page 2.



Sarah Cawley, executive director of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, setting up the Reimagining America panels for the foundation's annual meeting in August in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The exhibit is a good learning opportunity for school children as well as adults. Among its many educational offerings, the exhibit explains how the expedition's findings transformed the future of America.

Stroll through history with Jerry Garrett at William Clark's monument

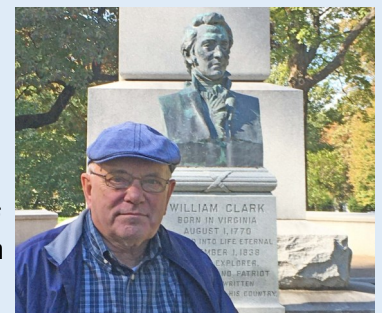
Jerry is the subject of an extensive article in the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation's blog, [LewisandClarkNews.com](https://lewisandclarknews.com).

A St. Louis resident and long-time member of the foundation, Jerry has for decades volunteered to give tours of the Clark monument in St. Louis.

How Jerry reached this point—where his time is spent educating people about Clark's monument—is an interesting story dating back almost four decades.

The article is a fun look at Jerry and one where you will learn about Clark's post-expedition life, his death and the loving care that went into building and maintaining his monument.

Read the article by clicking on this link or typing it into your browser: <https://wp.me/paly0X-OW>.



Many Stories Told in Jefferson City

By Linda Vogt

In May, about 35 Lewis and Clark fans gathered in Jefferson City, Mo., to share their interest in the Lewis and Clark story. And we heard many stories!



Jimmy Mohler offered informative insights into three expedition members who ended up living in Missouri. Photo by Kay Schaefer.

Jimmy Mohler, study leader on Road Scholar Lewis and Clark tours, unearthed fascinating tidbits about the lives of John Colter, Robert Frazier, and George Shannon in Missouri after the expedition had completed its official duties. All three were buried in Missouri.

“Bad Boy” Robert Frazier was linked to two murders, but the records for one “disappeared” and the other would have never resulted in a conviction. However,

he eventually settled down and became quite the storyteller who friends and neighbors enjoyed hearing.

Legal scholar George Shannon once engaged in a challenge, the object of which was to “one-up” each other’s statement or action. But Shannon settled the game in one round, as he threw his wooden leg into a fire and let it burn. His challenger just simply couldn’t match that! Despite these stunts, or maybe because of them, Shannon ascended to a U.S. District Court in Missouri.

A tale of two “life” eras: John Colter’s hair’s-breadth survivals took place in the West, but he lived to settle down near New Haven, Mo., with his wife, Sally, an Osage, and bore one son. His farm bordered that of the Daniel Boone family.

Jim Denny, a local author and historian from Lupus, told good stories at the massive Sugar Loaf Rock. An ancient legend, told to early explorer Maximillian, was that the rock was a compilation of bison dung dropped from the heavens. Denny provided a more recent tale of the adventures of Jean Carnahan, wife of former governor of Missouri Mel Carnahan. For her safety, her Secret Service contingent planned to transport her to the top of the rock by harness. But the First Lady insisted on getting up there on her own reconnaissance, and she succeeded at that.

On June 4, 1804, William Clark climbed the hill behind Sugar Loaf Rock to check out a report from a French boatman that lead ore had been found there. Clark found no evidence of that. At the top of Sugar Loaf Rock, Clark noted a view of the river for



Some of the Lewis and Clark fans who attended the Jefferson City event. Photo by Linda Vogt.

20 to 30 miles upstream. According to Jim Denny, Sugar Loaf Rock and Clark’s Hill/Norton State Historic Site are the two places in Missouri where we can closely walk in Clark’s footsteps.

Also during the Jefferson City event, Missouri State Museum staff docented a tour of the Missouri State Capitol—well worth a visit—and a local provider, Old Brick House Deli, catered a fine lunch for us.

Learn more about...

- John Colter: lewis-clark.org/members/john-colter/.
- George Shannon (and how he lost part of his leg): lewis-clark.org/members/george-shannon/.
- Robert Frazer (and the murder charge): lewis-clark.org/members/robert-frazer/.

Continued from the front page...

More details about the map exhibit

The exhibit will be on display until October 8 at the Anita B. Gorman Discovery Center in Kauffman Legacy Park, 4750 Troost Ave.

The center is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Friday and 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday. The center’s hours are extended to 7 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. The center is closed Sundays and Mondays.

Here is a link to the center’s website and directions to its location:

mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/places/anita-b-gorman-conservation-discovery-center

More info about the map exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation’s website:

lewisandclark.org/maps/

A special day honoring Sgt. Pryor



Gary Moulton talking about editing the Lewis and Clark journals and Brian Barton showing two types of uniforms that Pryor may have worn. Photos by Yvonne Kean.

By Luann Waters

On June 4, nearly 50 Lewis and Clark enthusiasts from Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Illinois were in Pryor, Okla., to learn about the town's namesake, Nathaniel Pryor, a sergeant with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, a respected soldier during the Battle of New Orleans, and a fur trader who lived an adventurous and sometimes dangerous life.

The event opened with an address by Pryor mayor Larry Lees about the city and the connection with Pryor, who is buried in the community of 9,400 people.

Keynote speaker Dr. Gary Moulton talked about Nicholas Biddle's 1814 edition of the Lewis and Clark journals. This was the earliest official edition of the journals kept by the Corps of Discovery members.

Dr. Moulton offered comparisons to the latest edition of the journals that he has done. Biddle, for example, published the journals in a narrative form that left out certain events. In comparison, most other editors retained the journals' literary style and content. Dr. Moulton's version of the journals, complete with extensive footnotes, is considered the most thorough and accurate.

Frances Williams and Eddy Red Eagle, Jr., both descendants of Nathaniel Pryor and his Osage wife Ah Sinka, shared their genealogy information and some of the history of the Osage Nation.

Bob Webster of Pryor shared books and stories about an air journey that he and his brother Mike did in 2002 to follow the Lewis and Clark Trail. Their book, *Lewis and Clark by Air*, documents the expedition's route to the Pacific with more than 500 photographs and 350 excerpts from the journals of the expedition members.

For a bit of historical fun and education, Brian Barton, a living history presenter, appeared as Pryor would have been dressed at the beginning of the expedition up the Missouri River. He and Norm Bowers, another presenter at the event, are members of the Lewis and Clark Discovery Expedition of St. Charles, Mo.

The Pryor conference was sponsored by the Southern Prairie Region of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

Funding for the conference was provided in part by a grant from Oklahoma Humanities (OH) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Any views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this program did not necessarily represent those of OH or NEH.

While what is now Oklahoma isn't on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the state has many connections to it. The Oklahoma History Center (OHC) has several artifacts relating to Lewis and Clark; these were discussed by Jeffery



Pryor mayor Larry Lees gave opening remarks at the Pryor conference. Photo by Dan Sturdevant

Briley, OHC's deputy director.

Luann Waters wrote this article and arranged and oversaw aspects of the conference while Dan Sturdevant initiated the idea and spent a year on early footwork to get it underway.

Our website

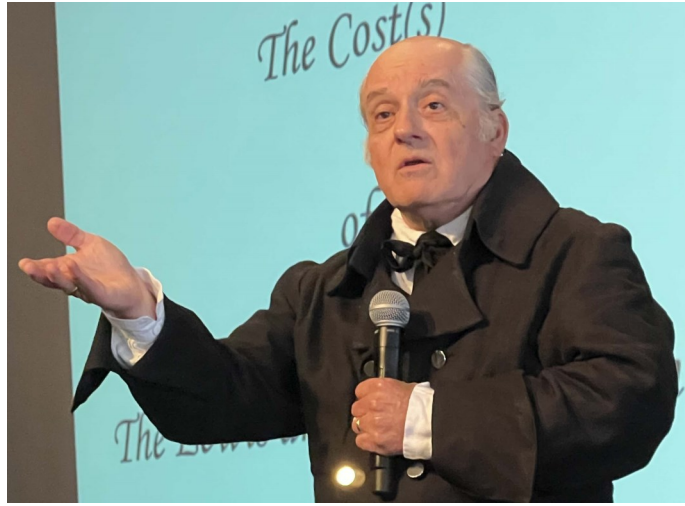
The website has been completed. There was not previously a Southern Prairie Region website, so we've used the existing website of the Kansas-Missouri Riverbend Chapter to provide information about both the chapter and the Southern Prairie Region. This was done to save money and time.

You can reach the website by typing into your browser or by clicking on either of these links:

southernprairieregion-lewisandclarktrailheritagefoundation.org
or
lewisandclarkkc.org

At what cost?

What did the expedition actually cost? A noted portrayer of the top financial expert in the Jefferson Administration asks people to “think more deeply” about the costs.



Albert Gallatin explaining the costs of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the audience at the annual membership meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in early August in Pittsburgh.

Photo by Steve Lee of the Washington State Chapter in the Pacific Northwest Region.

The ghost of Albert Gallatin visited the annual membership meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in Pittsburgh in early August, a three-day conference attended by 132 members of the organization's chapters and regions throughout the country.

Gallatin stopped by to give an hour presentation that raised the question of the costs of the 1803-06 Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Of course, it wasn't a real ghost (or was it?).

The presenter, who wore period-piece clothing, certainly appeared to look like Ron Duquette when he is not in a period-piece costume. During the last 11 years, he has done 115 Gallatin portrayals on different topics. Among the presentations were ones at the Swiss Embassy and to the Swiss Consultant General; and at the Museum of the Rockies, the now-defunct Museum of American Finance on Wall Street; and Friendship Hill, Gallatin's home, now a National Historic Site, on a bluff overlooking the Monongahela River in southwestern Pennsylvania.

Gallatin's life offers a wealth of information for Ron to choose from for topics of his presentations. Gallatin was a man curious about the world. He was a politician, diplomat and Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson, whose foresight resulted in the Lewis and Clark Expedition. "Gallatin is one of the least-known but should be one of the best-known of American statesmen of the early Republic," Ron emphasized.

For his portrayals of Gallatin, Ron speaks with the precise, courtly style of the early 1800s. He slips into a French accent, the first language of Gallatin, who was born in Switzerland and immigrated to America in his early 20s.

Ron, as Gallatin, challenged the audience members to "think more widely, think more deeply and think more broadly" when considering the costs of the expedition. "Our task," he emphasized, "is not to think simply in terms of the bookkeeping" but to look at the human costs, too."

He pointed out that substantial challenges existed in trying to identify costs prior to the start of the expedition.

"We (Jefferson and Gallatin) had no idea how long this (the expedition) would go," he said, "and we had no idea how much it would cost in the end." Lewis, too, faced an "immense problem" in trying to figure out what the cost would be to take "an expeditionary force into the unknown."

The "facts" of history once reported as truths in yesteryear are sometimes found today to be inaccurate and in need of updating. Such has been the case with the expedition's cost.

Until a few decades ago, the popular belief cited in some history books and among some Lewis and Clark aficionados was that the expedition only cost \$2,500, the amount appropriated by congress at the request of Gallatin and President Thomas Jefferson. Today, the expedition's costs are generally accepted to be a total of \$38,000 in 1806 dollars. That's the equivalent of about a million dollars today, depending on how annual inflation averages are tabulated.

Lewis closely accounted for the expenditures that consumed the appropriated \$2,500. Here's a look that Gallatin (a.k.a. Ron Duquette) offered: Mathematical instruments, \$217; arms and accoutrements (clothing), \$81; camp equipment, \$255; medicine and packing, \$55; Indian gifts, \$696; materials for making up the various articles for portable packs; \$55; pay for hunters, guides and interpreters, \$300; and contingencies \$87.

Examples of purchased items included among these expenditures were 193 pounds of portable soup (cost: \$289.60), 30 gallons of strong-spirit wine; and medical and surgical supplies. The cost to have Meriwether Lewis' ill-fated iron boat built was among the \$2,500. Most weapons, though, were provided by the Army at no cost charged to the expedition.

The costs expended by Lewis prior to the expedition "very neatly" adds up to the \$2,500 appropriated by of congress.

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Beyond the \$2,500 expenditures that gobbled up the congressional appropriation, other recorded expenses included purchases that Lewis made in Philadelphia, Pa., in preparing for the expedition, as well as expenses—both documented and undocumented—made when the expedition wintered over in 1803-04 at Camp Dubois near St. Louis. Examples of such expenses included \$250 for a chronometer; \$90.69 for medicines; and \$6 for a botany book. Why would Lewis need a botany book? For research and identification. Jefferson had charged him with the task of identifying flora and fauna.

Just an FYI: Lewis purchased his Newfoundland dog, Seaman, for \$20 at his own expense while traveling to or in Pittsburgh, Pa., where the expedition began.

Post-expedition expenses

As Gallatin of today indicated, recorded expenses bulked up after the expedition. Lewis, for instance, received a total of \$2,840.22 in back pay, and this also included 1,600 acres of land valued at four cents an acre, or, that is, land valued at \$64. The amount of \$2,840.22 in terms of 1806 dollars is equivalent today to \$68,974.51.

By the way—and *this is a sidebar to our modern Gallatin's presentation*—the average 2022 annual wage for U.S. workers is \$53,490. So Lewis worked for three years to receive about \$15,000 more than what an average worker today would make in a year. Of course, one account for inflation since 1806, escalating costs of food and items, and other influences on the value of money.

Clark received less than Lewis. Even though expedition members incorrectly believed Clark was equal in rank to Captain Lewis, Clark was only a lieutenant. So he only received \$2,177.74 in compensation, which included 1,600 acres worth \$64 (four cents an acre).

The expedition's sergeants each received \$752 in compensation, which included 320 acres of land worth \$12.80 at four cents an acre. The privates each received \$482.80, which included 320 acres. George Drouillard and Toussaint Charbonneau received \$1,666.66 and \$818.32, respectively, solely in money.

The value of land at that time was considered to be four cents an acre. This was determined through a government calculation based on the number of square acres (529,920,000, or 828,000 square miles) acquired through the Louisiana Purchase.

The Gallatin of today is noted that all of this money—the \$2,500, purchases in Philadelphia and after-expedition payments—totals only \$28,576.62, short of the \$38,000 of what today is generally believed to be the total cost of the expedition.



Gallatin offers an explanation of information shown on a screen behind him as the audience in Pittsburgh looks on and studies cost figures on the screen. Photo by Steve Lee.

Gallatin asks, Where's the rest of the \$38,000? How the \$38,000 was determined is actually a more accurate question. "I will tell you frankly, my friends," Gallatin told the audience, "I cannot account for \$38,000 in expenses at all. In fact, I find considerably less. So the question is, where did the figure (the \$38,000) come from?" He doesn't know.

He speculated it is possible that some of the expenses to purchase the Louisiana Territory were somehow mixed into the expedition's costs or there were additional costs added in that accounted for items the explorers used to trade with Native Americans. The expedition also made purchases while spending the 1803-04 winter at Camp River DuBois near St. Louis. Some of these expenses were not documented with receipts.

Perhaps the question, Gallatin noted, would have been resolved if Lewis had not died along the Natchez Trace in 1809. He was on his way to Washington, D.C., to discuss denied payment of drafts he had drawn against the War Department while serving as the Upper Louisiana Territory governor. Questions about some of the expedition's costs and lack of receipts while the expedition traveled may have also been discussed if Lewis had reached Washington, Gallatin said.

The Human cost

Monsieur Gallatin of today's world believes the true cost of the expedition must include benefits and detriments to humans that cannot be valued in monetary terms. The untimely death of Lewis has to be included, for instance, since his appointment as governor directly resulted from his impressive efforts on the expedition. What would have been the lifetime accomplishments of Lewis if he had not died on the Natchez Trace? His death would go into the loss column on an imaginary accounting sheet.

Healthy advice for you: Sign up for the Wellness Program

Put on your running or walking shoes and go out for a jog or hike. Dust off your bicycle seat and take a ride. Don that swimming suit and jump in for a swim. And skip the fatty, greasy food at home and that fast-food joint.

Those are among the activities you can do to earn points in the annual Wellness Program hosted by the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation and sponsored by the Ohio River Chapter.

Registration for the free program ended August 31. The tracking of activities began September 1 and goes to next June 30. If you miss the registration deadline, however, you can still sign up. All LCTHF members and their family members are eligible.

"The program has always helped keep us on track for our health," says Janice Wilson, who, with husband Jerry Wilson, oversees the program. They have participated since it was launched in 2007.

Each year about 40 to 50 persons throughout the U.S. participate. Most are on four-person teams. For LCTHF members who don't know three other persons who can make up a team, they can contact Janice or Jerry and be assigned to a team. Or a person can decide to go it alone just for the fun of joining in an organized wellness effort.

Jerry and Janice's contact information can be found on page 8. Contact them to register for the program:

- Wilsonjanicem@yahoo.com.
- Wilsonjkw@yahoo.com.
- Or: P.O. Box 181, Versailles, Indiana 47042.

"Our focus is to help people develop a healthy lifestyle," Janice notes. "It's not a program to lose weight"—but, of course, weight loss is a possible plus—rather, it's to help you change your lifestyle to be more healthy.

"The goal is to encourage people to push beyond what they normally do during the day," Janice says. So, if you have a job where you get lots of exercise, sorry, it doesn't count; you need to do activities listed in the chart to the right.

The scoring is easy. For example, if you take a 1-mile walk during the day, you receive one point. Or, if you eat a nutritious breakfast, you gain not poundage but instead one point. And if you pick up litter or trash during an outside activity, you receive three points. (Look at the chart to the right to see how scoring is done.)

The team captain keeps track of team members' points and every two months emails the team's total points to Janice and Jerry.

Each person receives a small gift for participating. Members of the three teams with the top scores by June 30 are recognized with certificates—and, of course, bragging rights!



Well, now...which way to go? A few of the morning walkers having fun during the annual meeting in August in Pittsburgh, Pa. From left to right: Steve Lee, John Abbot, Megan Abbot, Keith Bystrom, Lou Ritten, Laurie Brown, Kay Schafer, Luann Waters, Jerry Wilson, Gordon Julich, and Wayne Madry.

Congratulations!

A team with three of its members from the Kansas City area won third place in the annual Wellness Program. This was announced at the annual Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation meeting in Pittsburgh in August.

The three from the Kansas City area were Yvonne Kean, Mary Lee Sturdevant and Susie Taylor. The fourth team member was Amanda DeBonis, who lives in New York.

How to score points:

Activities	Points
Physical activities	
Walking	1
Running	1
Jogging	1
Hiking (1 mile or 20 minutes)	1
Road bike (3 miles)	1
Mountain bike on roads (2.5 miles)	1
Mountain bike on trails/snow/ice (2 miles)	1
Canoeing or kayaking (20 active minutes)	1
Horseback trail riding (1 hour)	1
Horseback active riding (20 minutes)	1
Swimming (20 minutes)	1
Gym workout (20 minutes)	1
Snow skiing	1
Bonus points	
Pick up trash/litter during your activity	3
Improve your nutrition	
Eat a nutritious breakfast	1
Two or more servings of whole grains in a day	1
Skippping fatty foods (i.e. fast food)	2
Five servings of fruits or vegetables in a day	2

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation hosts two events during the year to encourage all members and their families to increase physical activities:

- Mother's Day Weekend 5-K Challenge (5K = 3.1 miles) where you run, walk, kayak, bike—any activity that gets you to enjoy the outdoors.
- Morning walking group during the organization's annual meeting.

Murder? Suicide? Listen to what two experts have to say

You're invited to talks in September about the mysterious death of Meriwether Lewis at age 35 in an out-of-the-way inn in the wilderness of the Natchez Trail.

David Peak and Marti Peck will discuss the likely cause of and reasons behind his death as part of a

tour they are making related to their 2021 book, *So Hard to Die: A Physician and Psychologist Explore the Mystery of Meriwether Lewis*.

The couple—David is a physician; Marti, a psychologist—will give talks on these dates and locations:



David and Marti Peck.

- September 11, Sunday, at the Lewis & Clark Boat House and Museum, 1050 South Riverside Drive, Saint Charles, Mo. The event begins at 5 p.m. with a reception with wine, beer and snacks, followed by a 6:15 p.m. presentation by the Pecks.

- September 13, Tuesday, two talks in the Greater Kansas City Area. The first talk will start at 2 p.m. in the programming room of the Midwest Genealogy Center, 3440 S. Lee's Summit Road, Independence, Mo. The second talk will be at 7 p.m. at the Mid-continent Public Library Antioch branch library, 6060 N. Chestnut Ave., Gladstone, Mo.

How Lewis died—either by his own hand or from murder—is one of the great mysteries in American history. Lewis was traveling the Natchez Trace through Kentucky toward Washington, D.C., where he planned to settle some financial matters.

The Pecks believe it appears that Lewis died as the result of one or more gunshot wounds. David will address the issue of bullets and how they kill and Lewis' reported survival time. He will compare and contrast his findings with past historians, medical experts and psychologists who have researched and pondered Lewis' death.

David is a noted Lewis and Clark enthusiast. His first book, *Or Perish in the Attempt—the Hardship and Medicine of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, was published in 2011 and has become a respected reference about the medical challenges faced by the expedition.

Marti will highlight some biographical facts known about Lewis and discuss how these contributed to the development of his personality style. She will also tie together some of Lewis' life experiences and his personality characteristics to help the listener understand Lewis' mental state during his final months.

This and that...

Congratulations!

Pat Traffas, a long-time member of the Missouri-Kansas Riverbend Chapter in the Southern Prairie Region, was recently elected to the board of directors for the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. She joins three other Southern Prairie members on the national board: Yvonne Kean, Gary Kimsey and Luann Waters.

Send in your stories and photos

Please submit your Lewis and Clark adventures or your thoughts about issues related to the explorers that can be used in this newsletter. Send photos, too, please.

About our organization

The Southern Prairie Region encompasses the chapters of Greater Metro St. Louis (in cooperation with the Discovery Expedition of St. Charles, Mo.) and Missouri-Kansas Riverbend (Greater Kansas City and surrounding areas). Here are the board members:

- Dan Sturdevant, chair, Kansas City, Mo.
- Kay Schaefer, vice chair, Kansas City, Mo.
- Linda Vogt, Jefferson City, Mo.
- Yvonne Kean, treasurer, Olathe, Kansas.
- Ed Eller, St. Charles, Mo.
- Mimi Jackson, St. Charles, Mo.
- Gary Kimsey, Independence, Mo.

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Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/SouthernPrairieRegionLewisandClark>

Website addresses

Click or type in your browser:

southernprairieregion-lewisandclarktrailheritagefoundation.org
or
lewisandclarkkc.org

We welcome your comments!

Please feel free to email in your thoughts about this newsletter and ideas about issues that should be covered...or events that the Southern Prairie Region can host. The more ideas, the better we all are!



208 NW 44th Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64116

Address Correction Requested

Continued from page 5...

At what cost?

Clark's post-expedition life, however, would be entered in the accounting sheet's positive column. After the expedition, he was appointed Indian agent and governor of the Missouri Territory. If not for his role in the expedition, it's very unlikely he would have attained these positions.

Meanwhile, the costs of the expedition's impacts on Native Americans also have to be tallied on the accounting sheet. The expedition encountered more than 70 tribes. "Their lives were disrupted," Gallatin said to his Pittsburgh audience. "We (the expedition) come to them and tell them we are now the imperial power and we are now responsible for what happens in their lands. What impact did that have?"

The impacts—as historians, Native Americans and likely most other modern Americans know—was the terrible loss of Native Americans through diseases introduced by white pioneers and soldiers. Among the many, many other losses were ways of traditional life and uncountable numbers of deaths due to war waged by the American military to make room for settlers, miners and others.

"Their lives and futures of Native Americans were severely disrupted," Gallatin said to his Pittsburgh audience. "We (the expedition) come to them and tell them we are now the imperial power and we are now responsible for what happens in their lands. What impacts did that have? And would have?"

On a broader perspective, the expedition provided the unmeasurable benefits opening vast lands for American settlers and helping a dream come true for Jefferson and others who longed for the country to become "an empire of liberty." This was, perhaps, the most important cost benefit: "The widening of opportunities," our Gallatin said.

This article was written by Gary Kimsey.

Here's a fun adventure for you

The Southern Prairie Region will host an October 8 event in St. Charles, Mo. Starting at 11 a.m. at the riverside Lewis and Clark Boat House and Museum, the event will include a talk and tour there, and then tours of the "American Revolutionary War in the West" exhibit at the County Heritage Museum and a visit to the Frederick Bates House in Chesterfield, Mo.

The Lewis and Clark Boat House and Museum houses full-sized operational replicas of the boats used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. There are also displays that focus on the expedition and local wildlife. The Boat House and Museum provides enthusiastic Lewis and Clark re-enactors who take the boats to public events.

The Revolutionary War exhibit at County Heritage Museum at Heritage Park is a new display featuring rare artifacts, original documents, uniforms, flags, and interactive components that explore the Mississippi River Valley region during the American Revolutionary War.

The event includes a visit to the home of Frederick Bates, the second governor of Missouri and a man who was Meriwether Lewis' rival during his political life after the expedition.

The Bates residence, known as Thornhill, is the oldest existing governor's home in the state. It was completed prior to 1819 and was remarkably sophisticated for its frontier location.

For more information about the event, check out the Southern Prairie Region's website at lew-isandclarkkc.org.