"An exceptional historical facility" — "A dramatic re-telling of the saga of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" — "A fantastic panorama portraying Captain Clark's words 'Ocean in view! O! the joy.'" — A tremendous complement to the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial across the Columbia River estuary in Oregon" — "They couldn't have chosen a finer location for this installation" — "A well planned and executed accomplishment" — These exclamations are only a few of the complimentary remarks heard during the dedication ceremonies of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's New Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, Fort Canby State Park, Pacific County, Washington. This aerial photograph shows the crowd assembling for the dedication ceremonies at historic Fort Canby "Battery Harvey Allen" gun emplacement which traces its origin to the Spanish-American War and late 1890s or early 1900s. The rugged concrete and glass interpretive center enhances the site, which is 200 feet above the churning Pacific Ocean surf. The Center enjoys a spectacular view — west to the open ocean — north toward the rugged Washington State coastline — and south to the Cape Disappointment Lighthouse; the entrance to the Columbia River, and the Oregon coastline beyond. Photo by Maxiphoto, Ocean Park, WA. See story on page 3. Footnotes 1 and 2 also appear on page 3.
President Decker's Message

Much has happened since the 8th Annual Meeting, which most commendably manifests the dedication of our members to the purpose and objectives of the Foundation.

The WPO supplementary publication of the Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting is an outstanding example of the dedication of our editor, Robert Lange, and our Secretary, Irving Anderson. The Proceedings ... include the transcripts of the informative papers presented at the Annual Meeting, and are available at $2.00 a copy. (See story on page 9.)

Possibly the most impressive happening, since the 8th Annual Meeting, was the October 10, 1976, dedication of the Lewis and Clark Cape Disappointment Interpretive Center, Fort Canby State Park, Pacific County, Washington. We were privileged to be present on this memorable occasion to present the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The Center has been designed as an appropriate memorial to interpret the entire journey of the Lewis and Clark Expedition from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our Foundation Director George Twoney and members of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee richly share in the commendations and praise for the quality standards achieved in the creation of this remarkable new facility.

Foundation President Clarence H. Decker, journeyed from East Alton, Illinois, to be present at the grand opening of the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission's Lewis and Clark Cape Disappointment Interpretive Center. At the opening ceremonies President Decker presented the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement to Thomas C. Garrett, Chairman of the Commission. Photo by Irving Anderson.

(continued page 3)
Message (con't from p. 2)

Our attendance at the Fourth Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium, held in conjunction with the Interpretive Center’s opening, was likewise a rewarding experience. The papers presented at this event were very informative, and it was gratifying to witness the cooperation of neighboring states in such a meeting.

Among other noteworthy achievements was the passage of the ‘Missouri River Breaks’ legislation, designating a segment of the Missouri River in Montana as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Our special accolades go to Montana Senator Lee Metcalf, who was the driving force leading to its success. (See story on page 5.)

Many of our officers, directors, and members contributed much by their untiring efforts to convince Congress of the importance of this legislation, which was signed by President Ford as Public Law No. 94-486, on October 12, 1976.

Renewed interest in the support of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation by the J. N. “Ding” Darling Foundation was made most apparent by a contribution in the amount of $500.00. Chairman Sherry Fisher of the Darling Foundation, who also served as chairman of the original Lewis and Clark Trail Commission (1964-1969), expressed the hope that this would serve as the beginning of a fine relationship that can be expanded by further interest and financial support.

We are saddened by the passing of our beloved director from Fayetteville, New York, Raymond Darwin Burroughs, on October 31, 1976. That he was held in high esteem is evidenced by the many letters we have received, along with contributions as memorials in his name from all parts of the country. He will be missed by all of us for his constructive comments and advice at our meetings.

As we approach Christmas and the New Year, we wish for all our officers, directors, members, and friends a happy and pleasant holiday season.

Clarence H. Decker, President

Washington State’s Cape Disappointment Interpretive Center

Cape Disappointment is the rocky prominence at the extreme southwest corner of Washington State on the north shore at the mouth of the Columbia River. The name Cape Disappointment had been established for this geographic landmark some 17 years before the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s visit to the area in November 1805. The Expedition’s journalists refer to the landmark as Cape Disappointment in their texts, and Captain Clark’s detailed sketch map is so designated. Although members of the expedition, in November 1805, may have been the first white men of record to stand on the seashore of this headland, it had been observed and provided with names by sea captains and traders who had frequented the coastline for years before the expedition’s arrival there.

In August 1775, the Spanish Naval Lieutenant Don Bruno de Ezeta (Heceta) on his return from an examination of the coastline as far north as the Straits of Juan de Fuca, discovered the promontory which he called “Cape San Roque” and noted the large sheltered bay behind it which he called “Assateague Bay” (probably present Baker Bay).

British Captain Cook passed this region on a stormy night during a sailing voyage in 1778, and did not note it on his map.

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Cape Disappointment Interpretive Center.

The Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center

1. In 1852, the U.S. War Department created a military reservation on Cape Disappointment with the intention of eventually establishing a coastal fortification. Construction began in 1863, and the installation was given the name “Fort Cape Disappointment”. In 1875, the fortification and military base, which included three earthwork batteries and several frame garrison buildings were designated as Fort Canby (honor­ing Major General Edward R. S. Canby, 1817-1873, Mexican and Civil War Army officer). Between 1866 and 1906 intensive work was carried on. In 1906, two new batteries in concrete emplacements were installed. In 1917 two 15 inch mortars were installed in “Battery Green­bank”. There were additional modernizations during World War II. The Fort was deactivated in 1947, and is now part of the Washington State Parks system. For additional information the reader is referred to Haft, Marshall, The Cape Forts: Guardians of the Columbia, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, 1973.

2. Two U.S. Government lighthouses have been constructed on Cape Disappointment. The first, the Cape Disappointment Lighthouse, begun in 1853, was completed in 1856. The North Head Lighthouse, one to two miles to the north, was put in service 42 years later in 1898. These installations produced light from oil wicks, but have now been upgraded to electric light sources. Housed in a 53 foot tower, the Cape Disappointment light stands 220 feet above the ocean shore, and other electronic equipment have been added to augment the lighthouses’ visual signals. The Fresnel lens used in both of these lighthouses is now on display in the upper level of the Interpretive Center.
Center (con't from p. 3)

Center is administered by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, and has been conceived as an appropriate memorial to mark the accomplishment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, a major event in national history, and to recognize the importance of Cape Disappointment.

The structure has been specifically designed to aid in the interpretation of the exploring expedition as well as later events that have taken place at Cape Disappointment.

Extensive ramps with continuous wall exhibits lead downward from the entrance and portray the period immediately prior to the expedition's arrival and entry into the State of Washington on October 10, 1805.

These ramps lead to a topical exhibit area and an audio-visual theatre. Free-standing exhibits and wall displays portray medicine and medical treatment, foods, natural history, entertainment, diplomacy, and brief biographical sketches of primary members of the exploring party.

Upon leaving the exhibit area the visitor proceeds along upward ramps where the wall exhibits depict the expedition's downstream journey on the Snake and Columbia Rivers. These ramps bring the visitor to the upper level of the Interpretive Center and to the huge windows which provide an unobstructed view of the mouth of the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean. Exhibits on this upper level are devoted to marine events at Cape Disappointment subsequent to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Robert Jones was the architect, and construction was by The Evans Co. Ralph H. Rudeen, Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, was project supervisor. Richard J. Clifton was responsible for exhibit concept and design. Shelley Kirk and Steven A. Starlund provided the research and wrote the exhibit texts.

(From left) Director Marcus Ware, Lewiston, Idaho; Ruth Lange, Portland, Oregon; and Jackie Rudeen, Olympia, Washington, take time away from enjoying the vista of the open ocean and the north jetty to be photographed in the upper level of the Interpretive Center. Photo by Bob Lange.

Rugged Cape Disappointment, the lighthouse and the Interpretive Center. "Dead Man's Cove" separates the Lighthouse prominence from the rest of the headland. Baker (the Expedition's "Haley's") Bay and the Columbia River may be seen through the trees in the center of the photograph. Photo by Maximphoto, Ocean Park, WA.

Foundation Has Part In Passage Of Missouri River "Wild And Scenic Rivers" Legislation

By Wilbur P. Werner

With the signing of Senate Bill S. 1506 into law by President Ford on October 12, 1976, the preservation of the last free flowing portion of the Missouri River is assured. Approximately 150 miles of the river from Coalbanks Landing (near Virgelle) to Fred Robinson Bridge (James Kipp Recreation Area) in Central Montana, and a museum facility at Fort Benton are included in the area preserved by the legislation.

For Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana, it ended a struggle that commenced with his introduction of legislation (S. 1009) in 1973 for the creation of the Missouri Breaks Scenic Recreation River. The designated area is now a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

True to character, the Senator in praising and thanking all who helped in the passage of the legislation, minimized his own patience, consideration of others, and steadfast determination to see it through.

In congratulating the Senator, as the Foundation's immediate past president, I wrote him in part:

"When all of us are gone, future generations will be enjoying the area so indelibly linked with the Lewis and Clark Expedition and subsequent history of the Territory and State Of Montana — over the long pull of ages — it is this legislation for which you will be most praised and remembered."

The reply of the Senator is worthy of quotation:

"Of all the pieces of legislation with which I have been associated in Congress, none has been dearer to my heart and none has given me greater satisfaction with passage. Your support, and that of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, has been an important factor in our success."

This writer has no way of knowing the great numbers of persons and organizations in Montana, or for that matter across the nation, who worked for the passage of S. 1506. Prominent figures in public life in Montana giving active support were: Governor Thomas Judge, Senator Mike Mansfield, Congressman Max Baucus, and then Congressman, but now Senator-elect John Melcher.

Private and public organizations which spearheaded support or provided substantial source data were: Hill County Wildlife Association, Havre; Montana Wildlife Federation; Montana Historical Society; Montana Fish and Game Department; Montana Wilderness Association; Montana Women "s Society; Lewistown Rod and Gun Club; Community Improvement Association of Fort Benton; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Billings and Lewistown, and a host of individuals the length and breadth of the state. The media in all forms including Montana TV and radio networks, and editorials and feature articles by the Great Falls Tribune, the Missoulian, and the Havre Daily News were particularly effective.

Numerous state Lewis and Clark Trail Committees and Foundation entities, together with many individual Foundation members, who were personal acquaintances of legislators serving on House and Senate committees and subcommittees, were decisive in the passage of S. 1506. A constant vigilance on the progress of the legislation was kept by officers, directors, and members of the Foundation, particularly by President Clarence H. Decker, E. E. MacGilvra, Irving W. Anderson, E. G. Chuinard, M.D., Wilbur P. Werner, Don Jackson, Bob Saindon, Gail Stensland, Marcus Ware, and WPO editor Robert E. Lange.

It took the leadership of Senator Metcalf and the widely dispersed but nevertheless unified support of all persons and organizations named above, plus countless others, to make this dream of many years a reality.

Annual Membership Renewal Due

Late in November, Membership Secretary Hazel Bain mailed out 1977 Membership Renewal Applications. The Foundation depends upon the continual support of the membership in its work of perpetuating the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, especially the publication of We Proceeded On in its present size and format. Higher costs of production, printing and postage have made it necessary to set aside increased amounts from each annual membership fee in order to finance the four quarterly issues of the magazine.

Publication of WPO was initially made possible, when dues paying memberships were few and just beginning, by a grant of $2000.00 in 1975, and $500.00 in 1976, from the Lorene Sales Higgins Trust of Portland, Oregon. In providing these grants the Higgins Trust indicated that these contributions were "seed monies" to help get our new publication underway. The Trust's philanthropy was not intended to underwrite the publication indefinitely.

While we hope for and anticipate occasional grants from trusts, and/or interested corporations and industries in the future, we must maintain and increase membership in order to sustain the publication of our quarterly, as well as fund other operating expenses of the Foundation.

We trust that members will continue to solicit new memberships, and that perhaps present members in the "General" category might consider increasing their membership to a higher dues rate for 1977, to that of "Sustaining," "Supporting," or "Contributing" membership.

News Note:
The 1976 Summer Issue (Vol. 6, No. 3) of South Dakota History, the quarterly publication of the South Dakota State Historical Society, includes this news item:

"John Little, director of the Historical Preservation Center, has announced that he will recommend that the nomination of Fort Manuel to the National Register of Historic Places include mention of the death of Sacagawea at that location. His decision was based on evidence revealed and discussed by Irving W. Anderson in his article "Fort Manuel: Its Historical Significance", in the previous issue of South Dakota History, volume six, number two."

Foundation Secretary Anderson's article appeared in the 1976 Spring Issue of the society's quarterly (see WPO, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 11).
Foundation Director Donald Jackson has furnished WPO with the little monograph that follows. He prefers to call this "... a nice little item that deserves to be resurrected but not emphasized ..." He says that it is one of those things that should be called a "Because It Is There" item. We appreciate Don's sending this our way, since we know that any American historical periodical would appreciate having an item such as this. Don has provided for us some introductory remarks relating to the event reported in a Richmond, Virginia, Dec. 23, 1806, newspaper account.

Meriwether Lewis Comes Home

When Meriwether Lewis reached his home town of Charlottesville, Va., after the momentous journey he had made with William Clark, he could truly be said to have reached the end of the Lewis and Clark Trail. It was here as a young man that he first came to know Thomas Jefferson, sponsor of the expedition, and here that his mother, Lucy Marks, still lived on the old home place west of town.

A short time later, in Washington, he would be looked upon by Congressman Samuel Latham Mitchell "almost as a man arrived from another planet." So he must have seemed to the people of Charlottesville, who gathered on December 15, 1806, to pay him tribute.

The following record of a dinner given in Lewis's honor has limiter escaped modern students of the expedition, including this writer. It appears in the Richmond, Va., Enquirer for December 23, 1806, and is the only surviving verbatim account of such a testimonial to Lewis and his formal reply. William Clark, who was following a few days behind Lewis, would receive an accolade of his own from the citizens of Fincastle, Va., on January 8 (see Donald Jackson, ed., Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Urbana, Ill., 1982, pp. 358-60).

The scene of the Lewis dinner, "Mr. Estis's tavern," was the Stone Tavern near the corner of Fifth and Market streets in Charlottesville, operated by Tripllett T. Estes. The newspaper account follows:

[15 December 1806]

On the 13th of this month, the citizens of Charlottesville received intelligence, that Capt. Meriwether Lewis had arrived at his mother's, in their neighborhood, and would pass through their village on the 15th on his way to Washington: they had long determined, that his arrival among them should be greeted with those marks of respect, which he merits from every one; and which they, who had known him from childhood, were particularly anxious to pay. They invited him to dine with them on the 15th at Mr. Estis's tavern; and though the warning was so short, and the riding exceedingly dangerous; about fifty of the most respectable inhabitants of the county assembled to receive him. When the company were collected, a little before dinner, a citizen who had been deputed to that office, delivered the following address.

"Impressed with the liveliest sentiments of affection and friendship towards you, the citizens of Charlottesville and its vicinity, your old friends and neighbours, hail with eager gratulation your safe return; escaped from the dangers of the savage wilderness, you welcome you to civilized life, to the affections of your friends, to the gratitude of your country. The difficult and dangerous enterprise which you have so successfully achieved, has covered with glory, yourself and your gallant little band, and to your country is pregnant with consequences the most important and august. We indulge not in the delusions of hope, nor the visions of fancy; when we behold in this expedition, so wisely planned, so happily executed, the germ of extended civilization, science and liberty: when we behold the federal system, and the principles of representative democracy extending their genial influence and receiving in their parental embrace, nations still in the infancy of reason and government; and regions yet groaning under unviolated forests. In these reflections, anticipations and feelings, every American, every friend to liberty, to science and to man, participates with us; but it is our peculiar felicity to boast, that the man who achieved this interesting and arduous enterprise, is the produce of our soil, was raised from infancy to manhood among us, is our neighbour, our friend. A just and grateful country will no doubt duly appreciate and adequately reward the services you have rendered; you have our best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness."

To which Captain Lewis returned the following answer.

"Be assured, gentlemen, that it is with no less pleasure, than you have been pleased to express, that I reciprocate your kind congratulations. This warm and undisguised expression of friendship by those, whom the earliest emotions of my heart compelled me to love, is, in contemplation, not less pleasing than the fond hope, that it may hereafter be believed, that I have discharged my duty to my country on the late expedition to the Pacific Ocean. To have conceived is but little, the merit of having added to the world of science, and of liberty, a large portion of the immense unknown wilds of North America, is equally due to my dear and interesting friend Capt. Clark, and to those who were the joint companions of our labours and difficulties in performing that task. With you I trust, that the discoveries we have made, will not long remain unimproved; and that the same sentiments which dictated to our government, an investigation into the resources so liberally bestowed by nature on this fair portion of the globe; will prompt them to avail themselves of those resources, to promote the cause of liberty and the honour of America, and to relieve distressed humanity, in whatever shape she may present herself.

"I only obey the feelings of my heart, when I return you gentlemen, my most ardent wishes, for your general and individual happiness thro' life."

The company then sat down to an excellent dinner: many appropriate toasts were given, the social song went round; and they passed the evening.
New Forest Service Sign Interprets L. & C. in the Gates of the Mountains

Foundation member, Phillip G. Schlamp, District Ranger, Canyon Ferry District, Helena National Forest, and Regional Visitor Information Service Specialist for the U.S. Forest Service, has provided WPO with information about a new interpretive sign recently installed at Meriwether Picnic Ground in the Helena National Forest. The marker provides recognition to the Lewis and Clark Expedition's passage through this area on the Missouri River.

Laura Tinsley, receptionist for the U.S. Forest Service, Canyon Ferry Ranger District, views the new interpretive sign at the Meriwether Picnic Ground, Gates of the Mountains, Montana. Photo by Phil Schlamp.

On July 19, 1805, Captain Meriwether Lewis discovered and provided the name The Gates of the (Rocky) Mountains, and then spent the night a what is now Meriwether Picnic Ground. In his journal for that day, he told of his experiences—a part of which are recorded on the new sign. (Thwaites; op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 248.)

"this evening we entered much the most remarkable cliffs that we have yet seen. these cliffs rise from the waters edge on either side perpendicularly to the height of 1200 feet. every object here wears a dark and gloomy aspect, the towering and projecting rocks in many places seem ready to tumble on us. the river appears to have forced it's way through this immense body of solid rock... it was late in the evening before I entered this place and was obliged to continue my route until sometime after dark before I found a place sufficiently large to encamp my small party; at length such a one occurred on the lard (left) side (today's Meriwether Picnic Ground) where we found plenty of lighwood (cottonwood) and pich pine. this rock is a black granite below and appears to be a lighter colour above... from the singular appearance of this place I called it the gates of the rocky mountains."

R. Darwin Burroughs 1899 – 1976

Officers, directors and members of the Foundation were saddened to learn of the death of Foundation Director Raymond Darwin Burroughs on October 31, 1976.

We have enjoyed his presence and friendship at annual meetings in 1972 at Helena, MT, and at Seaside, OR in 1974, where he was the recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement. He also attended the annual meeting in 1975 at Bismarck, ND and at Great Falls, MT, in August of this year.

Born in Iowa on August 20, 1899, he spent his early years in Nebraska where he attended Nebraska Wesleyan University and graduated with an A.B. degree in 1924. He received his master's degree (M.A.) from Princeton University in 1925. His major interest and graduate training was in the field of biology. A teaching career as assistant and associate professor of biology followed: At Willamette University, Salem, OR (1925-1927); Oklahoma City University (1928-1930); and at Macalaster College, St. Paul, MN (1930-1937). Joining the staff of the Michigan Department of Conservation, in 1937, he held a number of administrative positions until 1949. At that time, he transferred to the Edu-

Please Note:

Readers of WPO will note that the previous Volume 2, No. 3 issue carried a "Fall 1976" designation on the masthead. Actually this was a belated "Summer 1976" edition that did not go to press until after September 21st. In the future we will no longer use seasonal designation, but instead, as we have with this issue, list the month and year of publication along with the Volume Number and Issue Number. Sorry for this confusion!
Foundation Personalities

Jean Tyree Hamilton

Henry W. Hamilton

One of the great experiences involving our membership in the Foundation has been the many friendships that have developed over the years, particularly at our Annual Meeting get­togethers!

Such has been the association we have enjoyed with interesting, talented, and friendly individuals, who have taken an interest and played an active and supportive part in the Foundation’s progress.

Jean and Henry Hamilton from Marshall, Missouri, are two of these people who have joined us at Annual Meetings: at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1973; at Seaside, Oregon, in 1974; at Bismarck, North Dakota, in 1975; and at our 1976 meeting at Great Falls, Montana. We hope that you will become better acquainted with these two fine members of our Foundation as we write about them in this issue’s “Foundation Personalities” feature.

Jean Tyree Hamilton (Mrs. Henry W.) has been a member of the Saline County, Missouri Lewis & Clark Committee since it’s inception, and chair­man most of that time. She has extensively researched the journals tabulating expedition campsites and landmarks. These, together with other historical, archeological, and recreational sites along Saline County’s 85 miles of Missouri River shoreline have been developed into a State of Missouri Lewis & Clark brochure. She hosted the meeting at Arrow Rock, where the Missouri Commission marked the “[Cliff of rocks called arrow rock]” near the “Prairie of Arrows and Arrow Creek” which the explorers reported reaching on June 9, 1804.

Jean has presented numerous slide lectures to a variety of group meet­ings. The slides, mostly produced by the Hamiltons, depict scenes along the Expedition’s route from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean. Occasionally their photographic endeavors have been enhanced by pertinent slides obtained from historical societies and organizations along the Trail.

The Hamiltons are “Missouri River bottom” farmers and stockmen. They live in Marshall, Saline County, Missouri. Their avocation is archeology; ethnology, history, historic preservation and Lewis & Clark interests. Their library collection includes most of the standard publications on Lewis and Clark as well as many other western history and archeology source materials.

They are dedicated Lewis & Clark enthusiasts. In the many years of attending archaeological conferences, they first retraveled the Lewis & Clark trail up the Missouri in 1952. The Seaside, Oregon, meeting in 1974 was their first visit to its west coast terminus.

Since 1952 many trips have been made to the upper Missouri. Most were during the 16 years that Mr. Hamilton was a member of the national committee for the Recovery of Archaeolog­ical Remains. He worked as a volunteer “collaborator” with the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution in their efforts to salvage by scientific archaeological excavation the historical, archeological, and paleontological record of sites before inundation by the chain of Missouri River reservoirs, then under construction.

They have camped with the field parties of the salvage program at such places as “the neck”, which captain Clark traversed and measured while the expedition navigated the Missouri channel around the Oxbow, and the Fort Sully and the Sully Site which contain more than 400 semisubterranean Indian earth lodges. Also, Fort Mandan, which the expedition built and where they overwintered in 1804-1805; and Fort Manuel, which years later Dr. G. Hubert Smith was to excavate in an attempt by systematic archaeological methods, to find the grave site of Sacagawea, who died there December 20, 1812.

Much earlier, on their first visit to Fort Manuel they had been accom­panied and guided by their friend Chief Flying Cloud, hereditary chief of the Hunkpapa or Sitting Bull Band of Sioux. The WPA reconstruction of the stockade and bastions of the fort, of split cottonwood logs, had by that time rotted off at the ground line and were lying flat. The method of construction was evident and was photographed. These photographs were later furnished to Dr. Smith, and seemingly are the only such photographs extant.

Apparently the WPA restoration of Fort Manuel had been guided by some older and knowledgeable Sioux, for in the meticulous excavation it developed that the lines of postmoulds of the restoration faithfully paralleled but did not violate the postmoulds of the original 1812 log stockade.

Jean, besides being interested in Lewis & Clark history, has been deeply involved in historic preservation. For years she has worked with the preservation and restoration of the village of Arrow Rock, Missouri, the 1821 trail-head of the Santa Fe Trail. The site is now a National Historic Land­mark. This work was directed toward the restoration of buildings, the sal­have its origin with Clark’s journal (the only extant Captains’ journal for these dates), or with Ordway’s or Whitehouse’s journal. The connotation does appear in Gass’ journal, and Biddle must have excerpted the term from Gass, since it appears in the 1814 Biddle/Allen edition. Connes, in his annotated edition of the 1814 work, reiterates Biddle’s reference to “the neck”.

2. Obviously relates to the “Big Bend” of the Missouri River (about thirty-five miles east of Pierre, S. Dakota). See the journal entries for September 19-21, 1804. The termin­ology “the neck” does not appear to
vaging of documents, preservation of records and vintage photographs, and obtaining information from the older local citizens who were personally familiar with its history. This also involved editing a Santa Fe Trail diary, publication of a history, and research for a television documentary on the Santa Fe Trail. She also assisted the authors of two books on the subject, and with the preparation of radio tapes, news articles and the giving of countless slide lectures. She was actively involved in the restoration of the Saline County courthouse which has just been nominated for entry in the National Register by the State Council.

She has taken her turn as officer in numerous organizations at various levels, including the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames of America, P.E.O., etc.

Some of Henry's activities, in a more or less chronological order, have included volunteer relief work with the American Friends Service Committee in White Russia, after World War I. This was along the old "Eastern Battle Front," where, as chief of an outpost with 32 Russian workers and 160 head of horses, he directed housing and agricultural reconstruction in an area turned out by the Russians in their "scorched earth" policy. For a time he was on the Kirgiz Steppe in Russian Siberia, where 60% of the population starved to death in the great famine of 1919-1923. Later, he assisted in the child feeding program in Germany.

Always having some connection with agriculture, he was for 14 years agricultural agent in Saline County. This was followed by 15 years as vice president and agricultural agent of the Wood and Huston Bank, Marshall, Missouri.

He was one of twelve organizers of the Missouri Archaeological Society in 1934, with goals of preserving the state's prehistory and promoting the establishment of a department of anthropology at the University of Missouri. In recent times the Missouri Society has become the largest state organization of its kind in the nation. There are more than 1800 prehistoric sites recorded in its state site survey. In 1937 he piloted an appropriation through the state legislature to purchase lands containing valuable prehistoric earthworks, and to preserve petroglyphs under the state parks system.

During the 16 years he served as secretary of the national Committee for the Recovery of Archaeological Remains, he worked as representative for the group before Congress and was instrumental in obtaining appropriations for the conduct of historical and archaeological salvage work on sites of the upper Missouri before inundation by dams.

Henry has been president of the Missouri Archaeological Society since 1958. He is also currently vice-chairman of the Missouri State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and chairman of the board of directors of The Plains Anthropologist.

Both Jean and Henry were born and raised in the "Little Dixie" section of Missouri. This, an area comprising several counties in the central part of the state which border on the Missouri River.

Their contributions to the literature involved with their many interests have been broad and varied. From 1927 to 1942, Henry has provided a wealth of articles on agricultural subjects to agricultural publications. Since 1937, archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, and American history monographs, by either Jean, or Henry, or by the two in collaboration, have gone to print in a variety of periodicals such as: Missouri, Missouri Archaeologist, American Antiquity, The Blue Jay, Bulletin (Missouri Historical Society), Plains Anthropologist, Saline County (Missouri) History, Democrat News (Marshall, MO), Shelby County (Missouri) History, and South Dakota Collections.

Henry's monograph titled: Tobacco Pipes of the Missouri Indians, was published in 1967 by the Missouri Archaeological Society, as their "Memoir Number Five". In 1963, the Friends of Arrow Rock, Guard Publishing Co., Centralia, MO, published Jean's Arrow Rock, Where Wheels Started West. Together they provided the text for The Sioux of the Rosebud: A History of Pictures — with Photographs by John A. Anderson, published by the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1971. In 1974, the Hamiltons, in collaboration with Eleanor F. Chapman, authored Spiro Mound Copper, and this was published by the Missouri Archaeological Society as their "Memoir Number Eleven".

Jean received the 1976 Distinguished Alumna Award from Columbia College, and Henry a few weeks later, received the Alumni Achievement Award from Westminster College. This seems to prove that lightning DOES strike twice in the same place.

As a result of work on "Clay Pipes From Pamplin" (Appomattox County, Virginia), Henry was made a Vice Admiral in the Confederate Navy, "with full authority to navigate the upper reaches of the Appomattox River".

Foundation members are looking forward to renewing friendships with Jean and Henry Hamilton at next August's Ninth Annual Meeting of the Foundation at St. Charles, Missouri, not too far from their home.

WPO Supplementary Publication No. 1 Still Available

Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting (the August 15-18, 1976 meeting at Great Falls, Montana), a supplementary publication, WPO Publication No. 1, became available in October. The 24 page, 8½" X 11" publication is a collection of the several addresses presented during the meetings at noon luncheons, and at Expedition sites visited by charter bus tours. The recent issue (Vol. 2, No. 3) of We Proceeded On included the transcript of Dr. John Logan Allen's Annual Banquet address. A letter describing this supplementary publication (the Proceedings …) together with an order form was included in the We Proceeded On mailing. Registrants for the full four day Annual Meeting were mailed a copy and the cost of same was subsidized from registration fees and by the Montana Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

There have been many requests for copies of the five major addresses (now published in Proceedings …) from individuals who did not attend the Annual Meeting. Of particular interest is member Bob Saindon's paper titled: "The White Progue of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". While the limited edition lasts, copies of Proceedings … will be available. Address your request to WPO Publications, 5054 SW 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201, and enclose your check in the amount of $2.00 made to the Foundation.

Additional supplementary publications may be developed in the future provided there is sufficient interest, and if the cost of producing this first (experimental) publication proves to be self-liquidating. Such publications could include transcripts of papers presented at state or regional organizations' meetings or symposia; special reports; or reprints of out of print monographs containing important material, which are considered rare and difficult to acquire by Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. In every instance publication costs would be held to a minimum, and these issues would be made available at cost to Foundation members.
Christmas came three times to the "Cast of Characters", the young vigorous, sturdy group of frontiersmen and their leaders, while they were accomplishing America's greatest transcontinental exploration.

From the journals of the several writers of the chronicle of the Expedition we are able to provide Christmas Day excerpts:

Written at Wood River ("Camp Dubois"), present Illinois, in 1803, by Joseph Whitehouse.

1. The Whitehouse journal published in Volume Seven of the Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, edited by Reuben G. Thwaites, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904, terminates on November 6, 1805, when the party was still westbound, in the upper estuary of the Columbia River. By good fortune, in 1966, George W. White, professor of Geology at the University of Illinois during a visit to a Philadelphia, Pennsylvania bookstore was shown a manuscript involved with the Lewis and Clark Expedition that proved to be another version of Whitehouse's journal. This, a paraphrastic version, differing to some extent from the original journal to which Thwaites had access in 1904, while still not complete, extended the documentation of events as recorded by Whitehouse through November and December 1805, and January, February, March, and to the 2nd of April 1806. As a result of this discovery, we have added to the journals of Clark, Ordway, and Gass, Whitehouse's entry for Christmas Day 1805. For more about the 1966 discovery of the additional Whitehouse journal see: "The Journal of Private Joseph Whitehouse - a Soldier with Lewis and Clark", by Paul Russell Cutright, in the Bulletin, the quarterly publication of the Missouri Historical Society, Vol. XXVII, No. 3, April, 1972, pp. 143-161; or A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals, by Paul Russell Cutright, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1976, Appendix A, pp. 242-254.

2. The Wood River or "Camp Dubois" installation established by the Expedition was located in U.S. Territory, and was about 18 miles upstream from St. Louis, on the Mississippi, directly across that river from the entrance of the Missouri. Since the Louisiana Purchase had not been consummated at the time Lewis and Clark arrived in this vicinity, Jefferson's suggestion (see Jackson: Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962, Letter 94, p. 137), the 1803-1804 winter establishment was located on the east side of the Mississippi River, and away from the Spanish-French settlements on the west or St. Louis side of the river.

Captain Clark.

Written by Captain Clark, Sergeant Ordway and Gass, and Private Joseph Whitehouse, in 1804, at Fort Mandan, near today's Washburn, North Dakota.

Written at Fort Clatsop, near present Astoria, Oregon, in 1805, by Captain Clark, Sergeant Ordway and Gass, and Private Joseph Whitehouse.

Readers will note the redundancies which are apparent in these particular journal writings, which may have come about as the result of monotony of the daily routine at their winter establishments. It is noted that the journals, like the health of the men, were more interested, diversified, and vigorous while the exploring party was under way and traveling. Strangely, Captain Lewis's journal entries omit the December 25th date in 1804 and 1805, and it has been concluded that Lewis did not keep a journal during the winter of 1803 at Camp Dubois.

At this Christmas season, a century and three-quarters after the saga of the Expedition, we provide readers of WPO with a recapitulation of the journals for December 25, 1803, 1804, and 1805:

**WHAT WAS THE EXPEDITION DOING ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1803?**

Had it not been for the discovery of additional "Field Note Books" in the attic of a dwelling in St. Paul, Minnesota, in March 1953, we would not have anything other than speculation as to the Expedition's activities at Christmas time 1803.

Brief as they are, Captain William Clark's field notes were written during the Expedition's 1803-1804 winter encampment at "River Dubois" or "Wood River", a small stream that enters the Mississippi from the north, directly opposite the mouth of the Missouri River. The great Missouri, which was to be their challenge, ob. 3. While at Fort Clatsop in early 1806, Clark noted in his journal for Mar. 20th, that "...I expect that when we get under way that we shall be much more healthy, it has always had that effect on us heretofore."

4. The Mississippi Valley in this area was dominated by French settlers. In 1803, St. Louis was a community of about 1000, mostly French, and had been steadily growing since its establishment some forty years earlier.


6. This bracket interpolation by Osgood, ibid. Other brackets supplied by this editor.
the Country and no one was allowed to trade &c. I explained the Intention of Govt to him, and the Caus of the possession [the Louisiana Purchase]. Drewery Says he will go with us, at the rate old and will go to Masac to Settle his matters."

WHAT WAS THE EXPEDITION DOING ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1804?

For the activities of the exploring party at Fort Mandan, we have the documentation of Clark, Ordway, Gass, and Whitehouse. Clark’s journal entries record the temperatures and weather conditions for that time of the year in 1804:

13-14 December: 20 below zero; snow.
15-16 December: 22 below; cold, clear.
17-18 December: 45 below!
19-20 December: 24 above; "a moderate day".
20 December: "a temperate day".
27-30 December: Snow, "blew very hard ... snow drifting, 9 below on 29th, 20 below on 30th.

The four journalists’ verbatim entries for "25th December Christmas Tuesday 1804" follow:

Clark’s Journal: "I was awakened before Day by a discharge of 3 platoons from the party and the French traders from near fur trading posts, the men merrily disposed, I give them all a little Taffia and permitted 3 days to warm and dry themselves after the cold..."

Ordway’s Journal: "we fired the swivels at day break & each man fired one round. Our officers gave the party a drink of Taffee. We had the Best to eat that could be had, & continued firing and frolicking during the whole day. The Savages did not trouble us as we had requested them not to come as it was a Great medici

ty day with us, we enjoyed a merry christmastime during the day and evening until nine o’clock – all in peace & quietness."

Gass’ Journal: [Note that we are including here the Sergeant’s final sentence from his journal for Monday 24th December 1804, followed by his entry for Christmas Day.]

24th December 1804: "Flour, dried apples, pepper and other articles were distributed in the different messes to enable them to celebrate Christmas in a proper and social manner."

25th December 1804: "The morning was ushered in by two discharges of a swivel, and a round of small arms by the whole corps. Captain Clark presented to each man a glass of brandy, and we hoisted the American flag in the garrison, and its first waving at Fort Mandan was celebrated with another glass. - The men then cleared out one of the rooms and commenced dancing. At 10 o’clock we had another glass, and at 1 a gun was fired as a signal for dinner. At half past 2 another gun was fired, as a notice to assemble at the dance, which was continued in a jovial manner till 8 at night; and without the presence of any females, except three squaws, wives of our interpreter, who took no other part than the amusement of looking on. None of the natives came to the garrison this day; the commanding officers having requested they should not, which was strictly adhered to. During the remainder of the month we lived in peace and tranquility in the garrison, and were daily visited by the natives."

Whitehouse’s Journal: “we ushered in the morning with a discharge of the Swivel, and one round of small arms of the party, then another from the Swivel. Then Cap Clark presented a glass of brandy to each man of the party. We hoisted the American flag, and each man had another Glass of brandy, the men prepared one of the rooms and commenced dancing, at 10 o’clock we had another Glass of brandy, at one a gun was fired as a Signal for dinner. Half past two another gun was fired to assemble at the dance, and so we kept it up in a jovial manner until eight o’clock, at night, all without the company of the female seek, except three squaws the interpreters wives and they took no part with us only to look on. agreeable to the officers request the natives all stayed at their villages all day."

WHAT WAS THE EXPEDITION DOING ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1805?

Since the Christmas at Mandan, the explorers had rowed, towed, poled and pulled the boats, and then the canoes, until the Missouri and its tributaries were no more. Resorting to horses they then traversed the rugged and nearly impassable Bitterroot Mountains for nearly two months. Becoming amphibious again, they descended the Clearwater, Snake, and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean at what is today’s Fort Canby State Park and Cape Disappointment in Pacific County, Washington. Crossing to the south side (now Oregon) of the Columbia River’s estuary, they began construction of their Fort Clatsop in early December 1805. The installation was sufficiently completed for the party to move into by December 24th. The relief of having shelter and fires to keep them and dry them from the continuous rains and storms of November and December, was probably their greatest Christmas cheer! However, we may turn again to the journalists for documentation of the 1805 Christmas, and we may also observe that it is William Clark’s journal entry that is most often reproduced, in his own handwriting, in much of

Haines (1958) edition, on page 78. The reader will note the up-graded nature of the text. It should be pointed out that Gass was probably no better skilled as a writer, speller, and punctuator than the other journalists, and that the text provided us by the well-meaning McKeehan most likely is his literary sophistication of the Gass original.

11. McKeehan, David, Editor/Publisher (the title page reads: “By Patrick Gass – One of the Persons Employed in the Expedition”), A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery – Under the Command of Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clark, of the Army of the United States ..., Pittsburgh, PA, 1807. McKeehan produced this paraphrased version from Gass’ original journal which probably has been lost or destroyed since McKeehan re-wrote its contents in 1807. There have been many editions of this work, including British, French, and German publications. These early editions are considered rare by bibliophiles. A reprint edition, edited by James K. Hosmer was published by A. C. McClure, Chicago, 1904; and a later reprint edition was done by Ross & Haines, Minneapolis, 1958. The Gass journal entry transcribed here will be found as follows: in the 1807 edition, op. cit., page 62; in the Hosmer (1904) edition, on pages 62-63; and in the Ross &

12. Thwaites, op. cit.; the Whitehouse Journal (see also footnote 2) appears in Vol. 7, pp. 22-150.
13. Part of August, September, and part of October, 1805.
the literature about the Expedition.

The texts of the four journals that are extant for December 25, 1805, follow:

Clark's Journal: "Christmas Wednesday 25th December 1805 — at daylight this morning we rose awake by the discharge of the fire arm[s] of all the party & a Salute, Shouts, and a Song which the whole party joined in under our windows, after which they retired to their rooms were cheerful all the morning, after breakfast we divided our Tobacco which amounted to 12 carrots one half of which we gave to the men of the party who used tobacco, and to those who do not use it we make a present of a handkerchief, The Indians leave us in the evening all the party Snugly fixed in their white weazil tails of the Indian chief, The Indians leave us in the evening all the party Snugly fixed in their white weazil tails of the Indian chief.

On July 4, 1805, above the Great Falls of the Missouri, the party exhausted their supply of “Spirts”. Thwaites, op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 210, Lewis writes: “... our work being at an end this evening, we gave the men a drink of Spirts, it being the last of our stock.” Quaife, op. cit., p. 242, Ordway writes: “it being the 4th of Independence we drank the last of our ardent Spirits except a little reserved for Sickness.” If the “Sickness reserve” was administered at some later date, the editor does not recall mention of its administration in the collective journals!

Orndway's Journal: “rainy & wet disagreeable weather. we all moved in to our new Fort, which our officers name Fort Closshbar after the name of the Clatsp nation of Indians who live nearest to us, the party Saluted our officers by each man firing a gun at their quarters at day break this morning.

Orndway's Journal: “rainy & wet disagreeable weather. we all moved in to our new Fort, which our officers name Fort Closshbar after the name of the Clatsp nation of Indians who live nearest to us, the party Saluted our officers by each man firing a gun at their quarters at day break this morning.

Gass' Journal: “Was another cloudy wet day. This morning we left our camp and moved into our huts. At daybreak all the men paraded and fired a round of small arms, wishing the Commanding Officers a merry Christmas. In the course of the day Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clarke collected what tobacco remained and divided it among those who used tobacco as a Christmas gift; to the others they gave handkerchiefs in lieu of it. We had no spirituous liquor to elevate our spirits this Christmas; but of this we had little need, as we were all in very good health. Our living is not very good; meat is plenty, but of an ordinary quality, as the elk are poor in this part of the country. We had no kind of provisions but meat, and we are without salt to season that.”

Whitehouse's Journal: “We had hard rain & Cloudy weather as usual. We all moved into our new Garrison or Fort, which our officers named after the nation of Indians who resided near us, called the Clatsp Nation; Fort Clossp. We found our huts comfortable, excepting smoking a little.

We saluted our officers, by each of our party firing his gun at day break in honor of the day (Christmas). Our Officers in return, presented to each of the party that used Tobacco a part of what Tobacco they had remaining; and to those who did not make use of it, they gave a handkerchief or some other article in remembrance of Christmas. We had no ardent spirit of any kind among us; but are mostly in good health a blessing, which we esteem more than all the luxuries this life can afford, and the party are all thankful to the Supreme Being, for his goodness toward us, hoping he will preserve us in the same, & enable us to return to the United States in safety. We have at present nothing to eat but lean Elk meat & that without Salt, but the whole of our party are content with this life.”

The foregoing transcripts of the journals reveal the diarists' love and interest for the observation of this traditional holiday. Despite their multiple problems — in strange lands, removed from their families and friends, faced with inclement weather, limited food, and yes, with a lack of “Ardent Spirits” — they show, as their documents almost always do, that they made the best of their circumstances, on December 25, 1803, 1804, 1805. If we had been amongst them, we too would have heard their “Merry Christmas” greeting!

Caution Notice!

Advertised as “A Collector's Pictorial History of America's 200 Years”, a recent volume, *The American Dream — Shadow and Substance*, compiled by Marvin Miller and eight contributing editors, Classic Publications, Covina CA, 1976, will be most disappointing to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts. Incredibly, for a volume with a $39.95 asking price, the reader is told that George Rogers Clark was the co-commander of the Expedition; that the exploration took place before, or was “preparatory” to, the Louisiana Purchase; that “In the spring of 1805 in [North Dakota] they pushed off ... following a trail of rivers — the Missouri, then across the plains to the Yellowstone, and eventually to the Jefferson ...”; Meriwether Lewis’s given name appears incorrectly as “Merriwether”; the unfortunate Indian woman who accompanied the expedition, already burdened by a variety of spellings of her name (Sacagawea, Sacajawea, Sakakawea), in this instance appears as “Sacagawa”; and repeating her inaccurate, romanticized role, she is credited with being the “guide” to the two Captains. There is a reproduction of a portrait painting with accompanying text explaining that it was “George Rogers Clark, who, along with Meriwether Lewis, led an exploration party across the uncharted Rockies and on to the Pacific coast.” If this is indicative of the accuracy of its 832 pages and more than 1000 illustrations, the volume is, at best, a distressing exercise in literary mediocrity.