President Leppart's Message

The publication of this, our first quarterly newsletter, is a substantial step towards the fulfillment of our common goals. A means of communicating our thoughts, ideas and general "trail news" has now been realized. We owe a debt of gratitude to the Lorene Sales Higgins Charitable Trust, of Portland, and those responsible for the attainment of the generous bequest now being used to underwrite production costs of this publication.

Inroads have been made recently in increasing our memberships and broadening our geographic boundaries. Progress in this area is essential to the continued success of our Foundation.

As a result of our sixth annual meeting, a revision of our bylaws and constitution is now taking place. Recommended changes should be available for review and

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Foundation's Sixth Annual Meeting — Well Attended

Seaside, Oregon, was the site of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. Headquarters for the activities were the Seaside Civic and Convention Center. There were ninety-eight registrants for all or part of the four-plus days of the meeting. Fifty-one persons were in attendance for all of the activities which began on Sunday evening, August 11th, and continued through Thursday afternoon, August 15th. All Trail States were represented at this year's meeting with the exception of Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

Speakers for the principal addresses were: Robert E. Lange, President of the Foundation (August 1973 to August 1974); Victor T. Ecklund, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; Thomas Vaughan, Executive Director of the Oregon Historical Society; Dr. Roy M. Chatters, member of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Committee; LeRoy R. Brown, Acting Superintendent of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, in St. Louis; and Dr. Donald Jackson, eminent Western Americana historian, and presently editing the Papers of George Washington, at the Alderman Library, University of Virginia. Dr. Jackson's Annual Banquet address is reproduced in this issue of the quarterly.

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This First Issue of "...WE PROCEEDED ON..." is being sent to members of record of the LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC., and to other interested public officials, scholars, educational institutions, and Lewis and Clark enthusiasts throughout the country. Subsequent quarterly issues of this publication will be sent to Foundation members only. We solicit the support of present non-members, and look forward to their becoming a member of the Foundation, trusting that they will find this and future issues of "...WE PROCEEDED ON..." of sufficient interest to justify their affiliation with the Foundation. We hope that we may include you on our mailing list before the publication of our next issue.

Your attention is directed to the enclosed Prospectus and Membership Application.

Leppart (Cont'd. from P. 1)

possible incorporation during our seventh annual meeting in Bismarck.

The seventh annual meeting has been set for August 10-14 with the Bismarck Holiday Inn the scene of convention headquarters. On behalf of the North Dakota State Lewis and Clark Trail Council, I would like to take this opportunity to invite all interested individuals to participate in this important meeting. Informational packets will be mailed early in 1975 to those individuals whose names appear on the mailing lists provided by each of the trail committees.

In addition to the annual business sessions, an annual awards banquet and tours of significant historic sites and points of interest are being planned.

In the Bismarck area, guided tours of the state capitol and museum and Fort Lincoln State Park will be provided. A bus tour of the reconstructed Fort Mandan Site, Fort Clark State Historic Site, the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site and the Garrison Dam area will be conducted. Interpretations of the historic significance and work being done at each of these sites will be presented by appropriate agencies or individuals.

Pre-convention or post trip visits to the North Dakota Badlands or other points of interest can be arranged for those interested.

The members of the North Dakota Lewis and Clark Trail Council and the many other citizens of the Bismarck-Mandan area will be looking forward to hosting all of our fine delegates and friends from along the Lewis and Clark Trail next August. 'Come see us!'

Gary Leppart, President

News From Iowa - Sergeant Floyd Medallion Sale Underway

From our Director, Edward Ruisch, we have news from Iowa, Sioux City, and the Sergeant Floyd Monument. Ed advises that construction has progressed on the new Missouri River bridge near Sioux City, the piers are in place, and the greater portion of the approach from the Iowa side of the river is taking form. Local historians, from a study of the journals of the expedition, have determined that the new bridge will pass over the spot which was once the sand bar on which the expedition's George Floyd's Monument on the high bluff just to the north of the crossing. "Hopefully", says Ed, "the new structure will be named in Sergeant Floyd's honor."

Dr. V. Strode Hinds, President of the Lewis and Clark Historical Association in Sioux City, is actively exploring the possibility for, and the development and construction of, a Visitor's Interpretive Center at the Floyd Memorial site. This (Continued Page 12)
More than sixty members of the Foundation and Lewis and Clark Expedition enthusiasts were photographed at the entrance of the Administration Building and Museum at the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, Oregon. The morning of August 14, 1974, included the visit to the site of the Expedition's 1805-1806 winter encampment as part of the planned activities for the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Foundation. Visitors toured the museum’s exhibits, the reconstructed facsimile of the Expedition’s Fort Clatsop, the canoe landing, and witnessed the “Living History Demonstrations” which are a daily activity of Superintendent Robert E. Scott’s and Chief Ranger Daniel F. Card’s National Park Service staff during the summer months. (Photo courtesy of Roy D. Craft, Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.)

Annual (Cont’d. from P. 1)

Splendid interpretive talks were presented at the visits to the many Lewis and Clark historical sites in the area. In addition to Dr. Jackson’s address at the Wednesday evening Annual Banquet, four presentations were made of the Foundation’s “Award of Meritorious Achievement”. (See illustration and story on page 4).

Mr. Gary Leppart, State Liaison Officer for the North Dakota Outdoor Recreation Agency, was elected President of the Foundation to succeed Mr. Robert E. Lange of Portland, Oregon. Mr. Wilbur P. Werner, President of the Montana Historical Society was elected Vice-President and President-Elect. Irving W. Anderson, of Portland, Oregon, as Secretary, and Clarence H. Decker, of East Alton, Illinois, as Treasurer, retained their respective offices from the previous year. The new officers will hold office until the 1975 Annual Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Foundation in one of the business sessions accepted the invitation for the Seventh Annual Meeting to be held in Bismarck, North Dakota, in August 1975. Tentative location for the Eighth Annual Meeting in 1976, is Great Falls, Montana. Other important business conducted during the directors’ meetings pertained to the appointment of a committee to study and rewrite the Foundation’s Constitution and By-Laws for the purpose of attaining conciseness, brevity, and a statement of purpose which will not offer conflicts between the state committees of the foundation and between the state committees and the state and federal government agencies, and that the new constitution and by-laws provide a mechanism whereby other states or areas may become a part of the national foundation. Mr. Marcus Ware of Lewiston, Idaho is chairman of this committee together with President Leppart, Vice-President Werner, and Director Wm. Clark Adreon. Director George Tweney was appointed chairman of a publication committee to develop a foundation quarterly magazine. President Leppart, Past-President Lange, and Director Chuinard are serving on Director Tweney’s committee. Director Chuinard’s Foundation Medallion Committee, with Past-President Murphy, Director Adreon, and Dr. V. S. Hinds of Sioux City, Iowa, are to continue to explore the possibility of a series of Lewis and Clark medallions.

The Hamilton Mint was adopted by a vote of the Board of Directors to be the official mint for the foundation for a period of two years. Twenty resolutions were submitted by Irving Anderson’s Resolutions Committee, and were approved by the Board of Directors.

North Dakota Reports

On Knife River Indian Village Sites

On October 26, 1974, President Gerald Ford signed HR 13157 authorizing the establishment of the Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site. The Knife River Villages are located north of Stanton, North Dakota in Mercer County.

The President’s action brought to fruition many years of intensive interest and action by a great number of North Dakotans in seeing the Knife River National Historic Site realized.

The bill authorizes the administering agency, the National Park Service, to acquire 1,292 acres of land which includes four Indian earth lodge village sites. The four villages are the Big Hidatsa Site approximately 2 miles north of
Stanton, the River Hidatsa, the Lower Hidatsa and the Buckfink Site.

Of the 1,292 acres, approximately 1,110 acres are to be acquired in fee. Forty one acres currently in state ownership are to be transferred to the National Park Service and scenic easements are to be used in purchasing the remaining 141 acres.

Two of the Knife River village sites are historically documented as Hidatsa and as such are the only villages of this tribe surviving to allow research and interpretation of the Hidatsa culture. These villages offer a unique opportunity to interpret in depth, the story of a major Native American cultural transition from pre-historic times to the mid-19th century.

It has been determined that the River Hidatsa Site is the village in which Toussaint Charbonneau and Sakakawea were living at the time of Lewis and Clark's ascension of the Missouri River to the Mandan villages. This site has been badly eroded by the Knife River and will be safeguarded by protective works.

In addition to the frequent visitation by Lewis and Clark during the winter of 1804-05 while encamped at Fort Mandan, the Hidatsa were also visited by a number of other notables. These include Henry, Bradbury, Catlin, Bodmer, Prince Maximilian, Audubon and others who recorded their impressions of the Hidatsa for posterity.

Upon acquisition of the area, the National Park Service proposes to conduct extensive archeological investigations on a continuing basis, to stabilize and reconstruct the historic scene to best protect the area and still provide public access for the desired visitor experience, and to provide visitor accommodations including a history and archeology center.

Wm. Clark Adreon Reports Missouri Activities

William Clark Adreon writes from St. Louis about Lewis and Clark historically oriented activities in Missouri. He tells us that the Lewis and Clark Trail Committee of Missouri “has been revitalized and reorganized” by Governor Christopher Bond, and that a recent meeting of the committee took place in Jefferson City on November 15, 1974. In addition to the state committee, the twenty-five Missouri River County Lewis and Clark Committees will be reactivated, and committees will be appointed by the county courts when they convene. Lieutenant Governor William C. Phelps, as Chairman of the state committee has called a second meeting for January 24th, and the committee will gather at Hermann, Missouri. Mayor C.M. Bassman of Hermann is Vice-Chairman of the committee and is organizing the activities for the meeting. Colonel E.P. Streck, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Retired, is a resident of Hermann and Past Chairman of the State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and will attend the January meeting. Colonel Streck has identified and marked the Missouri River Lewis and Clark campsites in Missouri, and specifically for river access by boat. “This activity”, says Clark Adreon, “together with Lewis and Clark highway markers on both sides of the river, has the trail of the “Corps of Discovery” well marked across the state of Missouri.”

The Missouri American Bicentennial Committee of St. Louis has under consideration the building of a replica of the 1780 Fort San Carlos. Coupled with this restoration, on the river front and Walnut Street, would be a marker designating the September 23, 1806, return of the exploring enterprise to St. Louis, and a marker in recognition of Dr. Antoine Saugrain, with whom Captain Lewis consulted prior to the expedition's departure, in 1803-1804. Dr. Saugrain’s home was in this same area.

Wm. Clark Adreon’s letter included an enclosure of the minutes of the Missouri State Committee’s November 15, 1974 meeting. The minutes list twenty-one specific activities for the committee to explore. Mr. Orval L. Henderson presented a brief history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition before exhibiting the NBC Lewis and Clark Documentary Film along with several slides of Missouri campsite markers. Mr. Gus Budde discussed past efforts and accomplishments of the Missouri Trail Committee, the Federal 1964-1969 Lewis and Clark Trail Commission (P.L. 88-630), and the succeeding organization, The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. Mr. Budde served as Secretary of the national foundation 1972-1973.

Awards of Meritorious Achievement

At the 1972 annual meeting of the Foundation, held at Helena, Montana, the Board of Directors established an Award of Meritorious Achievement to be presented to individuals or institutions for service to the Foundation and for “outstanding contributions in bringing to this nation a greater awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”. A plaque bearing this inscription, the name of the Foundation, the portraits of Lewis and Clark, and the name of the recipient with the date and place of the meeting is presented at the annual banquet.
We include on this and the following three pages the text of the address presented by Dr. Donald Jackson at Seaside, Oregon, on the occasion of the Sixth Annual Banquet of the Foundation, August 14, 1974.

Dr. Donald Jackson has contributed a wealth of literature about the Lewis and Clark Expedition in his volume Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents and in his many articles contributed to historical periodicals. Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts know him best for his extensive volume on the letters of the expedition which continues to be a unique reference source. In 1966, he received the Western Heritage Award; in 1966, The American Association of State and Local History extended to him their "Award of Merit." When the Missouri Historical Society honored him with their "Regional Washington," a new project for the publication of all the letters, journals, and other papers of the first president. The edition, scheduled to appear in print over the next twenty years, will contain from sixty to seventy-five volumes.

Dr. Jackson is a "Sustaining" member of our Foundation. We were most fortunate to have him and Mrs. Jackson at our Sixth Annual Meeting at Seaside, Oregon, and to have his fine address presented at our Annual Banquet.

**Thomas Jefferson and the Pacific Northwest**

By Donald Jackson

It takes very little time for a visitor to Monticello to discover two of the most striking objects inside the main entrance to Thomas Jefferson's famous home in Virginia. They are the antlers of a moose and those of an elk, hanging on either side of the front doors, and they are said to have been brought back from the West by Lewis and Clark.

If misfortune had not intervened, we might also see there the mounted head of the Rocky Mountain bighorn, definitely brought to the East by Lewis and Clark and preserved by the Philadelphia painter and museum curator, Charles Willson Peale. That unique specimen, the only preserved mammal head that survived the expedition, was seen at the Rotunda of the University of Virginia by a naturalist in 1825, having been presented to the Library by Jefferson. That specimen appears to have been done in by a zealous and tidy administrator who did not care for moth-eaten hide, dusty glass eyes, and other trademarks of the old-fashioned natural history display. But now that the Rotunda of the University is undergoing a massive remodeling, which will restore it in accordance with Jefferson's original plan, one could wish that a carpenter, breaking through the lath and plaster into a long forgotten cubby-hole, might encounter that moth-eaten specimen, with the eyes powdered over, another of the far too scanty relics of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

However, these bits of bone and hide, and all such specimens and artifacts, only give us the conventional view of Jefferson as an ardent collector, scientist, correspondent with savants, and accumulator of books about his environment. There is more to Jefferson the Westerner than that, more in his early lifetime that made him the greatest armchair explorer of America that we have known.

It is hard to believe that Jefferson thought of himself as a frontiersman, because we think of him as a cosmopolite, a citizen of the world. But geography substantiates his claim. Born at Shadwell at the foot of the Southwestern Mountains, in the valley of the Rivanna River, he was indeed an early settler in the West of his day. He remarks in his autobiography that his father was the third or fourth settler along the Rivanna River, in the Piedmont region of Virginia, and this appears to be true. Too often we think of him as sitting in his study at Monticello, or in the White House in later years, scheming the conquest of the West in the midst of highly civilized surroundings. The truth is, the itch to explore had been coming on Jefferson since his boyhood. And by exploring he meant learning what was there. It did not so much mean going there, going West in person; to him it was enough that men qualified to observe were giving him information. Jefferson was a sturdy young man, an outdoorsman, a surveyor, but he had no reason to go West himself. In those days a man explored if that was what he had to do to find the boundaries on his land, or survey and map the lands of another man, or go off to council with the Indians on the Ohio. These things Jefferson never had to do. He was born in comfortable circumstances, his education provided for, a child of the gentle and affluent landholders and planters of Virginia.

Jefferson's father, Peter Jefferson, who died in 1757 when young Thomas was only thirteen, was a fronteir planter but also a surveyor. Peter had endured a most difficult surveying trip in 1746 to determine certain bounda-
thinking about the West occurred in the early 1780s. The Loyal Land Company, influenced by the bright reports that Dr. Walker had brought back from his western trip, began to think seriously about further movements in that direction. And three years later the members of that company were making grandiose plans indeed. One member of the company was the Reverend James Maury, and here is how he later described the plans:

Some persons were to be sent in search of that river Missouri, if that be the right name of it, in order to discover whether it had any communication with the Pacific Ocean; they were to follow the river if they found it, and make exact reports of the country they passed through, the distances they traveled, what worth of navigation those rivers and lakes afforded, &c.

The scheme never materialized, but the man the Loyal Land Company had recommended to lead the undertaking was Dr. Thomas Walker. Young Jefferson, who was ten years old at the time, must surely have heard the proposed expedition discussed in his own home. If not, then no doubt he heard of it while studying geography in grammar school, four years later, for his teacher was the Reverend James Maury. Even though nothing ever came of the plan, it served a worthy purpose if it put into young Jefferson's head those dreams about the West that later proved so important to American development.

An ever-present aspect of Jefferson's view of the West was his early interest in the American Indian. It was not uncommon for Cherokee chiefs to visit Shadwell during Jefferson's boyhood. While he was attending the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg, he spent a good deal of time with Indians who were visiting that provincial capital. In 1762, a chief named Outacity came up from the Holston area of what is now Tennessee, with more than 160 Indians, and Jefferson saw this entourage received by the Governor and the Council and given permission to visit King George III in London. Here was an early example of a practice he would follow during his own governorship of Virginia and presidency: the invitation to the western chiefs to journey to the capital for counsel and entertainment. Indeed, this aspect of the Lewis and Clark Expedition later proved to be a most vital one. Jefferson learned to know Indians as far west as the Illinois country, then a county of Virginia, while serving as governor. In June 1781 he smoked the peace pipe and delivered a welcoming speech to Chief Jean Baptiste de Coigne, who had come with a delegation of his dwindling band of Illinois Indians. Even in those days, Jefferson was avidly collecting Indian vocabularies, and later would instruct Lewis and Clark to do the same.

Jefferson's policy toward the American Indian was not one-dimensional and it was not static. The sequence of his position toward the Indian is almost predictable, if we use a little hindsight. As a small boy — fascination, like the first time we see an elephant. Then, as his mind began to expand and his reading accelerated, we find an element of Rousseau's "noble savage" in the Jeffersonian point of view. He even refers to himself as a savage, preferring the environment of a savage, when he writes of how glad he is to be back on his Little Mountain at the edge of the frontier.

But when Jefferson becomes governor of Virginia, a new element enters into his thinking. He still respects the Indian, is fascinated by his life and his history and prehistory, but now Jefferson has a new responsibility: as governor, he has an "Indian problem." It will be with him until he no longer is president. And he knows he is governor of the Indian as well as the white man. It is useful to keep in mind that until near the end of the last century, the American Indian was a factor to be reckoned with in many, many aspects of American life. We were all a little puzzled by those people. Why do they want all that land when they don't use it? Why do they fight brutal wars among themselves — isn't one Indian just like any other? Why can't they see what a wonderful thing it would be just to stake out a little homestead and get a herd of cattle and some chickens?

A few years ago Dee Brown wrote a book called *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*. It was quite avowedly the history of Indian-white relationships from the Indian's point of view. Last year a book of quite another nature appeared. Written by Bernard W. Sheehan, it was called *Seeds of Extinction: Jefferson Philanthropy and the American Indian*. It is perhaps the first book that explains how the white man's view of himself and his role on the earth caused him to formulate his policy towards the American Indian from the Indian's view. The Jeffersonian Indian policy was a tragic one, because "with the best of good will" the Jefferson generation "destroyed the American Indian with benevolence, literally killing him with kindness." Remember that Sheehan is talking about Jefferson's generation, not General Phil Sheridan's or General George Custer's. Can you imagine General Sheridan saying, "The only good Indian is one who has been killed by kindness"?

The Jefferson philosophy — and this is something that lasted for a few years after Jefferson's death — involved the conviction that the Indian could be incorporated into white society — and should be. Early conversion to a white culture, a white religion — it was supposed to be the salvation of the Indian and it wasn't.

Part of the plan was that the Indians would be moved west of the Mississippi — using the new Louisiana Purchase as a kind of giant reservation — where they would learn to incorporate themselves back into white society in an orderly fashion. What Jefferson did not foresee — and perhaps no man could have — was that the pressure to move west on the part of the white man would destroy the Indian long before he could even begin to adjust his ways. In 1874, when white men had found gold in the Black Hills of South Dakota and were clamoring to go in and take it from the Sioux, the New York Times said, "We have always observed that when white men want a reservation, it is at once discovered that the Indians have no honest use for it."

Was the Jeffersonian Indian policy doomed to failure because it was wrong, or would any Indian policy have worked, once Columbus had set foot in the New World? And have we had enough time to know. Another 500 years may prove the wisdom of Jeffersonian philanthropy.

When Jefferson became governor of Virginia in 1779, the country was still at war with England. And since his own state extended West to the Mississippi and Ohio river regions, he became involved in the so-called western phase of the Revolution. One of the heroes of the West already known to him, but now acting under his direction, was Colonel George Rogers Clark. Clark's exploits at Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places with exotic names, were a special satisfaction to Jefferson, who had been advised of Clark's first plans to conquer the Old Northwest late in 1777. After his term as governor, Jefferson became a delegate to the Continental Congress. One of his earliest undertakings was a letter to George Rogers Clark, dated December 4, 1783. Jefferson thanked Clark for some shells and seeds which the old soldier had sent him, and urged him to keep looking for the bones and teeth of the mammoth.
And then he said: “I find they [the British] have subscribed a very large sum of money in England for exploring the country from the Mississippi to California. Some of us have been talking here in a feeble way of making the attempt to search that country … How would you like to lead such a party?”

Here was Jefferson’s first serious attempt to mount an expedition to the Pacific — but he was to have no luck with that particular Clark, who replied from Richmond in February 1784: “Your proposition respecting a tour to the west and North west of the Continent would be Extremely agreeable to me could I afford it but I have lately discovered that I knew nothing of the lucrative policy of the world […] supposing my duty required every attention and sacrifice to the Publick Interest.” In other words, the Revolution had bankrupted him and he was setting out to spend the rest of his days at Louisville, feeling unkindly dealt with by the state and nation for which he had fought.

For a few years, Jefferson would lay aside his plan for an expedition to the Pacific, but not his plans for the American West as a whole. Now that the war was over, the role of the West was a most imperative problem. Some of the states were disadvantaged because their original charters, and later cessions, had cut them off from this vital region. When Maryland declined to ratify the Articles of Confederation until Virginia gave up its western land claims, Jefferson persuaded his state to cede all its western lands except Kentucky and a military grant to veterans; the Articles of Confederation were ratified.

The problem now was to create a government for the West, and particularly for that vast area beyond the Ohio and above the Mississippi which came to be called the Northwest Territory, newly acquired from Great Britain. On the same day in the spring of 1784 that Virginia ceded her lands, Jefferson was appointed to a committee in the Congress to decide on a governmental scheme for the new territories that eventually were to come into the Union. Led by Jefferson, the committee came forth three weeks later, proposing a plan under which settlers moving into the new western area could organize themselves into territories, later into states, and very important — to exist on an equal basis with the original thirteen states. It may be that Jefferson became too fanciful in creating proposed names for the new states: he devised the names Sylvanville, Metropolitania, and Cherrozeseus, among others. But less exotic names finally prevailed. The plan that he and his fellow Congressmen proposed was somewhat altered by Congress, but it became the basis of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787. As historian William Goetzmann has said, the new law was written in such a creative way that it solved the problem of empire. “Along with the Constitution proposed in the same year, it was perhaps America’s most far-sighted and creative piece of legislation.”

During his final years as governor of Virginia, Jefferson received one of those awful questionnaires that still come to us in the mail in this country. It was from the secretary of the French legation in America, the Marquis de Marbois, and it had been sent to representatives of all the states. The questions were aimed at finding out what America was really like: what are your boundaries, what are your natural and commercial productions, tell us about the botanical and zoological specimens you produce, and your Indians, of course. Most of the questionnaires seem to have fallen where they often rightly belong, in the wastepaper basket, but Jefferson the methodical man could not toss his away. He began to hack away at those questions.

Some he could not answer by himself. He wrote to friends such as George Rogers Clark, and his old guardian Thomas Walker, and began compiling his statistics. The questionnaire arrived in 1781 and in the fullness of time he replied to the Marquis. But his notes wouldn’t stop growing. They finally became the only book he ever wrote: Notes on the State of Virginia, published in 1787, important in the present context because it was a kind of model that Lewis and Clark might well have adopted when they began to observe the West. No one could ever believe that Lewis, at least, had not read and digested Jefferson’s Notes on the State of Virginia before he set out for St. Louis and points west. And of course Lewis and Clark were to correct many of Jefferson’s misconceptions as published in his book — such as the assertion that the Allegheny Mountains might well be the highest on the continent.

The next phase of Jefferson’s life was an especially happy one: he became minister plenipotentiary to the Court of France, charged with the task of developing commercial ties between America and Europe. To Jefferson, of course, “commercial” meant mostly “agricultural,” and we shall soon see how he applied that aspect of his in-

structions. But first, let us take up the matter of John Ledyard.

Along came a young man named Ledyard, who said, I will go to Russia and into Siberia, and across the straits, and somehow get into North America. Then I will cross it from West to East. Unburdened by maps, unburdened by information, just sauntering along like Johnny Appleseed (if I may mix up my time periods a little), I’ll explore the Northwest.

I am not ready to believe that the methodical Jefferson, who was later to put so much thought into every last detail of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, considered that Ledyard might succeed. He may have felt that any idiot who proposed to explore the Northwest ought to have a chance to try. So he encouraged Ledyard — and as you might expect — nothing came of it. Ledyard was turned back in Russia, and never got across the Bering Straits.

And let us not forget: the Ledyard affair came eighteen years before the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

A small thing happened during Jefferson’s stay in Europe that had a direct bearing, I think, on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He sprained his wrist. Jumped a fence and sprained his wrist. His friends gave him a lot of good advice about what to do, and the advice that appealed most to him was: go down to Aix en Provence and take the waters. In those days, as today, certain waters were thought to be of a healing quality. So he went. And because he was trying to develop our commercial ties with Europe, he continued on to the ports of southern France and northern Italy. One section of his tour included the crossing of the southern Alps between Nice and Turin. Four days of the journey he spent on a mule. No great hardship for an old horseman, but still another chance for him to practice the chores of an explorer. He made notes, always notes. It took him three months. Before he had left Paris he pored over maps of all the towns he could find: Lyon, Marseilles, Turin, Milan, and so on. Careful, almost compulsive preparation and record keeping characterized the man. I am reminded that among his papers there is a list of fresh vegetables available in the markets of Philadelphia, with the first day of their season and the last day — and that list covers a period of eight years.

On his journey he made careful observations and engaged heavily in the collecting of plants and seeds. He studied farms, vineyards, and or-
And so, years later when it came time to write instructions to Lewis and Clark, Jefferson had his own background of travel under various conditions and at various altitudes, and he knew something about the observations that could and should be made. One can press the analogy too far. But it is quite likely that Lewis had read the journal that Jefferson kept and could form an idea of how best to keep such a journal. Here is a sample of Jefferson's journal:

From La Baraque to Chagny. On the left are plains which extend to the Saone, on the right the ridge of mountains called the Côte. The plains are of a reddish-brown, rich loam, mixed with much small stone. The Côte has for its basis a solid rock on which is a foot of soil... of middling quality. The crops in corn, the Côte in vines. There is a good deal of forest. Fine mules which come from Provence and cost 20 louis. They break them at 2 years old and they last to 30.

During all his adult lifetime, Jefferson had been collecting books about the North American continent. There can be little doubt that he had the finest library of books about the Trans-Mississippi West to be found anywhere. He had Daniel Coxe's *Carolana*, which contained valuable theories on geography in general. Jeffreys' *Natural and Civil History of the French Dominions in America*. Baron Lahontan's *New Voyages to North America*. Great travel narratives such as Jonathan Carver's *Travels*, and Samwell's *Narrative of Captain Cook*. And every atlas he could lay his hands on. When he returned from Europe he wrote to William Dunbar this comment:

"While I was in Europe I purchased everything I could lay my hands on which related to any part of America, and particularly had a pretty full collection of the English & Spanish authors on the subject of Louisiana."

He would continue to buy geographical books for the rest of his life, but it appears that he did form the real nucleus of his geographical library while he was serving in France and traveling in Europe.

I think that one great influence on Jefferson's attitude toward the West, and his determination to conquer it and know it through the agency of others, was his election to membership in the American Philosophical Society. That was — and still is — a society "for promoting useful knowledge," patterned on the old Royal Society of Great Britain, consisting of a small group of inquirers into natural phenomena. It had been founded by Benjamin Franklin and others, and Jefferson later became its vice president and then its president. As Nathan Schachner has said, "The association stimulated him and enlarged his powers; while his constant correspondence with members such as David Rittenhouse, Charles Thomson, Benjamin Rush, Caspar Wistar... and other intellectual worthies clarified his concepts and crystallized them on paper."

Jefferson and his fellow members of the Society made at least two attempts to sponsor an expedition to the Pacific. The botanist Moses Marshall was approached in 1790, and in the following year a more famous botanist, the Frenchman André Michaux. A fund was raised for Michaux on a sliding scale; he was not to be paid in full unless he got to the Pacific — and, of course, got back. Michaux had gone only as far as Kentucky when it was learned that his chief aim, supported by certain officials in the French Republic, was to raise a western force to attack Spanish possessions beyond the Mississippi. When the scheme was exposed, Michaux was recalled by his government. There are little ironies about the Michaux expedition. First, the young man who asked Jefferson if he could be allowed to go with Michaux, and was turned down, was Meriwether Lewis. And second, the man in Kentucky who was Michaux's contact, and had agreed to lead a military force against Spain, was that old soldier and long-time acquaintance of Jefferson's — George Rogers Clark. And if you can stand one more irony, it was of course George Rogers Clark's young brother William who would finally team up with Lewis to make the exploration a reality.

What happened later, we all know. Upon becoming President, Jefferson had authority to implement that which he and Lewis had only requested an expedition to the West, and appealed to those of us who read about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, one of the most pleasing aspects is how consummately satisfied Jefferson was with the undertaking. His own long years of thinking about it, and the careful planning that he and Lewis put into it, and the amazing skill with which it was carried out — everything now fell into place. Also, he felt a very justified proprietorship in the expedition. So much so that on at least one occasion he fended off a request from another western traveler for help in getting his journal published.

The request came from the western part of Virginia, now West Virginia, from old David Robinson, who fifty years earlier had been captain of a company in the French and Indian War. In June 1805, while Lewis and Clark were still on the Missouri, David Robinson sent Jefferson a journal of his travels in the western country. He said he had three sons on the frontier even now, was going back there himself, and wanted to share with the world the things he had seen in that strange country.

Jefferson returned the journal with his thanks, saying that Lewis and Clark were at that moment collecting a vast amount of accurate data and implying that Robinson's, then, might not be worth the cost of printing.

So a potentially valuable or at least interesting narrative of western travel has been lost to us — perhaps a small price to pay for the thousands of observations made by Lewis and Clark. Another irony here. One of the sons mentioned by the old soldier and traveler was John H. Robinson, a St. Louis physician. Within a year, that young man would be a principal figure in the second great overland expedition across western America — the Zebulon Pike expedition.

So there is a continuity about the events that opened up the West, and a continuity in those experiences of Jefferson which led him to produce the first fruits of our nation's western experience. It often occurs to me that the Lewis and Clark expedition began to grow, and become first a possibility and then a reality, in that house called Shadwell on the Rivanna — to the great delight of a small Virginia boy who was soon to hear his father, his future guardian, and his future schoolmaster talking excitedly about a plan to explore the waterways that might lead them to the Pacific.
Awards (Cont'd. from P. 4)

At the Helena meeting the following received the first Awards with plaques given by the Foundation: Dr. Ernest Staples Osgood, author of Field Notes of Captain William Clark; Mrs. Vivian Paladin, Editor of MONTANA, the Magazine of Western History; and E.E. “Boo” MacGilvra, long-time leader in all things Lewis and Clark in Montana.

Awards with plaques at the 1973 annual meeting in St. Louis went to William Clark Adreon, great-great grandson of Captain William Clark and prominent in Lewis and Clark activities in Missouri and all along the Trail; to Edwynne Murphy, first president of the Foundation; and to Joe Jaeger, first treasurer of the Foundation. These three men “sparked” the creation of this Foundation.

At the 1974 annual meeting in Seaside, Oregon, four awards and plaques were presented: to Dr. Donald Jackson, author of Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, and numerous articles on the Expedition; to Dr. Paul Crighton, author of Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists, and many Lewis and Clark articles; to Dr. R. Darwin Burroughs, author of The Natural History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and to the Oregon Historical Society (this the first recognition of an institution since the inception of the award). The Society was responsible for the acquisition and preservation of the sites of the expedition’s Fort Clatsop and the Salt Cairn.

“Beaverhead Rock is Saved!” says ‘Boo’ MacGilvra

Word comes from our Director E.E. “Boo” MacGilvra of Butte, Montana, that Beaverhead Rock has been saved! This natural landmark is one of the most significant ones on the entire Lewis and Clark trail.

The perennial discussion about Sacajawea’s role as guide for the Expedition may never abate, nor

(Continued Page 10)

BOR Completes Lewis And Clark Trail Study

At the annual meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., August 1972, at Helena, Montana, a resolution was passed respectfully requesting “that the Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, promptly elevate the study of the Lewis and Clark Trail under Public Law 90-543 from a remote future study category to current category, thus making use of the studies and recommendations already made by the Department of the Interior . . .”

Reference was made to the excellent published study THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL: A PROPOSAL FOR DEVELOPMENT, prepared by the federal Lewis and Clark Commission which existed from 1964 to 1969. It seemed to this Foundation that this study provided a basis that would make unnecessary further extensive work to complete the study of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation did proceed promptly and has brought its study to near completion. It is understood that the BOR plans to submit legislation to the Congress that will establish Historic trails as well as the scenic and recreation trails already provided for by the present law.

In its study the BOR requested input from individuals and agencies of the Trail states, including members of the various state Lewis and Clark committees, and recently submitted its REVIEW OF FIELD DRAFT OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL REPORT. This report is disappointing in that Alternative #3 and other proposals previously included in a preliminary draft, have been eliminated. This means that everything on the tidewater extent of the Columbia up to Bonneville Dam is not included in the plan, thus eliminating all of the lower Columbia campsites which remain very much in their natural state on both the north and south shores. It also does not provide for development into a related complex the Fort Clatsop National Memorial, the trail to the Salt Cairn, the Salt Cairn site where a detachment from Fort Clatsop made salt from ocean water, the Trail from the Cairn over Tillamook Head (Clark’s Point of View), and on to Ecola Creek where the whale was found. Also, not included are the Washington State campsites, and the Pillar Rock-Knappa area where the Expedition crossed from the north to the south shore on its way to the Fort Clatsop site.

Also, much of the scenic and historic portions of the Trail, and many landmarks in Montana are not included. Eliminated from the study have been the Missouri River Breaks below Ft. Benton; the Jefferson, Beaverhead, and Salmon Rivers, which include the Beaverhead Rock, Sacajawea-Shoshone, and Lemhi Pass areas.

Objections to the above items have been presented to the BOR by President Gary Leppard and various Trail state chairmen. It is hoped that the BOR, which has always been responsive to and cooperative with the grass-roots citizenry along the Trail, will respond favorably to these representations. It is really unthinkable that the areas mentioned above would not be included in a comprehensive Lewis and Clark Trail study.

The BOR is also recommending “that a Lewis and Clark Historic Trail Advisory Council be organized similar to that established by the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail” for administration. Officers of the Foundation and state committee chairmen have advised BOR that the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., would be ideal for this purpose. It has an existing organization which already is working effectively with various federal and state bodies, and would provide grass-roots support of all activities of the Trail.
be interpreted by historians with satisfaction for every student of the Expedition; but a careful reading of the journals kept by the Captains can leave little doubt that this young Shoshone Indian woman, who had been abducted from her homeland five years before, began noticing familiar objects and terrain beginning with the approach of the exploring party to the area of Three Forks, Montana.

As the party continued westward along the Jefferson River she gave repeated assurances to the Captains that they were on their way to the land of her people. And when Beaverhead Rock was seen off in the distance on August 8, 1805, Sacajawea could give final assurance, and Captain Lewis could write in his journal: “...this hill she says her nation calls the beaver’s head from a conceived resemblance of it’s figure to the head of that animal [a swimming beaver]. She assures us that we shall either find her people on this river or on the river immediately west ...”

The strenuous ordeal of pushing and pulling the canoes laden with their baggage and supplies up the shallow and twisting Beaverhead River was soon to be replaced with horses obtained from Sacajawea’s people, the Shoshones — which greatly raised the spirits of the men. And so this great geologic formation remains a symbol of affirmation of route and hope renewed for the Expedition; and an enduring landmark of attachment to, and appreciation for, the great extent of country which Lewis and Clark and their men explored for our nation.

Many of the most important landmarks of the Expedition have remained in private hands, and this was true of Beaverhead Rock. During the last few years, this historic landmark has been in danger of being blasted down for rock to rip-rap the Beaverhead and Jefferson Rivers. “Mr. Lewis and Clark of Montana”, alias “Boo” MacGilvra, vigorously interested himself in the situation, and has been working with dedication on the matter since 1969.

The 84 acre site on which Beaverhead Rock is located, and which has been entered in the National Registry of Historic Places, now may become a State of Montana Historic Park. MacGilvra, a Director of the State Historical Society, under five consecutive Governors, had prevailed on the State of Montana legislature to appropriate $30,000 as matching money for an equal amount from the National Park Service, to purchase the land from the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Ashcraft, this being their asking price. The Montana State Fish and Game Department, who administers the State Park System, placed a low dollar value ($20,000) on the land based upon its estimated worth as a rock quarry and for grazing purposes. Mr. MacGilvra testified in the condemnation suit that the value of Beaverhead Rock had “unlimited historic value”, the jury apparently agreed, and awarded the owners a value of $72,500 on the property.

Thus the saving of Beaverhead (Continued Page 12)

**STATE OF WASHINGTON ERECTS MARKER TO HONOR THE EXPEDITION’S GEORGE DROUILLARD**

The Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and the Franklin County Historical Society, together with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission have erected and dedicated a new “Drewyer’s River” historical marker at Lyons Ferry State Park in southeastern Washington. Appropriate ceremonies were held on June 22, 1974, at the park’s location at the confluence of the Palouse and Snake Rivers near Raporria, Washington. Captains Lewis and Clark gave the name “Drewyer’s River” to the waterway now known as the Palouse, to honor George Drouillard, the valuable civilian member of the exploring party. The date was October 13, 1805. Ceremonies followed a no-host picnic luncheon, and Mr. Walter Oberst, President of the Franklin County Historical Society, was the Master of Ceremonies. Dr. Roy M. Chatters, of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, made the principal address, and special guests for the occasion were Mrs. E. S. Stiles of Cherokee, Iowa, and Mr. and Mrs. George Drewery of Port Clinton, Ohio, collateral descendants of Mr. George Drewery of Sammamish, Washington, and Mr. Jeff Domaskin, Commissioner for the State Parks and Recreation Commission, accepted the historical marker for the citizens of Washington State.
Senator Hatfield to Introduce "Salt Cairn" Legislation

Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon states that he plans to re-introduce legislation to make the Lewis and Clark Salt Cairn at Seaside, Oregon, a part of the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial, in the 1st Session of the 94th Congress, and will press for early hearings before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Senator Jackson, of Washington State, is chairman of the committee.

Senator Hatfield introduced Senate Bill 3683 in the 2nd Session of the 93d Congress, for himself and Senator Robert Packwood, also of Oregon. The proposed legislation provided for two things: enlargement of the present acreage of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial to provide for including the Salt Cairn site, and acceptance of the site by the Department of Interior (National Park Service) from its present owner, the Oregon Historical Society. Companion legislation had been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Wendall Wyatt of Oregon.

Senate Bill 3683 read as follows:

"To provide for addition to the Fort Clatsop National Memorial of the site of the Salt Cairn utilized by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to include within the Fort Clatsop National Memorial the site of the historic salt cairn utilized by the Lewis and Clark Expedition while encamped at Fort Clatsop, which salt cairn and its related function of salt making were an integral part of history, operation, and significance of Fort Clatsop, section 2 of the Act of May 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 153; 16 U.S.C. 450mm-1) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall designate for inclusion in Fort Clatsop National Memorial land and improvements thereon located in Clatsop County, Oregon, which are associated with the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, known as Fort Clatsop, including the site of the salt cairn (specifically, Lot number 18, block 1, Cutwright Park Addition of Seaside, Oregon) utilized by that expedition and adjacent portions of the old trail which led overland from the fort to the coast: Provided, that the total area so designated shall contain no more than one hundred and thirty acres."

In introducing this legislation, Senator Hatfield included in his remarks:

"Mr. President, today I send to the desk legislation to add the site of the salt cairn utilized by the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in Oregon. The availability of salt was of the utmost importance to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Their journals tell us that during the preparations for the journey and on the trip itself the leaders were greatly concerned about having enough salt for their men. It was necessary because the strenuous physical activity involved in such an endeavor resulted in the loss of body salt, as well as to make their food more palatable.

"When the expedition arrived at Fort Clatsop in December of 1805, it was imperative that their salt supply be replenished. Captain William Clark wrote:

'We having fixed on this situation as the one best Calculated for our Winter quarters I determin'd to go as direct a Course as I could to the Sea Coast which we could here roar and appeared to be at no great distance from us, my principle object is to look out a place to make Salt . . .'

"The place was found and a group of men spent 2 months to produce 20 gallons of salt by a continuous process of boiling sea water in five 'kittles'. The site of that salt cairn is located in what is now Seaside, Oreg. The land is presently owned by the Ore- (Continued Page 12)
Salt Cairn (Cont'd. from P. 11)

Oregon Historical Society which is willing to give it to the National Park Service as a satellite of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial ...

"I believe this action would be highly appropriate. The two areas are joined historically, and the designation of the salt cairn as a part of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial will result in better maintenance and identification of the area."

Senator Packwood added these remarks:

"Surely, the evidence of this bold journey should be preserved to remind us of our strong foundations in the past and to prod us to maintain this frontier spirit in facing the future. This is why I am very pleased to join Senator Hatfield in sponsoring legislation which seeks to expand the Fort Clatsop National Memorial to include the salt cairn built by the expedition a mere 100 feet from the Pacific Ocean ...

"Today the remains of this salt cairn, the evidence of a great era of American exploration, are maintained by the Oregon Historical Society, I think it entire-ly appropriate that this site of national historic significance be integrated into the Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

"In sum, the value of the salt cairn is best expressed by the words of the Governor's Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation Committee of Oregon; they are to be congratulated on their work and words:

'The story of the western end of the Lewis and Clark Trail cannot be complete without proper recognition of the Salt Cairn, and this can best be done with it becoming a satellite component of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial.'

"In conclusion the committee noted -

Woodrow Wilson said: 'A spot of local history is like an inn upon a highway: it is a stage upon a far journey; it is a place that national history has passed through. There mankind has stopped and lodged by the way.'"

"The Salt Cairn is a spot of local history: it is a place that national history has passed through. We must see to it that national history shall not pass it by."

Iowa (Cont'd. from P. 2)

is to be a project in connection with the American Revolution Bicentennial celebration. Initial funds to instigate the project, hopefully amounting to $70,000 through the national sale of the Lewis and Clark Historical Association's Sergeant Floyd Medallion, may be realized. Local sales of the medallion have already reached twenty-five percent of the goal!

Descriptive information and the official order form for ordering the medallions which are available in 24 karat gold on silver, .999 fine silver, and solid bronze, may be obtained by writing the Lewis and Clark Historical Association, P.O. Box 1804, Sioux City, Iowa 51102.

Beaverhead (Cont'd. from P. 10)

Rock after this protracted litigation is important for two significant reasons: First, the Rock has been saved for historic purposes; and second, the historic significance of landmarks, such as this, has been determined to be part of intrinsic value. It is anticipated that there will be no appeal to the Montana Supreme Court, and that all those interested in, and involved with, Beaverhead Rock, will join in its proper development for historical, scenic, and recreational purposes. Such action will close the chapter of the long legal proceedings.

The officers, directors, and the membership of the Foundation wish to express their sincere appreciation to the Lorene Sails Higgins Charitable Trust, of Portland, Oregon, for the grant of $2000 to underwrite the cost of the first four quarterly issues of "... We Proceeded On ..."