Fort Clatsop, Lewis and Clark's 1805-1806 Winter Establishment

"Living History" Demonstrations Feature for Visitors to National Park Facility

Photograph by Andrew E. Cier, Astoria, Oregon

Replica of Fort Clatsop, Near Astoria, Oregon — See Story on Page 3
THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

Incorporated 1969 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption Certificate No. 501(C)(3) — Identification No. 51-0187715

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ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The purpose of the Lewis and Clark 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 environment and understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. The aims of the activities of the Foundation are broad and diverse, and include involvement in pursuits which, in the judgment 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, local Lewis and Clark interest groups. The Foundation may appropriately recognize and honor individuals or groups for: art works of distinction; achievement in the 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  ISSN 0275-6706  E.G. CHUINARD, M.D., FOUNDER

We Proceeded On is the official publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. The publication's name is derived from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the famous Expedition.

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Treasurer Clarence Decker. Your Foundation Board of Directors will be discussing these and many other matters at its next annual meet-

President Wang's Message

Thank you's are due at least four different groups of Foundation members for the efforts put forth by them these past twelve months. First, I am most thankful for the excellent support that has been provided by Foundation officers, directors, past presidents, and all other committee members. Second, I am much indebted to the 1986 Program Committee, headed by Malcolm Buffum for the tremendous effort they have put forth to arrange one of the finest-ever annual meeting programs. Third, I am so grateful for all that is accomplished by Bob and Ruth Lange whose work on behalf of the Foundation I commented on in the May issue of WPO. Finally, I appreciate having been given the opportunity to serve as President of the Foundation. My only regret in that regard is that an especially heavy business schedule, during these last twelve months, has prevented me from devoting as much time as I had planned for Foundation activities.

As the Foundation membership continues to grow, its need for administrative services increases accordingly. In order to meet that growing need, some members have suggested that the Foundation should consider employment of a part-time Executive Secretary. It is believed that such a person may be already serving on a part-time basis for two, or more, other non-profit organizations similar to our Foundation. Other members have indicated they believe it to be necessary for the Foundation to associate itself with a college or university that could serve as a repository for manuscripts and other documents of historical value which are presently owned by the Foundation or may come into its possession. Still other persons believe that arrangements should be made in the near future for the planned succession of an Editor of We Proceeded On, when Bob Lange, presently serving in the twelfth year in that capacity, may choose not to devote his full-time to the effort. At present the financial condition of the Foundation is better than ever due primarily to the generous bequest made by the late Foundation Past President and Treasurer Clarence Decker. Your Foundation Board of Directors will be discussing these and many other matters at its next annual meet-
President’s Message — continued from page 2

ing which is scheduled for Friday, August 15, 1986.

Much, if not most, of the Foundation’s work is conducted by either its committee members or by Bob and Ruth Lange, who, incidentally, also serve on committees. The work of the Foundation president, at least as I have performed it, is largely that of a communicator, coordinator, and sometimes motivator. I believe that is as it ought to be. Sometimes, however, an occasion arises which makes it possible for the Foundation president on your behalf to open a “new door” of opportunity. I believe such a door may have been opened recently. On June 20, 1986, at the national headquarters of Girls Scouts of the U.S.A., in New York City, I visited with its National Director, Frances Hesselbein, and three of her associates. We discussed some ways and possible means by which the Foundation and the Girl Scouts might work together in some kind of common effort that would be beneficial to both organizations. If encouraged by our Board of Directors, I believe that such a common effort could bring about an increased awareness of the Foundation and possibly a substantially increased membership as well. I was delighted to learn something that probably many of you know, that several Girl Scout Councils use the name “Sacagawea.”

Whether an annual meeting of the Foundation is held in the east, middle west, west, or far west, the programs provided have been of great interest to, and much pleasure for, persons in attendance. Foundation members have been fortunate year-after-year that so many persons at chapter or local levels have invested so much of their time and talent in a way that, when a meeting is concluded, almost all who attended believe it to have been one of the best. In addition to the meetings’ connection to the historical and local aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, there is the conduct of necessary Foundation business. Beyond the program and business of the annual meeting, there is provided also an excellent opportunity for fellowship. Along with the renewal of friendships past, may I suggest that persons who have been members and “regulars” for several years, identify and visit with individuals who are in attendance at their first annual meeting of the Foundation.

L. Edwin Wang, President

About the Cover Illustration

The illustration on the cover of this issue of We Proceeded On, in addition to providing an accurate and excellent rendition of the replica of Fort Clatsop, reveals the National Park Service rangers in several of their interpretive “Living History” activities — tanning hides, splitting shakes, building furniture, cooking, and standing guard. Other popular demonstrations carried on by the buckskin-garbed rangers during the busy summer months (some 150,000 people visit the Memorial annually) are: the firing of the flintlock rifles; construction of a dugout canoe; making tallow candles, clothing and moccasins, and lead bullets; and the starting of a fire with flint and steel. As Chief Ranger Curt Johnson explains: “These living history programs invite our visitors to immerse themselves in history. While we cannot duplicate history, we try to set the mood where our visitors will reflect about this magnificent odyssey.” The interpretive center building houses a museum and a small theater that reveal the story of the entire twenty-eight month exploring enterprise.

When the Expedition arrived and established a temporary camp on their “Point William” (today’s Tongue point — see map on page 8) Captain Lewis’s journal for “November 29th, 1805”, states: “I determined therefore to proceed down the river ... in such of an eligible place for our winter residence and accordingly set out early this morning in a small canoe accompanied by 5 men. Drewyer, R. Fields, Shannon, Colter & Labish ...” It was not until December 5th that Lewis and three of the men returned. Clark’s journal for that date reads: “Capt Lewis’s long delay below is a matter of wonder and my suspicion is that Lewis and his men have no good object for their delay. Capt Lewis returned with 3 men in the Canoe and informs me that he thinks that a sufficient number of Elk may be procured convenient to a Situation on a Small river [the Netul — see map] which falls into a Small bay a Short distance below ...” The journal for December 7th reads: “Some rain from 10 to 12 last night, this morning fair, having every thing put on board the Canoes and Set out to the place Capt Lewis had viewed and thought well Situated for winter quarters. ...” Upon arriving at the site, Clark comments: “Upon setting a river [the “Netul” — today’s Lewis and Clark River] which falls in on the South Side of this Bay 3 miles to the first point of land on the West Side, the place Capt Lewis had viewed and formed in a thick thicket of pine! about 200 yards from the river, this situation is on a rise about 30 feet higher than the high tides leavel and thickly Covered with lofty pine. this is certainly the most eligible situation for our purposes than any in the neighbourhood.”

Presently the Fort Clatsop National Memorial is a unit of the National Park Service. There is, however, an interesting history of the site prior to its acquisition by the Park Service. What follows is excerpted from a paper presented July 22, 1972, by Al Stonestreet, Chief Ranger, at that time, for the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial. The occasion was the First Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium held in Astoria, Oregon.

Just prior to the Expedition’s departure for the return journey on March 23, 1806, the installation was given by the Captains to the Clatsop Indian Chief Camoo, and he and members of his tribe oc-

1. Clark, and on occasion Lewis, tended to refer to all needle trees as “Pine Trees”. In a conversation the editor had with Park Ranger Stephen Henrikson at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial, it is apparent that the predominant needle trees in the vicinity of Fort Clatsop and the Lewis and Clark River are: Douglas fir, grand fir, Sitka spruce, western hemlock, and western red cedar, and not pine trees. The “habitat/distribution” maps in Richard J. Preston Jr.’s North American Trees (The Iowa State University Press, 1965) confirms the above listing.

(Footnote 2 on page 4)
occupied it sporadically until it fell into ruin. Beginning with the arrival of the Astorians in 1811, the site was an object of interest to travelers, and as late as the 1860s, it was occasionally visited by sight-seers. The site was included in a donation land claim during the 1850s and the remains of the fort were obliterated by farming operations.

Between 1899 and 1901, there was a renewed interest in the site on the part of historians, and at least two independent attempts were made to establish the exact location. The memories of early settlers in the region formed the basis of these identifications.

In 1899, the Directors of the Oregon Historical Society, which was then one year old, requested the Society's committee on memorials to proceed as soon as practicable to determine the exact locations of certain places of historic interest in Oregon, including the "...site of the Lewis and Clark encampment near Astoria." The object of this move was to permit the Society to acquire land at these sites "...for the purpose of erecting monuments upon them" - whenever funds could be obtained.

After much negotiation the Oregon Historical Society, in 1901, purchased a three acre tract which the pioneer settlers pointed out was the site where the winter establishment of Fort Clatsop previously stood. The area was covered by brush and second-growth timber. For a number of years, as far as records show, relatively little was done to care for the property or provide facilities for the visiting public. Efforts did continue towards the raising of funds to preserve and mark the site.

A marker was placed on the site in 1912, and from that time the property seemed to receive sporadic maintenance, mostly by local civic groups.

After World War I, the Clatsop County Historical Society assumed much of the burden of maintenance. In 1947, for instance, volunteers from that organization cleared much of the over-growth and debris from the grounds and arranged for the local police to make "frequent" checks to prevent fires and vandalism. Both the local Society and the Oregon Historical Society were concerned about the condition of the site, but were able to accomplish few improvements due to lack of funds. Relief came in the fall of 1953, when the newly organized Astoria Junior Chamber of Commerce agreed to clean up and maintain the property. During an intensive three-week project, the Junior Chamber and the Clatsop County Historical Society cleared the grounds; erected a flag pole; restored the bronze marker, which had been in storage since early during the war; repaired the access road, improved the parking area, and made plans to install picnic facilities.

During the next summer the local activities continued and plans were being made for the Lewis and Clark Sesquicentennial Celebration which was scheduled for 1955. In early 1954, it was decided by civic leaders and organizations in Astoria that the city's participation in the celebration would center around the Fort Clatsop location. The Clatsop County Historical Society and the Astoria Junior Chamber of Commerce, with the permission of the Oregon Historical Society, organized a joint project to erect a replica of the original Fort Clatsop on the site, and to improve the grounds further by the installation of a well, pump and sanitary facilities.

Logs for the replica were donated by the Crown Zellerbach Corporation and came from their Columbia Tree Farm. After being peeled, cut to the correct length, and notched, the logs were treated to resist insects and rotting. Local artisans volunteered many long hours to accomplish the construction, and the project was completed and dedicated in August 1955 as part of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Improvements for the grounds were accomplished during the construction, but once the work was ended, it became apparent that additional protection was required for the new facility. Without funding for a permanent caretaker, a wire fence was built around the restored structure.

In 1956, the Astoria Lions Club joined in the effort to provide volunteer labor towards grounds and road maintenance. But the real improvement was the provision for a full-time caretaker for the site during the summer months. This was the result of action taken by the Oregon Historical Society and the Clatsop County Historical Society.

Soon, there was interest toward obtaining national recognition and assistance to further the development and preservation of this historic site. The approach for such federal assistance for development and administration for the site was not new. As early as 1905 and 1906, the Oregon Development League of Astoria and the Oregon Historical Society sponsored bills in Congress for Congressional appropriation to purchase additional land at the site and for the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the Lewis and Clark Expedition. A bill requesting an appropriation "of up to $10,000 to erect a fitting monument" was introduced in Congress toward the end of 1906, but it did not pass. Another approach was made in 1936, when the Astoria Chamber of Commerce proposed that several sites in the Astoria area be designated by the Secretary of the Interior to be of national historic interest. When the Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments met in 1937, the board recognized the Fort Clatsop site... "but recommended it "...for development at the State level, inasmuch as it seemed to have more local than national value."

The matter of federal support rested until after World War II. The burden of preservation, maintenance, and lack of funds and deep concern prompted the Clatsop County Historical Society, in 1948, to pass a resolution calling upon Congress to make the Fort Clatsop site a National Monument. This resolution apparently had little effect beyond stimulating further attempts to positively identify the site.

The national monument movement really began to gain momentum in 1953, the year the Astoria Junior Chamber of Commerce became interested in the site. In October of that year representatives of interested groups met in Astoria and

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2. Al Stonestreet, Houston, Texas, continues to maintain his membership in the Foundation, and presently is employed, and has been for nine years, with Travelplus, a Houston travel agency. Al is manager of one of the firm's five offices. In a recent letter to the editor he wrote: "...I really miss the Pacific Northwest, and I still keep up with my interest in the National Park Service, my Lewis and Clark book collection, my stamp collection, etc. I always look forward to receiving the new issues of WPO. It is good to see familiar names."

Al was Chief Ranger at the Fort Clatsop Lewis and Clark National Memorial in the 1970s, and played an important part in the initiation of the National Park Service's "Living History Programs", which have become a part of the system's on site interpretative activities.

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We Proceeded On, August 1986
formulated plans for renewed interest and for a persistent letter writing campaign to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Senate. During the observance of the Lewis and Clark Centennial additional groups and individuals became interested in the matter of Federal assistance. A proposal to have the site developed and administered at the state and local level, with the federal government providing the financial resources was endorsed by the Oregon Historical Society and local groups. This view was brought to the attention of the late Oregon Senators Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger and other Oregon Congressmen.

Having a strong personal interest in the Lewis and Clark saga and other historical matters, Senator Neuberger was particularly receptive to the involvement of the National Park Service and the establishment of a National Memorial site for Fort Clatsop. With the cooperation of other senators he introduced a bill: “...to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to the advisability of establishing Fort Clatsop as a National Monument.” The bill was passed by Congress and was approved by the president in June of 1956.

After a great deal of discussion, research and effort, a bill authorizing the Fort Clatsop National Memorial as part of the National Park System passed both the House and Senate and was signed into law on May 28, 1958, by President Eisenhower.

A stipulation of the bill was that of the proposed 125 acres in the Memorial, 100 acres must be in federal ownership before the Memorial could be officially established. Some months later, additional land, adjacent to the original three acres held by the Oregon Historical Society, were acquired and donated by the Oregon Historical Society, the Clatsop County Historical Society, Clatsop County, and the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, to meet the 100 acre federal ownership requirement.

Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts who have had the opportunity of visiting the Fort Clatsop National Memorial know of the National Park Service’s development of the site: the Administration and Interpretive Center building; the trails; plant identification signs; the canoe landing; and the furnishing of historical ac-

coutments in the replica structure.

Each passing year adds to the fine and continued development of the facility and the interpretive endeavors by the dedicated staff of Park Rangers and by the added funding from the sale of books, photographs, pertinent souvenirs, etc. by the Fort Clatsop Historical Association whose activities support the memorial in a variety of ways).

National Park Service Certified Site Update

Information received from Thomas L. Gilbert, Regional coordinator, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, NPS, Midwest Region, Oma­ha, Nebraska, advises of an addition to the listing of Certified Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Sites.

A copy of a letter sent to WPO and addressed to Mr. Doyle D. Adams, Superintendent of State Parks, Iowa Conservation Commission, Gilbert informed Mr. Adams that Iowa’s Lewis and Clark State Park has been certified as a Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Site. The State Park is located just west of the community of Onawa on Interstate Highway 75 (about halfway between Omaha, NE/Council Bluffs, IA, and Sioux City, IA). The construction of a full-scale replica of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s keelboat is underway at the Iowa State Park (see WPO, Vol. 11, No. 4, pp. 24-25).

A similar copy of a letter went to Judge William L. Hulse, Wasco County Court House, The Dalles, Oregon. Gilbert’s letter informed Judge Hulse that the site of the Expedition’s “Rock Fort” campsite, near the Port of The Dalles, has been certified as a Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Site. The site was used by the exploring party, October 25-28, 1805, and again on the return journey on April 15, 1806. (See WPO, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 10-11; Vol. 4, No. 2, p. 9.)

Appropriate Trail Markers for installation at the two parks accompanied Gilbert’s letters.

Communities, civic bodies, organizations or agencies desiring information about the National Trail System Act (Public Law 80-543) should make inquiry to: Thomas Gilbert, Regional Coordinator, NPS, Midwest Region, 1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68102.

Beware the Apocrypha

By Irving W. Anderson

A major function of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is to preserve and perpetuate the integrity of Lewis and Clark history. Through our own Audio-Visual-Video offerings which are being developed, and constructive, critical reviews of both print and electronic media releases, we can strive, over time, to convert the injustices of mythology to unembellished documentation of the Lewis and Clark saga. Meanwhile, through the voice of We Proceeded On we can continue to point out to educators responsible for purchasing teaching aids and library materials, the lasting influences of seriously flawed portrayals of our nation’s history.

The powerful grip of mythology surrounding the life of the Shoshoni Indian woman member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition has now reached into the merchandising realm of audio and video cassettes. For sale as teaching aids for elementary school classroom instruction are audio and video “dramatizations” developed from distorted, and even fictional accounts of Sacagawea’s role with the Expedition, and her life afterward.

(continued on page 6)

1. Twelfth president (1880-1881) of the Foundation, and secretary (1973-1979), Irving Anderson, is a keen reviewer of books, periodicals, and now the new media of electronic material related to the Expedition. Anderson is recognized nationally for his research, interest, and extensive experience in searching out, interpreting and evaluating archival documents. His principal efforts have been concerned with biographies of Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, his mother Sacagawea, and his father Toussaint Charbonneau — all of Lewis and Clark fame. The popularity of the famous Indian woman has been covered by the electronic teaching aid marketers with the result that, their failure to turn to available council, he is finding product that deals in excessive aggravation and lacks historical accuracy.
In a video cassette related to the Expedition, a southern California entrepreneur, in addition to a misleading script, has made no attempt to authenticate Expedition period clothing, dugout canoes, bedding, etc. Instead, present day army fatigue, simulated birchbark canoe, duck hunter's boat, white bed sheets, and even a black Labrador dog, in place of a Newfoundland, were substituted. Geographic dislocations of several Expedition sites, such as Three Forks and Lemhi Pass, are carelessly portrayed. This presumably educational device sells for slightly less than one hundred dollars.

The opportunity to review two audio cassettes produced by a northern California firm also proved to be disappointing. One cassette relates mainly to the Expedition: the other, titled "Sacagawea" (sic) portrays Sacagawea along with other actual historical persons, but then indiscriminately merges them with fictional characters. Both tapes create conjectures and situations that are totally contradicted by archival records.

Nor is today's print media exempt from Sacagawea mythology. Indeed, even Ladies' Home Journal, in its July 1986 issue, has fallen victim to assumed factual accounts of the Shoshoni woman. Ladies' Home Journal has selected Sacagawea as one of "The 25 most important women in American history". There is no dispute that Sacagawea is deserving of this honor, but the magazine credits her with numerous biographical attributes for which there is controversy, or no primary documentation.

Similarly, a recently published juvenile novel has also, according to its promotional release, incorporated the improbable fantasies surrounding Sacagawea. To quote from the release: "... the book retains its grip on the reader to a fine honed finish, when Sacagawea abandons her romantic feelings for Clark and returns to her people."

All of the above, unknowingly or not, have been influenced by the legacy of fabricated history con-

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Editor's Note

A Controversy! - The "End" of the Lewis and Clark Trail?

"Termination or ending applies to the end of time, or ... of something that is brought to a close as having set bounds or being completed or no longer purposeful..."

"To come to an end: reach a final or ultimate point."

Webster's Third International Dictionary

"To your own discretion therefore must be left the degree of danger you may wish to risk, and the point at which you should decline, only saying we wish you to err on the side of your safety, and to bring back your party safe even if it be with less information... [editor's underline]"

"Should you find it safe to return by the way you go out, after sending two of your party round by sea, or with your whole party, if no conveyance by sea can be found, do so; making such observations on your return, as may serve to supply, correct or confirm those made on your outward journey."

President Thomas Jefferson's "Letter of Instructions" to Lewis - 20th day of June 1803.

"Sir: It is with pleasure that I announce to you the safe arrival of myself and party at this place [St. Louis] on the blank space in manuscript with our papers and baggage... In obedience to your orders we have penetrated the Continent of North America to the Pacific Ocean and sufficiently explored the interior of the country to affirm that we have discovered the most practical communication which does exist across the continent by means of navigable branches of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers..."

Letter: Meriwether Lewis to President Jefferson, "St. Louis, September 23rd 1806".


Let us read again Jefferson's "Letter of Instructions", and Lewis's letter to his president advising him that he had returned and that the president's orders had been carried out.

It seems unmistakable to this writer that the Lewis and Clark enterprise's traverse of the Transmississippi West began on May 14, 1804, at its "Camp Wood" (present-day Illinois, across the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River), arrived and wintered at their "western objective" on the Pacific Northwest Coast (November 1805 - March 1806), and ended when it arrived on September 23, 1806, at St. Louis.

As Dr. Chuinard's monograph, on the facing page and the pages that follow, indicates there are numerous communities or locations on the Washington and Oregon shores of the Pacific Ocean and the Columbia River's estuary that lay claim to being the "End of the Lewis and Clark Trail". He is to be commended for his verbiage "The Western End" which he carefully applies to each of the important sites described in his dissertation.

The arrival of the Expedition at the Pacific Northwest Coast certainly accomplished one of the primary tasks assigned it, but in all reality the enterprise was only half completed. What if their travel had ended at the Pacific shores, and they had not returned with their precious journals and maps to tell us where they had been and what they had seen?

In the editor's opinion, in lieu of "End", a more accurate designation for describing the locations visited or occupied by the Expedition (at the Pacific shore) might be the reference to "The Western Objective" or "The Most Western Point" or "A Most Western Point" attained by the Expedition.
The Western End\(^1\) of the Lewis and Clark Trail

By E. G. “Frenchy” Chuinard, M.D.\(^2\)

It is the purpose of this review to bring these various historical sites to the attention of visitors to the Pacific Northwest, who are interested in details of the Lewis and Clark saga; certainly it is not the purpose to promote or demote any claims for certain sites. The various sites which are advanced with priority by local communities should be looked upon by the visitor as they are by the local citizens: a reflection of interest and pride in their association with one of our country’s great historical events.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in Oregon, in August 1986, suggests that some historical attention to the “western end” of the Trail might be worthy of special interest and concern.

In his letter to Meriwether Lewis inviting him to act as his private secretary, Jefferson tells Lewis that “I write my own letters.”\(^3\) There is no more interesting and fitting example of this practice of Jefferson’s, than the lengthy and detailed “Letter of Instructions”, for what was to become the Lewis and Clark Expedition, to his own private secretary who lived with him. “Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this 20th day of June 1803.”\(^4\)

The charge to Lewis is succinctly stated by Jefferson in a comparatively brief paragraph in his lengthy letter of instructions:

> The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river & such principal stream of it, as, by it’s course & communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, may offer the most direct & practical water communication across the continent, for the purposes of commerce.

Although Jefferson did not firmly instruct Lewis to seek a connection with the Columbia River tributary system, he does at one point in his instructions mention that the upper reaches of the Missouri River was “...convenient as is supposed to the waters of the Colorado & Oregon or Columbia.”\(^5\)

There is little doubt, however, that Jefferson and Lewis definitely had in mind finding a portage over the “Shining Mountains” (the Rocky Mountains) to connect the Missouri and Columbia waterways. The discovery of the mouth of the Columbia River by the American Robert Gray in 1792, and the continental crossing by the Scottish explorer Alexander Mackenzie in 1793, were very much in the minds of Jefferson and Lewis. The journals of the Captains show that they were seeking this desired transit to the Pacific Ocean.

The mouth of the Columbia River, then, where it debouched into the Pacific Ocean, was the contemplated western end of the Lewis and Clark Trail — indeed, once on the Columbia River, the destination of the Corps of Discovery was inevitable.

The Expedition made good time in its dugout canoes as it reached the western end of its journey; the “Great River of the West” carried them along effortlessly on its November current.

Samuel Co leridge said that: “The wish is to the thought”, and there is a good example of this in the usually taciturn Clark, when he exclaimed exuberantly as the explorers reached the region of Pillar Rock, in the upper estuary, on November 7, 1805: “Ocean in View! O! The Joy.”\(^6\)

Clark, however, was probably viewing the high waves in this part of the estuary of the Columbia.\(^7\) The party had been following along the north shore of the river, and they still faced the strenuous and hazardous miles around their “Blustery Point” (present-day Point Ellice) and other dangerous areas of the shoreline, before they reached the coast.

Lewis and Clark’s First Campsite on the Pacific Coast (See Map and Figure 1):

If reaching the Pacific Ocean was the object of the Expedition’s journey according to Jefferson’s instructions, then their Chinook Point (on the estuary of the river, several miles from the open ocean) might be considered as the western end of the Lewis and Clark Trail. They arrived here on November 15, 1805, and were at this location until November 25. They were exposed to the blustery weather from the direction of the open ocean and the estuary. From this point they reconnoitered the surrounding terrain as far to the west as Cape Disappointment and as far north to the region of community of present-day Long Beach, Washington.

The site of their Chinook Point camp is maintained as a small (text continues on page 10)

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1. See: Editor's note on facing page.
2. Eldon G. “Frenchy” Chuinard, M.D., Tigard, Oregon, is a long time student and enthusiast of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He has been a regular contributor to We Proceeded On and other historical periodicals. His full length (444 page) book Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (A. H. Clark Co., Glendale, CA, 1979) is a major contribution to the literature about the Expedition. In 1971, Dr. Chuinard was elected (the second) president of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. He serves the Governor of Oregon as chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Similar to the theme of his present article, regarding the “Western End” of the Trail, he has written previously concerning the eastern end of the Trail, see his “Where Did the Lewis and Clark Expedition Start?”, (WPO, Vol. 5, No. 2).
8. It has been conjectured that perhaps Clark did see the ocean from Pillar Rock. If he climbed this precarious rock (that rises from the bottom of the river) which was considerably higher in 1805, before the U. S. Coast Guard removed its top for the installation of a navigational light, he may have had a view of the distant ocean. It is also possible that he may have climbed a tree along the north (Washington) shore of the river in order to have a better view to the west. There is no statement in the journals to support either supposition. (See map.)
Western End of the Lewis and Clark Trail

"Today's Nomenclature" versus "Expedition's Nomenclature"

- Baker Bay
- Cape Disappointment
- Chinook Point
- Columbia River
- Ecola Creek
- Grays Bay
- John Day River
- Karlson Island
- Knappa
- Lewis & Clark River
- Marsh Island
- Point Adams
- Point Ellice
- Salt Works
- Seal Island
- Tillamook Head
- Tongue Point
- Youngs Bay
- Youngs River

- Haley's Bay
- Cape Disappointment (not named)
- Scola Creek (Whale Creek)
- Shallow Bay
- Ke-ke-mar-que River
- Seal or "marshy bottom" Island
- Village of Salt-har-mar Indians
- Na-tul River
- Seal or "marshy bottom" Island
- Point Adams
- Bluestery Point
- Salt Works or Salt Maker's Camp
- Seal or "marshy bottom" Island
- Clark's Mountain & Point of View
- Point William
- Meriwether Bay
- Kil-hour-e-nah-kle River

* Indian nomenclature transcribed in the Expedition's journals.

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FIG. 1. Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission historical marker at Chinook Point the site of the Expedition's camp, November 16-25, 1805.

**FIG. 2.** Aerial view of the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission's Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center. Both the Cape Disappointment Lighthouse and the Interpretive Center are located on the rocky escarpments some 200 feet above the ocean breakers. The above picture was taken in 1976 on the occasion of the dedication of the center. Audience and participants for the dedication gathered for the ceremonies on one of the now abandoned Fort Canby gun emplacements adjacent to the Interpretive Center building.

**FIG. 3.** This original sign at Long Beach, Washington's, Lewis and Clark Memorial Park is no longer in place. A similar sign will be a part of the renovated park presently under construction (see text).

**FIG. 4.** The Expedition's Salt Works location is at Seaside, Oregon. Originally acquired by the Oregon Historical Society, it is now protected and maintained as a satellite site of the NPS Fort Clatsop National Memorial. Interpretive signs tell of the Saltmaker's activity at this place.

**FIG. 5.** The Turn-Around at the ocean shoreline in Seaside, Oregon, where the historical marker and legend board indicate the Oregon Legislature's designation "End of the Lewis & Clark Trail". The 1136 foot high headland, Tillamook Head, (the Expedition's "Clark's Mountain and Point of View", with a cloud hanging over its summit, extends into the ocean south of the city).

**FIG. 6.** Ecola (Indian word for whale) Creek, near its discharge into the Pacific Ocean and present-day Cannon Beach, Oregon. It was in this vicinity that Clark and his party found and bartered with the Indians for blubber and oil from the whale that had stranded on the ocean beach or shore of the creek (Thwaites, III:324-325).
Clark's party, in their reconnoitering the area north of Cape Disappointment, essentially in search of game for food, followed along the sandy beach to the location of present Long Beach, Washington. Clark records in his journal that he again "... marked my name on a small pine, the Day of the month & year, &c."

In a small Memorial Park, at the corner of South Third and Pacific Streets, a monument was dedicated on August 26, 1932, by Washington State's Governor Roland Hartley. The occasion was the completion of the Ocean Beach Highway that followed the north (Washington) shore of the Columbia River from Longview to Long Beach. The theme of the monument was more directed to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, having grooved into it a collection of rocks, inscribed with the names of communities and cities along the Lewis and Clark Trail from Wood River, Illinois (14 miles north of St. Louis) to Long Beach.

The site for the monument was chosen because of the legend on the interpretive sign which was in place in the park, which read:

**THE END OF THE TRAIL, LONG BEACH, WN, NOVEMBER 19, 1805.**

This monument marks the approximate location of a tree on which Capt. Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, cut his initials Nov. 19, 1805. It is the western pt. reached by the party. 8

By a few degrees it is the most western point reached by the explorers, and because of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's time and extensive traversing of the area from their Chinook Point camp from November 16 to 25, 1805, it would seem to justify a claim to this being the western end of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

As this is written, the sign described above has been temporarily removed and the Memorial Park is undergoing a complete renovation. New stones and rocks are being collected from along the Lewis and Clark Trail and will be installed along with the rocks from the previous marker into a new wall. Local wood-carvers have fabricated from cedar logs lifesize three dimensional images of Captains Lewis and Clark which will stand in the park.

(Th National Park Service) Fort Clatsop National Memorial — the Expedition's Winter Establishment from December 7, 1805 to March 23, 1806 (See Map and Cover Illustration):

The exposure to the severe weather on the north (Washington) shore at this time of the year, the scarcity of game, combined with information provided by the local Indians that there was plenty of game on the opposite shore, caused the Captains to explore for a more favorable site than was afforded by the Chinook Point location. With reluctance to trust themselves in their dugout canoes to a crossing through the high waves of the estuary, the party headed eastward and hugging the north shore returned upriver to the vicinity of Pillar Rock. There they crossed through the protecting islands to the south (Oregon) shore and to an Indian village on "an eminence near the present-day community of Knappa, Oregon."

Moving westward to their "Point William" (today's Tongue Point), the party established a temporary camp, while Lewis and five men explored farther westward for a suitable location for a winter establishment. By December 7, 1805, the entire party was together again at a site chosen by Lewis on land on the west shore of the Indian's "Neta-" (today's Lewis and Clark) River. This location was elevated above river flooding and tide water, and in a thick grove of trees for protection from the winds. The Captains wrote in their journals that, in addition to hunting game for food, there were two immediate objectives: the building of their "huts", and locating a place to make salt. Their Saltmakers would extract salt by the process of boiling ocean water.

The men eagerly started an organized effort to get themselves out of the cold rain and their rotting clothes and leather tents. Construction was started for their quarters — trees were felled, split into planks for flooring and roofing and bunks. Two rows of cabins were joined by upright pointed
ed their Expedition to winter on the Pacific Coast and all return together, and after considerable exploration and voting on a wintering site, the location where Fort Clatsop was constructed was chosen, and it being the nubus of their raison d’être, gives weighty substance to the claim that Fort Clatsop was the western end of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

The Salt Works (or Salt Maker's Camp) — often designated as the Salt Cairn (see Map and Figure 4):

The site of the Salt Works is located on the ocean shore in present-day Seaside, Oregon, and is the place where “the Saltmakers” extracted salt by boiling ocean water. The explorers had shorted themselves of their supply of salt when they left Fort Clatsop, and they made use of it at their last cache at the Great Falls of the Missouri River (Montana). The men needed salt to make their often spoiled meat palatable, and to replace electrolytes (bodys salts) lost by sweating from hard work in buck-skin garments.

The Salt Works, a clearing in the trees and the fireplace where the kettles of ocean water were boiled, like Fort Clatsop, fell into decay and became covered with vegetation. Both sites have been authenticated and replicas have been constructed. The location of the Salt Works is about 15 miles southwest from Fort Clatsop. The journals describe the furnace or firebox as being 100 paces from the ocean, but in the 181 years that have elapsed, the action of the ocean has built a much wider sandy beach.

The reasons for the salt-making operation being so far from Fort Clatsop are: the need for fresh drinking water from a stream (today’s Necanicum River);

The land containing the Salt Works was deeded in 1910 by the Charlotte Moffett Cartwright family to the Oregon Historical Society for “historical purposes only”. The Seaside Lions Club constructed a replica of the fireplace (“cairn”) and over the years have given perpetual care to the site as a civic project. A protective iron fence encloses the replica.

The Salt Works site was given by the Oregon Historical Society to the National Park Service in ceremonies held on June 23, 1979, thus making the “orphand Salt Works” officially a part of the (NPS) Fort Clatsop National Memorial. This was accomplished through the persistent effort of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and federal legislation sponsored by Oregon Senator Mark O. Hatfield.

The fact that the salt-making operation was an essential and integral part of the Fort Clatsop operation, and one of the explorers’ heroic accomplishments fifteen miles beyond the fort, are reasons ad-

11. The exact size and layout of the Fort is known from Clark's drawings on the inside of the elk skin cover of one of his pocket Field (note) Books. The item is in the Clark Collection of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis.

12. Private William Bratton, one of the salt makers, became so sick that he had to be carried back to Fort Clatsop. The journal accounts the probably had an infected intervertebral disc. His problem continued, (Thwaites, op. cit., IV:195) and necessitated his having to be carried on horseback on the return journey as far as “Crom Choppin”, near present-day Kiamah, Idaho. Here he was greatly improved after treatment by a traditional Indian sweat bath. (See also: “William Bratton: One of Lewis and Clark’s Men”, WPO, Vol. 7, No. 1.)


14. There has been considerable discussion about Jefferson's failure to dispatch a ship to return all or some of the party from the Pacific Coast, particularly because of his definite instructions and “let us be of service” to Lewis to make use of passage on a foreign vessel for two or all of the party, if deemed advisable. The Captains had planned, but never discussed this with the men, to send several men back to St. Louis from somewhere near the headwaters of the Missouri (in Montana), but by July 4, 1806, they had decided to keep the entire corps intact. This might be a clue to why the Captains made no mention (if they knew) of the American Brig Lydia being in the estuary of the Columbia while the corps was at Fort Clatsop. (See: "The Brig Lydia Missed a Rendezvous with History", WPO, Vol. 3, No. 4.)

15. Recently the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee recommended to the National Park Service that the term Salt Works be used in lieu of the previous designation Salt Cairn. The journals uniformly use the term Salt Maker’s Camp on occasion Salt Maker’s Camp). In the 1900s the term “cairn” was used to designate the place of the Expedition's salt making. Most likely this was due to George Gilchrist finding a mound of stones at the site and the dictionary's definition of cairn: “a heap of stones piled up as a memorial or as a landmark.” Excellent photographs of the Salt Works have appeared in WPO. See Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 11; Vol. V, No. 1, p. 11; and Vol. 12, No. 2, p. 20.

16. Most of the coastal streams in the area run parallel to the ocean shore and empty into the Columbia. The Salt Makers chose their site on the first creek they came to that they encountered that emptied into the Ocean. (See Map.)

17. The three men designated as the Salt makers were: William Bratton, Joseph Field, and George Gilchrist. The party visited the site, hunted in the area, and helped with the salt making operation.


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advanced by those who feel that the Salt Works is truly the extended western end of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

The Turn-Around at Seaside, Oregon (See Map and Figure 5):
The City of Seaside is one of the earliest coastal resort communities, and enjoys one of the longest and most used beaches on the Oregon-Washington portion of the Pacific Coast. A concrete seawall twenty feet in diameter, with a curved, turn-around at the ocean end of Broadway, the city's main street. In the center of the turn-around is a green area about twenty feet in diameter, with a central flag pole, and two commemorative markers — a stone on which is engraved the lettering “END OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL,” and a colored legend board on which the lettering reads:

"THE END OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL, designated by the Oregon State Legislature marking the farthest west camp [the Salt Makers' camp] of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. 1805-1806.

There is dispute about this claim, both from Washington and Oregon sites claiming the same designation. There is legal status, however, to such a claim — at least in Oregon law. In the Oregon Legislative Session of 1923, some enterprising legislators sponsored the Act (House Bill 133), with the result that it was enacted into law: The verbiage of the act is reproduced as Figure 7.

Thus the City of Seaside is correct in displaying its claim. By Oregon law, the turn-around is the official western end of the Lewis and Clark Trail, and has been for over a half century.

The Whale Site, Cannon Beach, Oregon (See Map and Figure 9):
This site is within the city limits of Cannon Beach, Oregon, about eight miles south of Seaside on U. S. Highway 101, and is located in a city park (the Les Shirley Park) which is being developed on the north side of Ecola Creek. A Lewis and Clark historical marker, with appropriate legend, will be prominently displayed in the park.

While the Expedition wintered at Fort Clatsop, a whale was washed ashore on the beach at the mouth of Ecola Creek. When word of this reached Captain Clark at Fort Clatsop, he put forth a party of 13 for the purpose of trading with the Indians at the whale site for some whale oil and blubber. The route was via the Salt Works, and then to the south and over the 1136 foot high headland known today as Tillamook Head (see map). His party camped overnight near the summit on January 6, 1806.

Arriving the next day at the beached whale, they found that the Indians had dismembered the huge mammal, and had supplies of oil and blubber. Clark was able to obtain some of these supplies before setting out to return to Fort Clatsop. He gave the name of Ecola 20 to the creek, which means "whale" in the Chinook Indian jargon. The arduous trek over the headland, fortunately in good weather, gave Clark the opportunity 20. Early settlers in the area, having no knowledge of the name Clark gave this stream, applied the name Elk Creek, apparently because of numerous elk in the area. The Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee recommended to the Oregon Geographic Names Board that the name Ecola be restored. The Board acted favorably in 1974 and Clark's name Ecola was reinstated.


It would be satisfying to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts to have the name Clark's Mountain and Point of View officially applied to Tillamook Head, but the headland is locally historical as the name of the Indian Tribe that frequented the Oregon coast in this area, and is known world-wide to mariners. The National Park Service, however, has agreed to place "Clark's Mountain and Point of View" in parenthesis under "Tillamook Head." The National Marine Survey has agreed to only designate the headland on maps with an "Object Symbol".

OREGON LEGISLATIVE SESSION OF 1923
CHAPTER 20
AN ACT
Designating the end of the Lewis and Clark Trail at the point where Broadway street in the city of Seaside, Oregon, meets the Pacific Ocean.

Whereas much of the early history of the Pacific northwest is linked with the Lewis and Clark expeditions and hardships endured by these pioneer explorers of the territory now known as the Columbia River basin; and

Whereas the last permanent camp of the Lewis and Clark expedition was made at or near what is now known as the extreme west end of Broadway street in the municipality of Seaside, Oregon; and

Whereas this camp was made for the purpose of evaporating salt at a cairn for the preservation of other food supplies for their return journey to the states; and

Whereas the Oregon Historical Society has acquired a parcel of land near said camp and has set the same aside as the Lewis and Clark salt cairns, and said land has been officially dedicated by the said Oregon Historical Society, the dedication thereof made a part of their official records; and

Whereas it is both fitting and proper that this last permanent camp of Lewis and Clark should be perpetuated in the history of Oregon; and

WHEREAS the city of Seaside has expended a considerable amount of money in the building of a foundation at the location mentioned herein, on which a monument to these historical pioneers is to be erected; now, therefore, Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. Hereafter that portion of Broadway street in the city of Seaside, Oregon, which meets the Pacific Ocean, shall be known as the end of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Approved by the Governor February 6, 1923.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state, February 7, 1923. 19

(Fig. 7)

19. It is interesting and ironical that the 1923 Oregon Legislature passed a companion bill providing that the "Old Oregon Trail" should be designated as the highway "commencing at the Idaho State line at Ontario, Oregon [and passing through several named cities] and ending at Seaside on the Pacific Ocean..."
Act by adding the category of National Historic Trails to the existing Scenic Trails and Recreational Trails, it provided for: "The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, a Trail of approximately three thousand seven hundred miles, extending from Wood River, Illinois, to the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon..." (Italics ours).

This law poses two historical incompatibilities:

First, it is inconsistent with the 1923 Oregon Law which designates the Turn-Around at Seaside, Oregon as the official western end of the Lewis and Clark Trail. The Seaside Turn-Around is some ten miles from the mouth of the Columbia River.

And second, by using the phrase "in Oregon", Public Law 95-625 disregards the fact that the Expedition spent its first three weeks at Jefferson's designation, "The Pacific Coast", on the north side of the Columbia River's estuary, in what is now the state of Washington.

To correct this oversight, the National Park Service's Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council recommended unanimously in 1981, "That the National Park Service take the proper steps to have the National Trails System Act amended to state that the western terminus of the Lewis and Clark Trail be: '...the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River'" — thus deleting the words "in Oregon". This has not been done to date.

Anecdoté — From The Journals and Literature Related to the Expedition

Foundation member Jean Hamilton, Marshall, Missouri, always on the lookout for Lewis and Clarkiana, has directed the editor's attention to a literary reference to the Expedition's Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor.

Jean is preparing to edit a Santa Fe Trail Journal. She came across the reference related to Pryor, while researching collateral material in: General Thomas James, Three Years Among the Indians and Mexicans, Printed at the Office of the "War Eagle", Waterloo, Illinois, 1846.1

General2 Thomas James (1782-1847) pioneered on two widely separate frontiers. He was a member of the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company and was engaged in that enterprise's expedition to the headwaters (Three Forks) of the Missouri River in 1809-1810. Later in 1821-1823, he was a trader with the Santa Fe and Comanche Indians and traveled the route of the old Santa Fe Trail from St. Louis to Santa Fe. A descriptive writer about what he saw and where he traveled, his narratives about the west occasionally refer to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and those men of the 1804-1806 exploration that returned to the west with the fur trade entrepreneurs. Many of James' experiences were exciting episodes and his recital, and perhaps embellishment, of them provide vivid and detailed writings.

In the volume referred to we find graphic references to Expedition member John Colter's 1808 encounter and often recounted run from the Blackfeet Indians near the Three Forks of the Missouri River. Both James and Colter were together as members of the 1809-1810 Missouri Fur Company's expedition to establish a trading post at the location where Dr. Clark named the Galatin River.


2. Regarding the title "General": In 1815 James settled in Harrisonville, Monroe County, Illinois. (The community was washed away during a flood of the Mississippi River in 1843.) In 1825, having the confidence and respect of his neighbors, they elected him to the Illinois State Legislature, and in the same year he was elected General of the Second Brigade, First Division of the Illinois Militia. He retained and used the title of "General" throughout the remainder of his life.

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Indians near the junction of the Cimarron and Arkansas Rivers. He describes his meeting with Pryor, and from what he writes, it would appear that Pryor, during the time they were together, related his displeasure with the United States government. He must have told James about his feelings regarding his military career and a claim he was pursuing which involved his loss of the trading post and its contents in 1812 due to the military's failure to warn of an attack by Chief Tecumseh and the Winnebagoes. James writes about his meeting with Pryor as follows:

[James had sent three of his men to an Osage Indian village for the purpose of establishing trade.]

“In five or six days these men returned to me with forty Osages and a Capt. Pryor, formerly of the United States Army, I mentioned him in the first chapter as the commander of the escort of the Mandan Chief Shehaka. He was a Sergeant in the Lewis and Clark’s Expedition and a Captain at the Battle of New Orleans. On the reduction of the army after the war, he was discharged to make way for some parlor soldier and sunshine patriot, and turned out in his old age upon the ‘world’s wide common’. I found him here among the Osage, with whom he had taken refuge from his country’s ingratitude, and was living as one of their tribe, where he may yet be unless death has discharged the debt his country owed him.”

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A NEW SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATION; WPO PUBLICATION NO. 2A
Call Him a Good Old Dog,
But Don't Call Him Scannon
By Donald Jackson

Attractively reprinted from the August 1985 issue of We Proceeded On, this Supplementary Publication features historian Donald Jackson’s investigation relating to the name of the Expedition’s Newfoundland dog “Scannon”. While researching geographical names associated with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Jackson’s “detective” work discovered that a beautiful stream in west-central Montana was documented by the journalists, and on one of Clark’s sketch maps, as “Seamans Creek”, and was probably named after the dog. Donald Jackson’s monograph (which includes reproductions of the journalist sol’s handwriting, maps, and illustrations of present-day Monture Creek) provides evidence that earlier historians misinterpreted the Captains’ and Sergeant Ordway’s journal handwriting and applied the nomenclature “Scannon” for the dog.

This is a companion publication to WPO, Publication No. 2, published in 1977, and titled “Our Dog Scannon — Partner in Discovery”, by historian Ernest S. Osgood. Lewis and Clark enthusiasts will want this new supplementary publication, and if they do not already have the Osgood publication, will welcome this opportunity to acquire both publications at the special two-publication price noted here:

WPO, Pub. No. 2 and No. 2A (both reprints) $2.50
When purchased separately:
WPO, Pub. No. 2 (the Osgood reprint) .75
WPO, Pub. No. 2A (the Jackson reprint) $2.00

Prices include postage and handling. Direct your order and make checks payable to WPO Publications: 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201

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Apocrypha
(continued from page 6)

trived by Grace Raymond Hebard in her volume, Sacajewea, A Guide and Interpreter of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. . . . published by Arthur H. Clark Co., 1932, and enlarged upon by a continuing parade of other authors. Admittedly, real life, factual events and deeds, when interwoven with fictional accounts produce realistic, fascinating stories. But the sad effect of creating false impressions in the minds of readers, especially America’s youth, is that such beliefs will be almost impossible to overturn, even after later exposure to the truth.

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If You Are A Collector of Lewis and Clark Literature You Will Wish to Add a Copy of the Foundation’s Supplementary Publication

WPO PUBLICATION NO. 6
“CONTRIBUTIONS OF PHILADELPHIA TO LEWIS AND CLARK HISTORY”
By Paul Russell Cutright, 52 pages, illustrations

Dr. Cutright provides in his “Prelude” all of Captain Meriwether Lewis’s activities in the Philadelphia area while the Expedition was being organized and supplied in 1803. Of equal interest is the post-expedition business, revealed in his “Postlude”, which describes the visits of both Captain Lewis and Captain Clark to Philadelphia during the years 1807-1814. Litterateur Nicholas Biddle’s contribution toward seeing to the editing and first publication of the Captains’ journals is included in Dr. Cutright’s fine monograph.

Order from: WPO Publications, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Enclose $4.00 to cover publication costs and postage.
A Visit to a Military Library, Carlisle, PA

By Harold B. Billian

Foundation President Ed Wang’s “President’s Message” in the recent March issue of We Proceeded On told of his visit to a naval base library on the Hawaiian Island of Oahu. He indicated his disappointment that among all of the books in that military library he found only one relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition (a military enterprise). I’m pleased to report that I found a different situation when I visited the library at the Military History Institute at the Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, home of the United States Army War College.

Because of the Carlisle military establishment’s involvement3 with the pre-Pittsburgh phase of the “Eastern Portion of the Expedition Trail”, I began my 1985 retrace of the eastern segment of the Trail with a visit to the Carlisle Barracks and was most pleased with what I discovered. Additional knowledge relating to the recruiting of men to join Captain Lewis in Pittsburgh by Lieutenant Hooke was scarce. There is, however, in the library at the Institute, a fine collection of twenty of the best references relating to the Expedition, including the multivolume Thwaites’ and Coues’ works, and other important material. In the library’s rare book room are copies of the 1811 Biddle edition (with the maps) and an 1808 edition of Sergeant Patrick Gass’ Journal (the McKeahan paraphrase). In the periodical section, I found material related to the Expedition and papers about the Expedition written by War College attendees. I would be pleased to provide WPO readers with a complete listing of Lewis and Clark books in the Institute’s library.4

The Military History Institute collects, preserves and provides for researchers source materials of American military history. The Research Collection holds more than a million cataloged items relating to military history brought together from the holdings of The United States War College, The National War College and the General Staff College. New material is being added constantly.

Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts who visit the Institute will find Mr. John J. Slonaker, Chief of the Historical Reference Branch, to be most knowledgeable about the Lewis and Clark epic and its relationship to our nation’s history. He was a gracious guide in my study of the Lewis and Clark material in the library. If you are in the area and plan on a visit to the Institute’s Library a letter or phone call would be advisable (phone 717-245-3611). A visit would be worthwhile for anyone “exploring” the “Eastern Portion of the Expedition’s Trail”.

A Notebook Sketch Among the Lewis & Clark Papers

In 1960, when historian Donald Jackson was researching at the University of Missouri Library, he noted the above pen and ink sketch on the back cover of the Meriwether Lewis Astronomical Notebook. Later in 1980, he had a copy made for possible use at some future time.

Recently Dr. Jackson has sent along the copy of the sketch with the suggestion that it would be of interest to the editor and to We Proceeded On readers. In his transmittal letter he commented:

“This is a copy of the pen and ink sketch which appears on the back cover of an astronomical notebook carried to the Pacific by Lewis and Clark. I do not speculate about the origin of the drawing which, depicting the life of country gentlemen in perhaps Virginia or Kentucky, might well have been made by either of the explorers. The original is in the Western Historical Manuscript Collection at the University of Missouri.

“I have a vague recollection of seeing the drawing reproduced in the quarterly of the Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, some years ago. I believe it appeared without comment, and with nothing to indicate its connection with Lewis and Clark.”

We are indebted to Don Jackson for his comments and for his sharing this unique pen and ink sketch with us.

1. Not to be confused with Codex “O”, Original Manuscript Journals at the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.


4. In July-August 1985, “Hal” Billian set out on his tour to visit as many eastern locales as possible, which relate to the Expedition, as he traveled to the Foundation’s 17th Annual Meeting in St. Louis. Additional reports and observations, similar to this one, may appear in forthcoming issues of WPO.

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Lewis and Clark in New England
(Memorabilia at the Peabody Museum, Boston Atheneum, and the Beinecke Library)

By Walter Marx

By some standards the Lewis and Clark Expedition ended on September 23, 1806, when the Corps of Discovery landed their vessels at St. Louis, for them, a veritable mecca of civilization after their two years, four months and 10 days in the western wilderness. Yet, the Corps’ members had many years of life before them, and items collected during the Expedition would require time to reach their ultimate places of safe keeping. Following the return of the Expedition only a few reached their homes prior to returning in 1809 to Missouri and the life of a farmer. If other members of the exploring party never reached New England, many things brought back by the Expedition reside in the northeast or New England. The key lies in the fact that in that part of the United States, at the time of the explorers’ return, there were long-standing institutions with facilities to house such artifacts and memorabilia.

The 1982 14th Annual meeting in Philadelphia — the Foundation’s first such event in the east — magnificently proved to all why the “City of Brotherly Love” should attract people interested in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, not only out of historical piety, but also because of the multitude of Expedition memorabilia preserved there. Paul R. Cutright’s monograph distributed at the meeting continues to reinforce the theme (especially in Part III titled: “Locations in Philadelphia of Lewis and Clark Related Material”) but his final page invitingly shifts the scene to Harvard University’s Museum of Comparative Zoology, in Cambridge, north of Harvard Yard.

The bird skin of a Lewis woodpecker (Asyndesmus lewisi), illustrated on that last page, was in all probability brought back by Lewis in late 1806 to the artist Charles Willson Peale for study and preservation. Items sent back from the Mandan (North Dakota) country in April 1805 went directly to Jefferson at Monticello. Peale stuffed and labeled the skin at his museum, first publicly located in 1784 in the (upper floor) Long Room of Independence Hall (the room where the National Parks Service hosted 14th Annual Meeting attendees so fittingly in 1982). The purpose of all this was to preserve the specimen so that Peale would be able to render the best possible illustration. Peale was to provide the illustrations of new animals, birds, and other natural history objects seen and collected by the explorers for a companion volume to be edited by the Philadelphia botanist, B. S. Barton, which would accompany Nicholas Biddle’s two volume paraphrase of the Captains’ accounts of the exploring enterprise. With Lewis’s death in 1809 and Barton’s death in 1815, the natural history volume was never produced. Two of Peale’s drawings, however, are extant and are in the collections of the American Philosophical Society located adjacent to Independence Hall in Philadelphia. By happy coincidence one of these drawings is of the Lewis woodpecker (see illustration A) most probably made from the specimen now preserved at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The ornithological specimens in the Peale collection remained together, despite the institution’s odyssey about downtown Philadelphia, until its final dissolution in 1850, when the entire natural history collection was purchased and divided between the renowned P. T. Barnum for his New York Museum and Moses Kimball for his Boston Museum. Barnum’s entire part of the collection was destroyed by a fire on July 13, 1865. Kimball’s collection occupied a Corinthian-culled building on Tremont Street in downtown Boston facing the Old Granary Burying Ground in sight of the Common. Despite a fire in May 1899 in the Boston Museum, little damage was done to the exhibit halls, but consequent remodeling doomed the exhibits. Still intact and supplementing a small gift in 1893, Peale’s bird collection was given to the Boston Society of Natural History (later to evolve into the present

American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia

Illustration A

-16-

We Proceeded On, August 1986
The collection occupied one of their exhibit rooms on Berkeley in Boston’s Back Bay section. In February 1900, a dealer in natural history specimens, C. J. Maynard, acquired this mounted bird collection. The Peale/Boston Museum’s labels were still intact. Maynard then carried on correspondence with Witmer Stone, Curator of Birds at Philadelphia’s Academy of Natural Sciences, and then exhibited them in his barn in Newtonville, a few miles outside of Boston. When this collection was reclaimed by the Boston Society for Natural History a few years later, the birds were wrenched from their mounting and stands, and all labels were removed and placed in an envelope that shortly disappeared. In 1914, Harvard’s Peabody Museum received the collection in its nadir.

Almost immediately zoologist Walter Faxon, after conversation with Maynard, definitively reported on 53 of the 243 birds in the old Peale/Boston Museum collection, and reported only one specimen to be connected to the Lewis and Clark Expedition (see illustration B). Yet Faxon felt inclined to assign his choice of 53 (more than ¼ of the old Peale collection) as the very models or types for some of artist Titian Peale’s extant drawings, or for artist Alexander Wilson’s American Ornithology (1808-1814). Wilson produced 71 illustrations of birds from the Peale collection for the 1825-1833 revised and supplemental edition of American Ornithology prepared by Charles L. Bonaparte.


9. See the brief account in the Boston Evening Transcript, April 13, 1901.

10. The plates from this publication were recently reprinted (paperbound) by Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

There matters stand birdwise to the present day: the Asyndesmus lewis specimen in solitary splendor (MCZ No. 67855 and Peale Museum No. 2020) and the Peale drawing, also advocated by Witmer Stone, almost a century go, as Lewis’s original specimen and the only one still left.

Upon its dissolution, the Boston Museum gave directly to Harvard its valuable ethnological collections. C. H. Willoughby, American Indian expert and later director of Harvard’s Peabody Museum, and in 1905 its first reporter, felt that three other items in the Peabody holdings related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The artifacts had reached Cambridge from William Clark’s St. Louis Museum, and consisted of two Chinook Indian cradles and a wooden splitting wedge. Many of the items in Clark’s Museum arrived in St. Louis with Clark when the Expedition returned in September 1806. Other items may have traveled via the keelboat when it departed Fort Mandan on April 7, 1805, in charge of Corporal Warrington, for the downstream journey to St. Louis. It is also possible that some of Clark’s artifacts may have first arrived in the famed back room of Peale’s Museum. Willoughby acknowledged as being present at Peabody the following: two Sioux Indian raven skins badges of office with Peale labels still extant. (No. 53049-51); a Sauk Indian otterskin medicine bag (No. 53502); the renowned painted Mandan Indian buffalo robe (without Peale’s label), but tallying to the journal catalogue that accompanied it to Jefferson at Monticello (No. 53121, Illustration C); and two Cree Indian womens’ dresses (Nos. 53046-70). All of the above Willoughby pictured in his 1905 catalogue of items, which he titled: A Few Ethnological Specimens. Since 1905, the list has fortunately grown.

In the most recent report of Peabody holdings, J. P. Brain, a later curator, more fully documents all of the Chinook Indian items from Clark’s St. Louis Museum, and adds to Willoughby’s “few specimens” an elkhorn bow backed with sinew (No. 52946) from the Crow Indians (despite Lewis and Clark’s crediting the item to the Mandans). Brain cautiously adds 13 Calumets (or pipes) used for ceremonies by the Mandans (Nos. 53099-100) and the Sioux, Winnabago, Fox, Saux, and Iowa Indians (Nos. 53105-6, 53109-12, and 53115). There is no mention of many of these items in the explorers’ journals, and it is of interest that the Peabody accession catalogue shows their source as from the Boston Museum, and the latter institution does not attribute the pipes or calumets to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

(continued on page 18)
From the Chinook Indians of the Pacific Northwest, Lewis and Clark acquired a second group of specimens in 1806. These items reside at Peabody and are described as: a woven skirt made of shredded cedar bark (No. 52990); a woman's hat of basketry (No. 53080, Illustration D); and a twined woven basket (No. 53160) credited to the Wasco or Fishquiptah Indians who resided on the south (Oregon) side of the Columbia River. With the above listings the records of items held by the Peabody Museum ends, as it did with the bird or ornithological specimens, but in Brain's heartening comment: "The items discussed above probably are not a complete list of the Lewis and Clark specimens which presently reside within our walls. Undoubtedly, there are others which came to us through so many hands that authentication of pedigree is too tenuous to affirm on the basis of present evidence."

All of this was easily seen in Room 15 of the Peabody Museum, in the Hall of the American Indian, until massive renovation work began there a few years ago. If enough funding accumulates to complete the remodeling, the Hall will be open to visitors sometime in 1987.

Across the Charles River from Cambridge, on Boston’s Beacon Hill, is located the Boston Atheneum, a private library founded in 1849. Many treasures are preserved in this institution’s collections. Among these is a map 37 1/4 X 26 1/2 inches, mounted on line, in 24 sections, that was not published until after the Expedition’s return in 1806. This cartography is a copy of a manuscript original by Clark and reveals the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s route for the 1804-1805 outbound journey (No. BA-48G5.1)\(^{(15)}\), and was probably made during the winter, 1805-1806, at Fort Clatsop, and there is a reference to this in both Captains’ journals for February 14, 1806.\(^{(15)}\) The manuscript original appears to have been lost, and the Boston Atheneum copy, ordered by Jefferson, must have been made by the cartographer Nicholas King in early 1807. There is mention of this map in Lewis’ September 23rd 1806 letter, to Jefferson, written from St. Louis. The fact that Lewis stated that he was unwilling to entrust the map to the mails would indicate that he carried the map and delivered it to Jefferson in person,\(^{(17)}\) and that Jefferson, having the advanced notice of the map, had already decided to have the map copied by King.\(^{(18)}\) An added feature of the map is that dominant bodies of water are tinted blue, and some Indian tribal names are lettered in red.

How this treasure got from Washington to Boston, where it appeared in 1866, is not known. The Accession Book of the Boston Atheneum would probably have it among several maps purchased from Leonard 15. For a reproduction and description of this map see:

Gary E. Moulton (Editor) Atlas of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Map No. 123. Moulton describes this map in some detail in: “Another Look at William Clark’s Map of 1805”, in We Proceeded On, 1978 (bottom of Column 2, Column 3), and p. 22 (part of Column 1).


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Illustration C. Indian Buffalo Robe with numerous painted designs. Its length is 84 inches. Lewis and Clark collected this item during the winter 1804-1805 while in the Mandan country. Returned to St. Louis via Corporal Warfington and the keelboat in April 1805, it came to the Peabody Museum by way of Peale’s Museum in Philadelphia.

Illustration D. A woman’s basketry hat collected by Lewis and Clark in December 1805 or January 1806 at some locale near the mouth of the Columbia River or at Fort Clatsop. The Peabody Museum catalog listing applies the nomenclature “Dome-Topped Hat” and indicates that these hats probably originated on present-day Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

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Peabody Museum Item No. 53121

Peabody Museum Item No. 53080

Photographs by Hillel Burger
& Co. of New York, but there are indications that this was not so. An educated guess is that it came north with some of the papers of Thomas Jefferson, shortly after the sale of Monticello. For Ellen Randolph, Jefferson's granddaughter, grew up at Monticello and to the Massachusetts Historical Society, he could to the Boston Atheneum. The map has been given the Massachusetts Historical Society, after the sale of Monticello. For Ellen Randolph Coolidge brought the map with other papers to Boston, and her son in 1898 turned the papers over to the Massachusetts Historical Society. He could have possibly given the map, at the earlier date, 1866, to the Boston Atheneum. The map has been given the title: “Lewis and Clark's Map of 1806”.

Our quest now takes us from the area of Harvard to its traditional football rival Yale, in New Haven, Connecticut. In Yale University's Beinecke Library (in the William Coe Collection) are the collection of Clark's 60-plus manuscript route or sketch maps. These maps together with a great wealth of Clark papers including: correspondence, journals, field notes, weather records, drawings, an Orderly Book, and a wealth of other material, were discovered in August 1903 by Reuben G. Thwaites, as he was editing and preparing the eight volume edition of the Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806, for publication by Dodd, mead, & Co., New York, 1904-1905. Thwaites found the above in the possession of Clark's granddaughter Julia Clark Voorhis of New York City. After considerable negotiation Thwaites' publisher was able to arrange for Thwaites' use of this material for his editorial work. Thwaites, in the “Introduction” to his Volume One, pages 11-13ii, provides the details of his discovery and contact with the Voorhis family, and comments that the Upon his death they passed to his wife, and soon after she offered them for sale. The Library of Congress was one of the bidders, but the Old Print Shop, in New York City made the best offer. In turn, that enterprise sold the collection to Edward Eberstadt & Sons, a well-known bookseller and dealer in Western America, who in turn sold the map collection to the collector, William Robertson Coe. In 1951 Coe presented the unique and priceless collection to Yale University.

Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts are familiar with the maps which range from single eight-inch square sheets to attached irregularly-shaped letter sheets forming charts often eight feet long. They portray the outbound 1804-1805 journey and the return journey in 1806, and indicate the location of campsites along with historically valuable marginal annotations.

Renewed interest in these cartographic treasures has come about with the publication in 1983 of the fine Atlas Volume (Volume One) of the new edition of the Journals of Lewis and Clark edited by Gary E. Moulton, and being published by the University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln. Thus, Lewis and Clark and a part of the Expedition's collected items are “alive and well” in New England — a place rightly construed as distant turf for them. Yet America's destiny, like Canada's motto, should be ab mari usque ad mare (“from sea to sea”). After the renovated American Indian Hall at Harvard's Peabody Museum opens again in the near future, Lewis and Clark enthusiasts may come to New England and (with the guide provided above) may see the extent of the Lewis and Clark memorabilia that has found safekeeping and a final resting place at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard's Peabody Museum, the Boston Athenaeum, and Yale's Beinecke Library.

19. Some of the drawings from these Jefferson papers have been reproduced and published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in their Picture Book series, as Thomas Jefferson's Architectural Drawings, with commentary and a check list by F. D. Nichols, Third Edition, 1961.


Several years ago, while tracking down family roots in Kentucky, I discovered, and joined, the Filson Club in Louisville, Kentucky. For 102 years, the Filson Club has been searching out Kentucky and Kentucky related histories and records, cataloging and preserving them.

Gradually, over the years, urban renewal clearance left the original mansion that housed their collections, standing in an isolated, depressed area. To meet needs for space, location, modernization, etc., the club members initiated a major fund drive and they have just completed a move to their new headquarters in a beautifully restored and prestigious mansion at 1310 South Third Street (Zip 40208) in an historic old Louisville neighborhood. The Beaux Arts-style mansion was constructed in 1905 and originally belonged to the industrialist Edwin Hite Ferguson (see illustration).

With our Foundation interests in mind, I had asked Director James R. Bentley for a guide to Lewis and Clark related materials in their collections. What follows has been extracted from a friendly letter received from Frederick W. Bell, Filson Club, Museum Project Director.

Truly a Historical Society, the Filson Club is proud of its departments and programs which include: a research library with over 50,000 volumes specializing in Kentucky history and genealogy; the Manuscript Department containing over one million items; a museum of Kentucky art and artifacts; the Filson Club Quarterly, a scholarly journal currently in its 60th year of publication; the oldest lecture series in the state; and a newly formed Department of Photographs and Prints. The Filson Club has a membership of over 3,200, both local and nation-wide, and the headquarters (mansion) building is open (admission free) to the public for research and visits (9:00 AM to 5:00 PM Mondays through Fridays, and 9:00 AM to noon on Saturdays).

Because the family of John and Ann Rogers Clark were important early settlers in Jefferson County, Kentucky, the Filson Club has maintained a long and strong interest in William, George Rogers, and all other members of the Clark family. Some of this material includes:

- The Horn of a Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep: one of the rare natural artifacts collected during the Lewis and Clark Expedition, this horn was given by William Clark to his sister Fanny Thruston following his return. This item is on permanent display in the Museum.
- The 1794 Journal of Lt. William Clark: a day-by-day account documentation by William Clark during the 1794 Indian campaign of General Anthony Wayne. It details Clark's army life and his participation in the "Battle of Fallen Timbers".
- Jonathon Clark's Journal: a record of the daily activities of General Jonathon Clark, William Clark's elder brother, kept from 1770 to 1811. A fascinating record of the Clark Family, these journals provide brief references and comments regarding the Lewis and Clark Expedition's departure from Louisville on October 26, 1803, and the exploring party's return, (September 23, 1806, at St. Louis) and because of the time required for news of their return to travel, not noted in a journal entry until November 5, 1806.
- First Edition Publications (related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition): the library owns most of the first edition copies of publications related to the Expedition — and these include The (1814) Biddle/Allen narrative based on the original manuscript journals, and the (1807) paraphrastic (McKeehan) version of Sergeant Patrick Gass's journal.

Rogers Clark Thruston, a descendant of William Clark's sister Fran-

We Proceeded On, August 1986
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 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.)

L. and C. Activity at Long Beach, Washington

Long Beach, Washington's little Lewis and Clark Memorial Park is undergoing extensive renovation. Completed and in place are the wooden statues of the Expedition's Captains. Carved with a chainsaw by local craftsman Fred Baro, the work has been fabricated from a double spruce tree (two tree trunks growing from a single base). Additional development of the park will include a wall containing natural or fabricated stones from along the route of the explorers from Illinois to Long Beach. The interpretive sign which stood for many years at this same site (said to be near the place where William Clark carved his name on a tree in 1805) is to be reinstalled (see Figure 3, page 9).

The Washington State [Governor's] Lewis & Clark Trail Committee held its recent quarterly meeting at Long Beach on July 12, 1986. Members of the committee and their guests assembled in the park for the above photograph. At left of statue, from left: Ken Heckard, Long Beach; Jim Meredith, Roche Harbor; Jack Ritter, Vancouver; Don Holm, Port Townsend; Vi Forrest, Walla Walla; and Martin Plamondon, Vancouver. At right of statue, first row: Laura Krieg, Skamania; Gracie Craft, Stevenson; Jackie Rudeen, Olympia; Roy Craft, Stevenson; second row: Ralph Rudeen, Olympia; Hazel Bain, Longview; and Esther Snowden, and Marilyn Gudmundson, Grays River; in the rear: Dick Krieg, Skamania.
Montana Chapters Join For Picnic/Field Trip

This issue’s “Recent Meeting” Column reports on the anticipated joint picnic and field trip involving the Foundation’s Portage Route Chapter (Great Falls, MT) and the Headwaters Chapter (Bozeman, MT). We can now report that the activity did take place on Saturday, July 12, 1986. Fourteen members of the Headwaters Chapter met twenty members of the Portage Route Chapter at the Gates of the Mountains excursion boat dock (16 miles north of Helena) and enjoyed a leisurely two hour cruise through this picturesque segment of the Missouri River as it makes its way through Montana’s Big Belt Mountains. Don Nell, president of the Headwaters Chapter, read excerpts from the Expedition’s journals which related to the explorer’s travel in this area. Returning from the cruise, participants journeyed to Headwaters State Park at Three Forks where the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson Rivers meet to form the Missouri River. In addition to a picnic lunch, interpretive talks connoted to the area and to the Lewis and Clark’s Expedition’s activities in this region.

Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

Readers of We Proceeded On will be interested in the April-May 1986, Volume 7, Nos. 30-31, issue of Northwest Discovery — The Journal of Northwest History and Natural History, printed by the Northwest Press, Seattle, Washington. This periodical is edited by Harry M. Majors, and Richard McColllum, consulting editor, and is published at irregular intervals (usually four issues a year).

"Lewis and Clark Enter the Rocky Mountains — North Fork Salmon River / August 30 — September 3, 1805", is the title of material included in the 120 page issue cited above. Historian Donald Jackson makes an interesting observation about Majors’ monograph. Readers will note, as did Jackson, that editor Majors in every instance refers to the Indian woman (Sacagawea) by the Hidatsa-name Tsakata Mia. Also in his text, when citing Reuben Thwaites (who edited the Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806 in 1904-1905), Majors uses the abbreviation "ThB" for "Thwaites-Blair" (the latter designation appears in his “Source Material” section). Thwaites in the “Introduction” in his Volume One, (lviii-lxix) includes several paragraphs under a sub-heading “Acknowledgements” with the statement; “Emma Helen Blair, A.M. editorial assistant . . . assistant materially upon a majority of the annotations [in the Original Journals . . .].”

Copies of the April-May, Volume 7, Nos. 30 and 31, issue of Northwest Discovery are available for $12.00, from Northwest Press, 1439 East Prospect Street, Seattle, WA 98112.

Washington State Memorial to Archie Graber

Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee members paid tribute to the late Archie Graber, who served the committee as chairman from 1980 to 1983. An event during the committee’s recent July 12, 1986 quarterly meeting was the placing of a memorial wreath afloat in the estuary of the Columbia River. Committee member Eugene "Jack" Ritter, Vancouver, WA, was involved in the brief ceremony. Cape Disappointment, the lighthouse, and the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center are visible in the upper right hand corner and the north jetty extends westward into the Pacific Ocean.
Fifth Year for Cut Bank, Montana’s Lewis & Clark Pageant

You just can’t keep a good thing from happening again. Since 1984 (see WPO, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 16-17) citizens of Cut Bank, Montana, have provided an example of a community activity that has given pleasure and historical interpretation to participants as well as to residents of Cut Bank and surrounding communities. Sponsored by the Glacier County Historical Society, this year’s Fifth Annual Lewis and Clark Pageant, held on July 26th, attracted well over 500 people and was termed to be the “huge success” that it has been in previous years. Consisting of five scenes depicting incidents related to the Expedition, and a cast of more than twenty-five, the production was directed by Stan Brown. Joy MacCarter and Wilbur Werner served as co-directors. By the time rehearsals are completed another seventy-five individuals are involved with music, costumes and props, make-up, lighting and sound systems, horse handlers, ushers, etc. Each year additional scenes have been added and this year saw the addition of a scene relating to “An Expedition Court Martial”. Other scenes are titled; “Our Dog Scannon [Seaman]”; “The First Fourth of July in Montana”; “The First Meeting with the Shoshone”; “The Reunion of Sacagawea and Cameahwait”; and “The Fight on the Two Medicine River”. The latter subject dealing with Captain Lewis, Drouillard (Dreyer), Joseph and Reuben Field and the skirmish with the Blackfeet Indians only a few miles from present-day Cut Bank.

In 1984 the local historical society and interested individuals called on William Kershner, an assistant professor of drama at the University of Montana, for developing the three scenes for the 1984 production. In subsequent years Foundation Past President Wilbur Werner, Cutbank, an avid Lewis and Clark enthusiast, has written the script for the three additional portrayals, and for a little vignette that has been added where President Thomas Jefferson appears to wonder about the whereabouts of the explorers who were carrying out his dream of western expansion.

Although on occasion the actors do speak, the oral story is told by narrators Wilbur Werner and Larry Epstein, as the performers provide the visual aspects of each historic incident. Director Brown further described this aspect of the pageant by saying: “It’s fun and interesting, watching what everybody’s doing and all that’s going on. Nobody really has any lines.” Some of the actors appear year after year, but many are new or are playing a different part.

Wilbur Werner’s enthusiastic letter to the editor describes the fun and hard work involved with organization, rehearsals, and the final presentation. He writes: “We had perfect weather, no wind, no rain, no noisy trains going by (Cut Bank is on the main Amtrak line of the Burlington Northern, previously the Great Northern). I thought that perhaps people would be getting tired of these annual performances, but each year we can term our efforts a success, and people come back for another ‘helping’ of Lewis and Clark history.”

Best of all it does involve many citizens in a worthwhile community project.

Cut Bank, Montana, Pageant Participants

(Left): Foundation Past President Wilbur P. Werner, Cut Bank, Montana, one of the writers and narrators for the six scene, Cut Bank, (fifth annual), Lewis and Clark Pageant (Center): “Captain Benjamin Portage”, usually called “Ben”, is owned by Foundation members Bob and Ruth Burns who operate the Portage Kennels east of Great Falls, Montana (see WPO, Vol. 7, No. 2, p. 16). Newfoundland “Ben” is familiar with his portrayal of the Expedition’s famous dog, since, in addition to his Cut Bank pageant portrayal, during the Foundation’s Portage Route Chapter’s 1984 reenactment of the Expedition’s 1805 portage around the series of Missouri River Falls, he was an important part of that activity (see WPO, Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 32). (Right): James Spotted Eagle, Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Browning, Montana, portrays Sacagawea’s brother the Shoshoni Indian Chief Cameahwait.

Marshall J. Johnson 1946 - 1986

Just as this issue of We Proceeded On was about to go to press, a commu-
nication from Robert Bivens, the charter president of the Portage Route Chapter, Great Falls, Monta-
na, brought the lamentable news contained in a part of his letter that follows:

"We deeply regret to have to inform the many friends and acquaintances of Marshall Johnson that on
July 25, 1986, Marshall took his own life at home in Great Falls. Although he appeared to several of
his friends to be deeply troubled, the circumstances which led to his tragic and untimely death may
never be known.

"Those of us who were present at the Foundation's 1984 Annual
Meeting experienced Marshall's brilliant organizational abilities and his unsurpassed wit and hu-
mor. The loss of this young human dynamo to our Foundation is
immeasurable. He left a huge void in the Foundation's Portage Route
Chapter (of which he was president), in the city of Great Falls, and in the State of Montana. As
manager of the state-wide Red Cross programs his leadership was
widely recognized and appreciated. His last official act was to hold a
planned board meeting of the Portage Route Chapter at noon on the
day of his death. In retrospect, to the board members present, Marshall appeared to have known
what was about to happen.

"Dr. Marshall J. Johnson was a man of action and instant decision.
Whenever he considered a course of action to be the correct one he
always followed through, and quickly. It was undoubtedly this charac-
teristic which caused him to seek no counsel in his most troubled
moment.

"May we all remember this most special young man for the way he
lit up our lives for a brief time and forgive him for denying us the con-
tinued pleasure of his presence."

Foundation Gift Memberships

If you have someone on your gift list who is interested in
American history and the contribution of the Lewis and
Clark Expedition to our na-
tion's westward expansion, a
membership in the Founda-
tion, which includes the quar-
terly issues of We Proceeded
On, would be an appreciated
gift.

The Foundation has an attrac-
tive gift membership card
which will list you as the
sponsor of a membership.
Send your gift membership fee
with the name of the
gift recipient and the occa-
sion (friendship, birthday, gradu-
aition, or holiday) you wish to
honor to the Membership sec-
retary whose address appears
on page two.

News Notes:

Idaho Historian Retires

We have word that Dr. Merle W.
Wells, Boise, Idaho, Idaho State
Historian, Idaho State Historic
Preservation Officer, former Direc-
tor of the Idaho Historical Society,
and former Idaho State Archivist,
retired June 30, 1986. Dr. Wells is
a member of the Idaho [Govern-
or's] Lewis and Clark Trail Com-
mittee. Members of the committee
have expressed the hope that Dr.
Wells will continue to remain on
the committee and take an active
interest in Lewis and Clark mat-
ters.

Misfortune for Ottis Peterson

Ottis Peterson, Boise, Idaho, Presi-
dent of the recently organized
Idaho Chapter of the Lewis and
Clark Trail Heritage Foundation,
Inc., has had the great misfortune
of suddenly losing his eyesight.
Involved with inflammation of the
temporal artery and other compli-
cations, he has been informed that
the condition is irreversible. Mem-
ers of the Chapter have urged
him to continue as their leader. In
a recent telephone conversation
with the editor, Ottis discussed the
readjustment problems he is expe-
riencing and he did indicate that
he felt that it would be best for
him to relinquish the presidency of
the Idaho Chapter. More distress-
ring was the word from him that
work on his full length book must
be discontinued, at least for the
present. The book, with a projected
title "Beyond the Barrier", has
been an on-going "labor of love" for
Ottis for the past several years,
and will deal with the Lewis and
Clark Expedition's encounter with
the Rocky-Bitteroot Mountains and
their time in the region that is
presently the state of Idaho.

Ottis' many friends in Idaho,
members of the Washington and
Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail
Committees (he has attended and
represented Idaho's committee at
several meetings), and national
Foundation members send their
regards and best wishes for his ad-
justment to the misfortune that
has beset him.

Recent Meetings:

The minutes for the recent July 12,
1986, meeting of the WASHING-
TON STATE [GOVERNOR'S]
LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
COMMITTEE had not been re-
ceived as this issue of We Proceed-
ed On goes to press. A commu-
nication, however, from Roy D. Craft,
Stevenson, Washington, who has
served as chairman of the commit-
tee for the past three years, ad-
vises that longtime Lewis and
Clark enthusiast and Washington
Committee member Cliff Imsland,
Seattle, Washington, was elected
chairman of the committee. Viola
Forrest, Walla Walla, Washington,
will serve as the committee's new
vice chairman. Both Cliff and Vi,
in addition to being active mem-
ers of the national Foundation,
have attended a majority of Foun-
dation annual meetings. Additional
news related to the July 1986
Washington Committee's quarterly
meeting will be found on pp. 21, 22.

As reported in the May issue of We
Proceeded On, both the IDAHO
[Governor's] LEWIS AND CLARK
TRAIL COMMITTEE, and the
IDAHO CHAPTER OF THE
LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERI-
TAGE FOUNDATION were to
hold meetings in Boise, Idaho, May
3, 1986. From the reports received
by WPO, both meetings were busy,
successful sessions.

At the meeting of the IDAHO

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The committee's decision to support the wilderness status of the Hungry Creek/Fish Creek drainages where there is a long stretch of unaltered trail route. The area has recently been involved in what is known as "the Mex Mountain Timber Sale". Committee Chairman Fazio is to convey the committee's decision to the Supervisor of the Clearwater National Forest, and Idaho's congressional delegation. The committee expressed its resentment that it was not notified nor included in the draft plan for the Bonneville Power Administration's request to have a transmission line corridor reserved. This would parallel the Lewis and Clark Trail, and the request was reportedly agreed to by the U.S. Forest Service. It was also pointed out that the Idaho State Historical officer received no notification. The committee agreed that it would oppose vigorously any action to reserve this corridor, and will communicate this stand to the Clearwater National Forest, the Idaho congressional delegation, and to bring the matter to public attention via newspaper and periodical publicity. A feature article: "Power Line Route on Lewis-Clark Trail Decreed by Panel", appeared in the Sunday, May 18, 1986, issue of the Lewiston [Idaho] tribune.

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The MONTANA [Governor's] LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL ADVISORY COUNCIL met in Helena, Montana, June 12, 1986. Montana Governor Ted Schwinden joined nine council members for the morning session. The governor emphasized the importance of the Lewis and Clark Trail to the history of Montana and pointed out its potential to tourism, and to its obvious tie-in with Montana's statehood centennial celebration in 1989. The Governor also indicated the need for the Council to assist with the identification of a "Lead Agency" to liaison with the National Park Service's development of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail program, and to coordinate activities with other governmental agencies. Before the morning session adjourned a motion was made, seconded, and approved, that Bob Archibald (Montana Historical Society), Don Hyppa (Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks), and John Wilson (Montana Department of Commerce) would meet to discuss and recommend in writing to Governor Schwinden a state agency to be designated as the "Montana Lewis and Clark Lead Agency".

Governor Schwinden specifically charged the council to establish priorities in several Lewis and Clark Trail-related areas as follows:

1. The Council should keep in mind in all of its deliberations and decision making that the historicity of a given site is its primary qualification.

2. Rather than immediately selecting important sites, the Council should develop a criteria by which site significance can be determined.

3. The Council should consider factors such as sites which are in some way threatened, the need to preserve sites, and sites which are historically significant, accessible and needing signage.

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Chairman Margaret Warden appointed two committees to meet during the lunch hour and to report to the Council's afternoon session Bill Sherman, Bob Saindon, Marshall Johnson, Gladys Silk, and Don Hyppa were selected for the committee "For Criteria for Appointing Council Members". John Willard, Wilbur Werner, Marshall Johnson, and Margaret Warden were named to the "Committee for Site Selection".

At the Council's afternoon session, Bill Sherman reported for the Committee on Council Member Selection, with six specific recommendations. John Willard speaking for the Site Selection Committee presented seven important considerations that would be required when selecting Lewis and Clark Sites.

Prior to adjournment the Council recognized the outstanding work Bob Saindon has done on all aspects of the Council's activities, but especially his fine and extensive compilation: A Lewis and Clark Trail Signing Guide for Montana (a thirty-three page, 11 x 17 inch, study). "Draft" copies of Saindon's work were distributed to Council members for their review.

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There is never a dull moment for the PORTAGE ROUTE CHAPTER OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION (Great Falls, Montana). The minutes of the Chapter's April 28, 1986 meeting reveals the following: Information related to the July 12, 1986, field trip and picnic (a joint activity with the Headwaters Chapter, Bozeman, MT — see report of this activity on page 22, this issue of WPO); notice that Ella Mae Howard has accepted the program chairmanship for May-August, and that Bob Doerk will assume the same duty beginning in September; notice that Bob Doerk has written an article to appear in the June issue of Aurora Magazine about "Physical Locations Associated with Lewis and Clark in the Great Falls Area". Ella Mae Howard is preparing an article for a future issue of the same publica-

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tion concerning the Expedition’s “Iron Boat”; further discussion concerning a proposal to adopt a self-guided tour of sites in the Great Falls area, and for a pamphlet containing a transcript of the Expedition’s journals, June 11 - July 4, 1805 (the dates involved with the portage around the series of falls in the Great Falls area); A report concerning a $29.50 tour offered (May 15 through Sept. 15) by The Best of Montana Co. the tour is titled: “Lewis & Clark Journey and Historic Sites.” - the operators of the tour are requesting input from the Portage Route Chapter; discussion concerning the Great Falls Missouri River Route proposal that service clubs or other organizations accept the responsibility of keeping clean the grounds and overlook platforms at the several Missouri River falls overlook facilities - it was determined that the Lewis & Clark Overlook would be a good facility for the Portage Route Chapter to adopt; and the announcement that arrangements have been made for the Chapter to merchandise color print reproductions of Olaf Seltzer’s painting of Black Eagle Falls.

In addition to all of the above, Bob Doerk announced that cartographer Bob Bergantino, Butte, Montana, has produced a document related to his recent research that provides an updated hypothesis concerning the location of the expedition’s camp and cache location in the White Bear Island area.

Of special interest was the announcement that Western Legacy, Inc. is sponsoring and promoting the design and sculpture of a heroic size statue related to and honoring the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s 1805-1806 time in the Great Falls area. The statue, sculptured by Montana’s famous artist Bob Scriver, will be installed in Great Falls’ Broadwater Overlook Park, and its dedication will be an event during Montana’s statehood celebration in 1989. Fund raising for the statue, estimated at $300,000, will be by the sale of limited edition, miniature replicas of the heroic size work. Western Legacy, Inc. has asked the Portage Route Chapter for “your talents and your labors” toward furthering the project.

Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, Foundation members, and readers of We Proceeded On will recall that Bob Scriver was the sculptor for the Lewis and Clark statue “Decision at the Marias” dedicated in 1976 as a bicentennial project for the state of Montana (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 8-13).

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Seventeen members of the OREGON Governor’s LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE met for a quarterly meeting on June 7, 1986. Kathleen A. McMillan, Cascade Locks, recently appointed to the committee was introduced.

Chairman Chuinard reported on the committee’s “Lead Agency” liaison with the National Park Service. Applications for NPS certification for Oregon sites as part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail program are in preparation for six communities, for parks that are a part of Oregon’s State Park System, and for several Clatsop County locations. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is preparing applications which will be submitted directly to the National Park Service.

Committee member Malcolm Buffum, who is also General Chairman for the national Foundation’s 18th Annual Meeting, provided the committee with an updated report for the meeting. Scheduled for August 16-20, activities will take place in Portland, Seaside, Fort Clatsop, Oregon, and Cape Disappointment Pacific County, Washington, and the Washington/Oregon Columbia River Gorge (see WPO, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 3-4).

A report from Larry Espey, chairman for a sub-committee to review sites for an Oregon Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center included presentation of the “pros and cons” for three locations under consideration. It was pointed out that funding will need to be raised to cover the cost of building an appropriate structure(s) once a location is chosen. The three sites are: Lewis and Clark State Park, east of Portland; the east shore of the Sandy (the Expedition’s “Quicksand”) River; Cascade Locks, on the Columbia River, upstream from Bonneville Dam, where the Expedition transited the Cascade Rapids, or their “Great Shute” (the rapids have been inundated by the water impounded by the dam); and Portland’s Kelly Point Park, at the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette (the Expedition’s “Multnomah”) River.

The wording proposed for the legends for a Cannon Beach (whale site) sign, and for an interpretive sign at Cascade Locks, together with the legend for the interpretive sign under construction for Portland’s Kelly Point Park were attachments to the published minutes of the June 7th meeting.

Prior to adjournment, Chairman Chuinard reported that invitations/solicitations were being circulated for raising the $45,000 needed to create a statue of Captain Clark, his black servant York, and an Indian guide, for installation on the campus of the University of Portland.

The next meeting of the Oregon Committee is scheduled for September 13, 1986.

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The minutes of the SAKAKAWEA CHAPTER OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION (Bismarck, North Dakota) advises of an organizational meeting held on March 15, 1986. Temporary Chairman Sheila Robinson presided at the meeting and the agenda included a presentation of the organization’s by-laws and for the nomination and election of chapter officers.

Doug Prchal, Chairman of the By-laws Committee, presented the suggested by-laws for the chapter, and after discussion and several additions and minor changes moved for their adoption. His motion was seconded by Eugene Krenz, and carried. Foundation Director Arthur Shipley, Chairman of the Nominating Committee consisting of Russell Stuart, Dave Enyart, and Marilyn Kipp, presented a slate of officers and directors. It was moved and seconded that the nominations be closed and a unanimous ballot be cast for the individual nominated. Elected were: President John Von Rueden; President Elect Allen Fisk; Secretary Dina Butter; Treasurer A. W. “Doc” Hill; Three Year Directors, Sheila Robinson and Olaf Opedahl; Two Year Directors, Lucille Gullicksen and Ed Gannon; and One Year Directors, Helen Lang and Father William C. Sherman. President Von Rueden announced committee appointments. Following the business meeting, Sheila Robinson presented a short program and slides related to past annual meetings of the (national) Foundation.

At a luncheon, on May 23, 1986, Foundation Second Vice President H. John Montague met with members of the Sakakawea Chapter. Among a variety of topics dis-
ed and discussing were the plans for the (national) Foundation's 20th Annual Meeting to be held in Bismarck, August 7-10, 1988, are the tentative dates that have been selected for the meeting.

Cheryl Farmer, Secretary for the HEADWATERS CHAPTER OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION (Bozeman, Montana) has provided WPO with the details of the chapter's field trip to the Expedition's 1806 canoe construction camp on the Yellowstone River near present-day Park City, Montana. What follows is excerpted from Cheryl Farmer's report:

On Sunday, May 18, 1986, at 8:30 A.M., fifteen members of the Headwaters Chapter left Bozeman, travelling eastward by car caravan, they followed Captain Clark and his party's route over Bozeman Pass and thence along the Yellowstone River. Chapter member Jack Fellerhoff coordinated the outing. Fellerhoff and Foundation member and professional cartographer Bob Bergantino, Butte, Montana, have been researching and mapping Clark's return route along the Yellowstone River. They were able to take us to locations where the Expedition camped. We saw scenery similar to that witnessed by the explorers in 1806: cliffs; river bottom land (although the river has altered its course over the years); and cottonwood trees (none of which were large enough for constructing canoes). At Park City, we were met by Foundation First Vice President John Foote, Billings, Montana. Due to John's efforts of getting permission from a local landowner, and his transporting us via his pick-up truck, we were able to cross a wide creek to the location where Clark's party constructed their canoes.

As we enjoyed our leisure time and picnic lunch in this large clearing in the Yellowstone River bottom, we contemplated the events of July 20-23, 1806. The explorers had been looking for several days for trees large enough for constructing canoes. George Gibson had a puncture wound in his thigh, received when he fell from his horse onto a snag after shooting a deer. Overland travel was slow, and Clark was anxious to make use of canoes for faster travel on the river. Since scouting down the river from this location failed to find any larger trees, Clark decided on this location for their canoe building camp. We assumed that many of the large trees present in this vicinity are "descendants" of the cottonwood trees used for their canoes. During one of the nights, the stealthy Crow Indians, who had been observing the party from a distance, stole most of their horses. This made the canoe construction, for travel on the river, all the more urgent. We are grateful to Jack Fellerhoff and Bob Bergantino for pinpointing this significant location. The balance of our field trip activity was rounded out with visits to little known and once famous Indian agencies, Hunter Hot Springs (once a posh resort) and the site where pioneer John Bozeman was killed by Indians in April 1867.

The Headwaters Chapter is to be commended for their continuation of their fine field trip activities, and we appreciate having Chapter Secretary Cheryl Farmer's report of this recent "adventure".

Editor's Note:

We would like to include in each issue of WPO, news stories detailing current or forthcoming activities related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in each of the eleven trail states, or for that matter, any activity anywhere that would be of interest to members and readers. To accomplish this, we must rely on our Directors, their designated reporters, and other Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, to provide us with this information. We would be pleased to hear from you.

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

Change of Address

A part of the distribution and mailing of our quarterly publication, WE PROCEEDED ON is the administration and handling of mailed-out copies of the publication that are returned because the addressee has moved. Whether or not members have left a forwarding address with their post office when they moved, WPO is returned to the Foundation. We mail our magazine on a Non-Profit-Organization bulk mail permit (a reduced rate type of Third-Class Mail, at about .052 to .08 per issue depending on the number of pages, inserts, and total weight). This type of mail is not eligible for forwarding and is returned to the sender (the Foundation). When it is returned we are assessed "Postage Due" at the regular single-piece Third-Class Rate (anywhere from .15 to .56 depending on weight). If and when we have your new address (sometimes provided by the post office), we mail out the returned issue to you and this postage costs us the same as the "Postage Due" fee when it was returned. The total cost of such transactions, therefore, costs the Foundation anywhere from $1.12 to $1.96.

If you are about to move, it would be much appreciated if you would provide us with your new address (the USPS has a card for this purpose, their Form 3576) — it will save the Foundation money as well as administration time.

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

"this morning we set out early and proceeded on..."

"...wind from the S.W. we proceeded on... until 6 o'Clock..."

"...the fog rose thick from the hollows we proceeded on..."

"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes..."

"We set out early proceeded on past a island on the S. Side..."

"...clouded up... We proceeded on under a fine breeze..."

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.
Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.
Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.
Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.
Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.
WPO SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS

These publications bring to members of the Foundation and others, special items of interest, and on occasion, reprints of out-of-print publications that are not otherwise available.

WPO Publication No. 1, October 1976 $2.00

"Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting, August 15-18, 1976, Great Falls, Montana"


WPO Publication No. 2, July 1977 .75¢

"Our Dog Scannon - Partner in Discovery"


WPO Publication No. 2A, March 1986 $2.00

"Call him a Good Old Dog, But Don't Call Him Scannon", by Donald Jackson. Reprint from We Proceeded On, Vol. 11, No. 3, July 1985.

This is a companion publication to WPO, Publication No. 2, Ernest S. Osgood's monograph about the dog member of the Expedition. Historian Donald Jackson, while researching geographical names related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, discovered that a beautiful stream in west-central Montana was named "Seaman Creek", and suspected that it was named after the Expedition's Newfoundland dog. Dr. Jackson's "detective" work provides evidence that earlier historians had misinterpreted Captain Lewis's, Captain Clark's, Captain Ordway's and Sergeant Ordway's journals and applied the nomenclature "Scannon" for the dog. This is a twelve page publication with maps, handwriting reproductions from the journals, and illustrations of present-day Monture Creek.

Please note that a special price of $2.50 applies when both the WPO, Pub. No. 2 and WPO, Pub. No. 2A are purchased together. Specify: WPO, Pub. Nos. 2/2A.

WPO Publication No. 3, July 1978 $1.50


A reprint of Biddle's 1925 monograph concerning the acquisition and preservation of the 800 foot high landmark on the Columbia River. Lewis and Clark described the geologic formation in 1805-1806. Annotations by Robert E. Lange.

WPO Publication No. 4, December 1980 $2.50

"Three Papers Presented at the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting, Omaha, Nebraska, and Sioux City, Iowa, August 20-22, 1980"

Contents: "Sergeant Floyd and the Floyd Memorial at Sioux City, Iowa", by Edward Ruisch; "Some Thoughts on the Death of Sergeant Charles Floyd", by E.G. Chinard, M.D.; "Expansion of the Fur Trade Following Lewis and Clark", by Charles E. Hanson, Jr.

WPO Publication No. 5, August 1981 .75¢

"Thirteenth Annual Meeting - Visit to the Missoula County Courthouse - The Edgar Samuel Paxson Murals", compiled by Robert E. Lange.

The visit to the Missoula, Montana, courthouse was an event during the Foundation's Annual Meeting. This publication provides biographical information about Montana artist Edgar Paxson, and descriptions of two of the eight Paxson murals in the courthouse that depict incidents related to the Expedition in the Missoula Area.

WPO Publication No. 6, July 1982 $4.00


Dr. Cutright provides an in-depth study of activities related to the Expedition in Philadelphia, both before (1803) and after (1807-1814) the explorers' return. Litterateur Nicholas Biddle's contribution toward seeing to the publication of a narrative based on the Captains' journals is included in Dr. Cutright's fine monograph.

WPO Publication No. 7, May 1984 $4.00

Lewis's Woodpecker - Clark's Nutcracker

Color portraits of birds whose names memorialize the surnames of Captains Lewis and Clark. Reproduced from color paintings by Marie Nonnast Bohlen through the courtesy of Fawcett Publications and publisher Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Two 8 X 10 inch portraits with descriptive captions on fine paper stock in authentic color, and suitable for framing.

For more information concerning the ornithology of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, see We Proceeded On, Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3, May 1984.

WPO Publication No. 8, November 1984 $3.00


This is an unabridged transcript of a paper presented at the 16th Annual Banquet of the Foundation, Great Falls, Montana, August 8, 1984. Dr. Fritz in his fine speaking and writing style, and backed by his extensive knowledge, has produced this review of the purpose, organization and personnel of the exploring enterprise. In addition it presents a fine recapitulation of the Expedition’s documentation of their experiences and discovery of what is today the great state of Montana. It was in Montana where the exploring party spent the most “traveling” days while traveling the most miles, overcame one of their greatest obstacles to their favorite river travel (the Great Falls of the Missouri), and established their most numerous night encampments.

Prices for the above publications include postage and cost of production only.

Order from: WPO Publications, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Make checks payable to the Foundation. Postage stamps are acceptable in lieu of checks.