England's Prince Charles Visits St. Louis; Tours Arch, Museum, Old Courthouse

Superintendent Robert S. Chandler and Mrs. Chandler were among those presented to Prince Charles at the head of the Grand Staircase. Following a trip to the observation deck at the top of the Arch, Prince Charles was escorted through the Museum of Westward Expansion by Superintendent Chandler. The Prince then made his way under escort of St. Louis Mayor Conway to the Old Courthouse. The English Speaking Union and the St. Louis Chapter of the Council on World Affairs were the hosts for a reception in the Old Courthouse where approximately 400 persons were in attendance. During the reception, included among the gifts presented to Prince Charles was an engraved replica of the Gateway Arch, presented by the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association.

While touring the Museum of Westward Expansion the Prince walked along the Lewis and Clark exhibit wall and enjoyed reading many of quotations from the journals of the Expedition. He was particularly impressed with the large color photo murals which show so well the American West that Lewis and Clark saw on their epic journey.

A charming, warm and friendly person, Prince Charles surprised the people of St. Louis by his eagerness to break away from prepared walkways and roped-off passageways to get right up to the general public. He shook hands with hundreds along the way, spending considerable time with “Mr. and Mrs. America” who had come to see the Prince. A lot of people shook hands and talked to Prince Charles that day who were not in the formal receiving lines, to the delight of all!

(Related photo page 3)

1. A structure dating from 1840 and a part of the JNEM complex.
THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
Incorporated 1969 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption Certificate No. 501(0)(3) - Identification No. 51-0187715

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ABOUT THE FOUNDATION
The purpose of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is to stimulate nationally: public interest in matters relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition; the contributions to American history made by the expedition members; and events of time and place concerning and following the expedition which are of historical import to our nation. The Foundation recognizes the value of tourist-oriented programs, and supports activities which enhance the enjoyment and understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. The scope of the activities of the Foundation are broad and diverse, and include innumerable pursuits which, in the judgement of the Directors are: of historical worth or contemporary social values, and communicate with the heritage of Lewis and Clark. The activities of the National Foundation are intended to supplement those of state and local Lewis and Clark interest groups. The Foundation may appropriately recognize and honor individuals or groups for: art works of distinction; achievement in the broad field of Lewis and Clark historical research; writing, or deeds which promote the general purpose and scope of activities of the Foundation. Membership in the organization comprises a broad spectrum of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts including Federal, State, and local government officials, historians, scholars, and others of wide ranging Lewis and Clark interests. Officers of the Foundation are elected from the membership. The Annual Meeting of the Foundation is traditionally held during August, the birth month of both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The meeting place is rotated among the States, and tours generally are arranged to visit sites in the area of the Annual Meeting which have historic association with the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

WE PROCEEDED ON
Is the official quarterly publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

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

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Senator Lee Metcalf
1911 - 1978

Foundation members were saddened to learn of the death of Montana Senator Lee Metcalf on January 12, 1978. A great champion of "resource legislation," an environmentalist and preservationist, Lewis and Clark enthusiasts knew him best for his tireless efforts to set aside the 150-mile central Montana segment of the Missouri River (from Fort Benton to the Robinson Bridge) as a part of the national Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Interest and studies reveal to the preservation of this area began as early as 1960. In 1968, the Wild and Scenic Rivers System Act became public law 90-952. In February 1971, Senator Metcalf first introduced his legislation (S. 1405) to make this segment of the river part of the river preservation act. The measure was reintroduced in the 93rd Congress (S. 1007) in 1973, and again in the 94th Congress as Senate Bill S. 1506. To the gratification of Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts, the legislation passed both houses and was signed into law by President Ford on October 12, 1976.1

In an editorial written for Western Wildlands - A Natural Resource Journal, published by the Montana Forest and Land Conservation Experiment Station, University of Montana, Missoula, and titled "Preserving the Wild Missouri", Senator Metcalf wrote:2

There is now additional incentive to move quickly to protect the area. Lewis and Clark traversed the length of the 2500-mile Missouri River when the Republic was in its infancy... Today it is the only segment of the entire river which is unspoiled. I can think of no more fitting tribute to the American Bicentennial Celebration than to preserve for future generations the same vistas seen by Lewis and Clark.

Senator Metcalf was born in Stevensville, Montana, January 28, 1911, and served in public office almost continuously, except for military service, for 42 years. He had been in Congress since 1952, when he was elected to the House of Representatives. At the time of his passing, he had been in the Senate for 17 years.

1. See also: WFO, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 3; Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 11; Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 3; Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 5; and page 14 this issue.

Ft. Manuel, Place of Death of Sacagawea, Now National Historic Site

The National Register of Historic Places has formally recognized Fort Manuel (South Dakota) for its role in significant events of American history. Established in 1812 by famous fur trader, Manuel Lisa, the bastion occupied a short-lived but important place in the early fur trade, and the War of 1812. Daily activities at the fort are well documented in an extant diary kept by Lisa’s clerk, John C. Luttig. Few comparable primary sources, even for later trading establishments on the Missouri River, afford more explicit details of relations between the native Indian peoples of the region and the whites who were trying to profit from the land’s natural resources.

Foundation Secretary Irving W. Anderson, in his definitive research efforts which highlight key historical events at Fort Manuel, points out that Luttig’s journal also forges a vital link in the chain of continuity tracing the lives of Lewis and Clark’s interpreter, Toussaint Charbonneau, and his Shoshone Indian wife, Sacagawea. Luttig’s primary source document, when correlated with other contemporary records of that era, conclusively closed the final chapter in the life story of the “Bird Woman” of the Lewis and Clark Expedition when he recorded her death on December 20, 1812.

Anderson’s research was decisive in evaluating the historical significance of the Fort Manuel site by both the South Dakota Historical Preservation office and the National Register. Notice of the entry of Fort Manuel into the National Register of Historic Places may be found in the Federal Register for February 7, 1978.

News Notes

A News Release from NPS/JNEM

Dr. David Kenney, Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, visited the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial on November 22, 1977, to tour the new Museum of Westward Expansion and to discuss with Superintendent Robert Chandler possible cooperative programs. Dr. Kenney was particularly impressed with the 600 foot long photo mural exhibit on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In a letter to Superintendent Chandler following his visit he stated: “As I became aware of the great emphasis you put on the Lewis and Clark Expedition, I realized how important it is that we, in Illinois, make some further development of the Wood River [the Expedition’s Camp DuBois] site.” His staff is currently investigating various sites in and around Lewis and Clark State Park, Illinois, that would be suitable for the construction of a replica of the Expedition’s Camp DuBois.

Development of the site would attract many of the millions of visitors who come to visit the Gateway Arch and the Museum of Westward Expansion in St. Louis. The Wood River site is about a thirty minute drive from the National Park Service Memorial. Superintendent Chandler offered to work with Dr. Kenney to promote the further development of this important part of the Lewis and Clark story.

Superintendent Chandler and Prince Charles discuss the Thomas Jefferson bronze statue at the entrance to the Museum of Westward Expansion. NPS photograph.

“The Lewis and Clark Expedition” will be the subject of a talk scheduled for presentation on March 15, 1978, by Foundation Director E. E. “Boo” MacGilvra, Butte, Montana. “Boo” will address the Billings Corral of The Westerners, at their regular meeting in Billings, Montana.

Foundation Director Clifford Insland, Seattle, Washington (See also, WPO, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 5), presented his slide and lecture program “Floating the Missouri River Breaks” to 125 individuals at the Wesley Gardens Retirement Home, Des Moines, Washington, on November 3, 1977. He made the same presentation to the Seattle Audubon Society, at that organization’s meeting on January 19, 1978. Insland, an accomplished photographer and an excellent speaker, has made the journey, following the route of the Expedition on the Missouri River from Ft. Benton to Robin- son Bridge, in central Montana, on several occasions.
An innovative and historically accurate portrayal of Thomas Jefferson (even to the red hair and period dress) was presented by Mr. Robert Williams of Longview, Washington, at the December quarterly meeting of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Bob Williams is Value Management Supervisor of the new Hycom (High Yield Conversion) Mill at Weyerhauser Company, Longview. He developed this interesting routine for the bicentennial year. Since then, he has appeared at countless school assemblies, service club meetings and other gatherings. His familiarity with the life and times of the nation's third president gives him the ability to make his portrayal of Jefferson compatible with the interest and aptitude of the group he is addressing. This was evident when he spoke to this Lewis and Clark committee. His address related to Jefferson's interest in the medical aspects of the famous expedition, with particular reference to the plans he made to bring young Meriwether Lewis to Monticello and the Capitol in Washington as his private secretary. Robert Williams' living history presentation was a delight for all 65 individuals who had assembled at Longview's Monticello Hotel for the luncheon meeting on December 3, 1977.

E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, M.D., chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, was the speaker following luncheon and prior to the regular business session of the committee. His address related to the medical aspects of the famous expedition. In summarizing his remarks, Dr. Chuinard made the following observation:

"We may ask again, what was the key to the success of this great human endeavor? Much has been written of the natural genius of the two captains, of their unusual versatility of interest and abilities, of their natural qualities of leadership, of their exemplary cooperation and mutual respect. But if their men could tell us, they might well point out that their captains were also their physicians, promptly responding with concern to every need, ministering to them with that mixture of specifics and devotion which has always denoted the true physician."

Planning and discussion of the program for the foundation's tenth annual meeting which will be hosted by the Washington committee at Vancouver, Washington, next August occupied the greater part of the business session. An annual meeting program committee consisting of George Tweney, Archie Graber, and Clifford Insmid, as a result of several preliminary planning sessions, submitted a "third draft" of a suggested program, and this was discussed in detail, and will be finalized for announcement in WPO and in promotional mailings early in 1978.

Washington committee members present for the meeting were: Chairman Mitchell Doumit; Vice Chairman Archie Graber; Secretary Hazel Bain; Executive Secretary Ralph Rudeen; and members: Roy Craft, Vi Forrest, Jack Ritter, and George Tweney. Present from the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail committee were: E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, Irving W. Anderson, and Bob Lange. Local arrangements for the meeting were made by Hazel Bain.


Program Highlights Announced For 10th Annual Meeting

The Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee has provided WPO with a tentative program for the Foundation's 10th Annual Meeting, August 13-16, 1978, Vancouver, Washington. A detailed program will be included in the "Registration and Information" packet which will be enclosed with the mailing of the May issue of WPO. The tentative program lists the following speakers and events:

Dr. Donald Jackson will be the speaker for the Annual Banquet. In addition to Foundation President Gail Stensland's "President's Message", other speakers, who will present interpretive talks or papers during the four day meeting, are: Eric Feasey, Vic Ecklund, Doris Bounds, Ruth Strong, John McClelland, Mitchell Doumit, Archie Graber, Clifford Insmid, George Tweney, R. Lintz, Judge Donald Voorhees, Richard Krieg, E. G. Chuinard, M.D., and Roy D. Craft.

Charter bus trips (see map on facing page) will include an all day journey on Tuesday, August 15th, to the Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center, Cape Disappointment, Ft. Canby State Park, Washington (see WPO, Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 1, 3-4); and to the NPS Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, Oregon. On Sunday, August 13th, there will be a trip to Beacon Rock and to the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers Bonneville Dam.

POINTS OF INTEREST RELATED TO THE 10TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION

C-1 Headquarters, 10th Annual Meeting - Quay Motor Inn - Vancouver, Washington
A-3 Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center - Fort Canby State Park - Washington
B-2 Fort Clatsop National Memorial - National Park Service - Oregon
C-1 Fort Vancouver National Historic Site - National Park Service - Washington
D-1 Beacon Rock State Park - 800' High Lewis & Clark Landmark - Washington

The Scenic Columbia River Gorge Highways follow the river from C-1 to E-1

We Proceeded On, Feb. 1978
Dr. Paul Russell Cutright was born in West Virginia and received his education at Davis and Elkins College, West Virginia University, from which he took A.B. and A.M. degrees, and at the University of Pittsburgh where he obtained a Ph.D. in Zoology. Advanced study and research followed at the Carnegie Foundation Marine Laboratory on the Dry Tortugas Islands, Gulf of Mexico, and at Barro Colorado Island Tropical Laboratory Canal Zone. He was a teacher for forty years, serving on the faculties of the University of Pittsburgh, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA, and Beaver College, Glenside, PA. At the latter institution he was, until retirement, professor and head of the department of Biology. In 1962 he received the Lindback Foundation Award for “Distinguished Teaching”. He now resides in Jenkintown, PA.

Numerous articles written by Dr. Cutright have appeared in periodicals such as American Heritage, Oregon Historical Quarterly, Montana, the Magazine of Western History, Missouri Historical Society Bulletin, and Frontiers. In addition to these contributions, he is the author of the following books: The Great Naturalists Explore South America, Theodore Roosevelt the Naturalist, Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists, Meriwether Lewis: Naturalist, and A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals. At the present time he is collaborating with Dr. Michael J. Brochhead, University of Nevada, Reno, on a biography of the great ornithologist and Western Americana Historian, Dr. Elliott Coutes.

Until publication of his recent volume relating to the history of the journals of the Expedition, Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts knew him best for his Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists which was the culmination of his deep study into the literature of the Expedition, and six trips following the trail of the explorers westward, totaling some 15,000 miles. Historically oriented, and filled with the observations of a learned biologist, this work is one of the great contributions to the literature of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

In 1974, the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., recognizing his research and publications relating to the Expedition, presented to Dr. Cutright the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement. He is listed in "Who's Who in America", "American Men of Science", and "Contemporary Authors". He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of Sigma Xi, national honorary scientific society.

Well-Traveled Plants of Lewis And Clark

By Paul Russell Cutright

Few scientific specimens have traveled as widely as the plants collected by Lewis and Clark in the 19th century. Some of these have survived two trips across the Atlantic, as well as the ravages of beetles and a perilous journey by horse and dugout canoe.

“A Highly Interesting Collection”

Late in 1806, the news spread that Lewis and Clark (long given up for dead) had returned from their 28-month expedition to the recently purchased Louisiana Territory. They brought with them many curiosities, including a collection of new and strange plants.

One of the first requests to obtain specimens for study came from Bernard McMahon, florist, gardener, seed merchant, and author. In a letter to Lewis, McMahon recommended the talents of Frederick Pursh, a young German botanist who was boarding at McMahon’s house in Philadelphia.

Lewis arrived in Philadelphia soon after receiving McMahon’s letter. Obviously impressed with Pursh, Lewis commissioned him to study and draw the botanical specimens.

“A Small but highly interesting collection of dried plants was put into my hands by this gentleman,” Pursh wrote later, “in order to describe and figure those I thought new, for the purpose of inserting them in the account of his Travels.”

Waiting for Lewis

Pursh continued to board at McMahon’s house while he worked on the collection. Several months went by.

Then Pursh reached a point where he needed assistance from Lewis, who— in the mean time — had gone to St. Louis to assume his duties as the first governor of the Louisiana Territory.

McMahon, anxious to get in touch with Lewis, wrote to President Jefferson in January 1806: “I am very anxious to learn when Governor Lewis may be expected here, as I have detained a man [Pursh] in my house upwards of twelve [sic] months, drawing and describing [sic] his plants, which he left with me for that purpose ... This man, who is completely adequate to the task, is becoming very uneasy, and I wish him not to leave the neighbourhood till the arrival of Mr. Lewis, by whose particular instructions only, he can finish the drawings of some very important, but imperfect specimens.”

But Lewis did not visit Philadelphia again, nor did he ever again communicate with McMahon. Winter gave way to spring and, in April, Pursh— unable to finish his drawings without help from Lewis— left for New York City.

Purloined Plants?

When Pursh left McMahon’s house, his baggage contained, not only drawings and descriptions, but also several pressed plants from Lewis’s collection.

Pursh took duplicates of some plants...
Lewis's syringa (Philadelphus lewisii) specimens collected by Captain Lewis on May 6, 1806, along the Clearwater (the Expedition's "KoosKoosky") River above the mouth of Potlatch (the Expedition's "Colter's") Creek, in today's northern Idaho. The second specimen was gathered on July 4, 1806, on the Blackfoot (the Expedition's "Clark's") River upstream from present Missoula, Montana. Reference sources indicate that in 1931 Syringa or "Lewis Mock Orange" was designated as the Idaho State Flower. The community of Syringa, Idaho, is located about 23 miles south and east of Kamiah, on Route 12, and not far from the Expedition's Lolo Trail route. Photograph courtesy of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

and, where there was only a single specimen, he either detached a part or took the entire plant. (When I examined the Lewis and Clark plants at the Academy recently, I could clearly see where parts had been severed from two or three specimens.)

After three years in New York and the West Indies (during which time Pursh received word of Lewis's death, apparently a suicide), Pursh booked passage for London. He carried with him his pick of Lewis's plants. Strangely enough, neither McMahon nor Clark (who came to Philadelphia to search for Lewis's plants) knew that Pursh had left with some specimens in his baggage.

Passage to London

Pursh arrived in London during the winter of 1811-1812 and at once began working on a two-volume study of North American plants, which he published in 1814. In this study, Pursh described 124 plants collected by Lewis and Clark, identifying each with the abbreviated legend "v.s. in Herb Lewis."

In an era when botanists were not always scrupulous about extending credit, it is refreshing to note that Pursh consistently took pains to recognize his indebtedness to Lewis and Clark. He honored them by creating the genera Lewisia and Clarkia and by naming three new species after Lewis.

Such handsome recognition perhaps mitigates his misappropriating the plants while a resident in McMahon's house. Actually Pursh's acknowledgement was beneficial to Lewis and Clark. If Pursh had not described and drawn these plants, the odds are good that they would have been described...
Dull Oregon grape (Berberis nervosa) specimen collected by Captain Lewis in October 1805, at the Cascades (the Expedition’s “Grand Rapids” or “Great Shute”) of the Columbia River, near present day Bonneville Dam and Cascade Locks, Oregon. Both captains described this plant in their journal entries for February 12, 1806, and Captain Clark added accurate sketches of the species to his documentation. A related species Berberis aquifolium (Lewisia ilicifolia), commonly known as Oregon Grape, was designated the Oregon State Flower by the State Legislature on January 30, 1899. Photograph courtesy of Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

by other taxonomists who — either ignorant of or indifferent to Lewis and Clark as the original discoverers — would have denied the credit so generously given them by Pursh.

Rescued at an Auction

Pursh died in 1820, and the purloined specimens became the property of A. B. Lambert, Pursh’s patron. When Lambert died in 1842, his effects were sold at auction. By good fortune, the Lewis and Clark specimens were bought by a wealthy young American botanist, Edward Tuckerman, who recognized their value.

Tuckerman returned to the United States with his botanical treasures, and 14 years later he presented them to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

So, after an interval of almost 50 years, some of the fragile dried plants that Pursh took with him when he left Philadelphia finally came back to that city.

More Missing Treasures

How many specimens did Pursh take to England? How many did Tuckerman bring back? We don’t know, and probably never will. We do know, however, that Pursh had only a small portion of Lewis’s collection in his possession; he left the bulk of the collection at McMahon’s house in Philadelphia. When Clark came to Philadelphia in search of Lewis’s plants, he found what he thought was the complete collection. Clark then gave the specimens to Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, a distinguished Philadelphia scientist, to be identified and described.

That was in 1810. Incredibly, the plants then disappeared for almost a century. As one scientist put it, they were “entirely lost to the botanical world.”

Then, in 1896, Harvard’s C. S. Sargent, a famous authority on American trees, suggested to Thomas Meek, botanist at the Academy of Natural Sciences, that some of the long-lost specimens might conceivably be found in some forgotten recess at the American Philosophical Society’s headquarters in Philadelphia. It was an inspired suggestion.

“If after a long and diligent search,” Meehan wrote later, “packages of plants were found ... in the original packages.” But, unfortunately “with the freedom of three quarters of a century the beetles had made sad work in the bundles. In a few cases the specimens had been wholly reduced to dust, and only fragments were yet in other cases. Generally, however, they were in fair condition.”

The discovery of these missing specimens was, as naturalist Elliott Coues said, “one of the happiest and most important that could have been made.”

A Botanical Treasurehouse

The specimens found in a dusty corner of the American Philosophical Society are now in the herbarium at the Academy of Natural Sciences, along with the well-traveled plants that Tuckerman discovered in England.

The Lewis and Clark specimens are mounted on 212 herbarium sheets, usually one specimen per sheet and usually affixed by thin gummed strips. Considering the lapse of time, the wear and tear of travel, and the ravages of beetles, these fragile dried plants are in surprisingly good condition.

I have located 35 of the specimens that
Reproduction of an original drawing of ragged robin (Clarkia pulchella). From Flora Americae Septentrionalis by Frederick Pursh. The specimen in the Lewis and Clark Herbarium at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia was collected June 1, 1806, at the exploring party's "Camp Chopunnish," the name given to this camp site by the historian, Elliott Coues, about ninety years after the Expedition had returned. The camp was situated on the Clearwater (the Expedition's "KoosKoosky") River near present day Kamiah, Idaho. Photograph of drawing from the author's collection.

Pursh took from McMahon's house. These are easily distinguishable because they had been mounted on distinctively watermarked paper while in London.

Several of the herbarium sheets bear, usually in the lower left-hand corner, small purplish labels with data in Lewis's handwriting. The data usually consist of a catalog number and the date and place the plant was collected. Apparently, these labels were scissored (by unknown hands at a later date) from larger sheets of paper. On examining the paper more closely, I noticed that it was very much like blotting paper and deduced that this must have been the kind of paper Lewis took West for pressing his plants.

Symbols of the Past
Through a happy combination of luck and scientific detective work, these plant specimens — widely separated by time and space for so many years — are now safely housed in the Academy's herbarium, where botanists and historians can conveniently examine them.

As the years pass, these fragile plants will be prized increasingly. They are mute symbols of our nation's youth, when the land was fresh and new.

Anecdote — From The Journals And Literature About the Expedition

Elliot Coues, in his History of the Expedition — Under the Command of — Lewis and Clark ... , Francis P. Harper, N. Y., 1893, three volumes and an atlas, provides readers with prolific, often humorous footnotes, and as historian Donald Jackson observes, "His leisurely, almost gossipy, annotation is complete and generally accurate. His close attention to rivers, creeks, and landmarks is partly the product of careful collating of maps." Illustrating the above, two examples of Coues' footnotes follow. In the first (Vol. II, p. 442, Fn. 30) he vents his extreme dislike for Toussaint Charbonneau (Sacagawea's husband), and this is not the only occasion where we find him expounding about the Frenchman. In this instance, Charbonneau, who could not swim and was extremely afraid of water, had, while cordelling a dugout canoe gotten into deep water and was in danger of drowning when Captain Clark rescued him.

"On most occasions Captain Clark showed himself possessed of rare judgement and fortitude. Today, however, he was not up to the mark, and the cowardly wife-beating tenderfoot lived."

In the second example, Coues, (Vol. II, p. 587, Fn. 15) when writing about the exploring party's journey through the Bitterroot Valley (south of present Missoula, and near Grantsdale and Hamilton, Montana), provides an example of his geographic acumen.

"Checking text by the codex, and adjusting the wide discrepancies among the several maps before me this in 1893, I have no hesitation in making the identifications I have bracketed in the text. Rock Creek is easily recognized by a lake (Rock or Como) into and out of which it runs. The most considerable stream before this is Tin Cup Creek, left, with Derby at or near its mouth; and the next below are Lick and Lost Horse, both on the left. At the mouth of Rock Creek is a place called Como. The principal stream on the right passed today is one called Child's or Weeping Child, or Sleeping Child, to which different mappists play wet-nurse at various points for some ten miles along the river — no wonder the infant wept at such cartography."

Again, in this latter quotation we find Coues' humor as well as his close attention to detail!

We Proceeded On, Feb. 1978

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND THE FOUNDATION's 10TH ANNUAL MEETING VANCOUVER, WA. — AUGUST 13-16, 1978 — THE QUAY MOTOR INN
Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals
IN WYOMING, an 8½"x11", color/ bw, 64 pp, bi-monthly. The December-January 1978 issue carries an article titled “Sacajawea: The Legend and the Truth.” Authored by Blanche Schroer, a long-time resident of the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming, and now of Lander, the paper represents nearly 50 years of research into the long accepted erroneous theory that the Indian woman of Lewis and Clark Expedition fame lived out her life at Wind River. She tells how her efforts to defend that theory led to amazement, then disillusionment, as she delved into altered testimonials of respected Indians, missionaries, and others who had known the Shoshone Indian woman Porivo, alleged to have been Sacajawea of the famous expedition.

Mrs. Schroer’s account is a most revealing exposé of flagrant abuse of historian’s license committed by Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard. Predicated upon life-long personal friendships with descendants of Porivo and certain of her contemporaries, Mrs. Schroer has pieced together a reconstruction of some specific, provocative, and regrettably pseudo research methods employed by Dr. Hebard.

In commenting on her findings, Mrs. Schroer states: “My special sympathy lies with the descendants of Porivo. They, understandably, glorified in newly-acquired status bestowed on them by historian Hebard, who identified them as descendants of Sacajawea, and swore to the authenticity of the identification of Porivo as Sacajawea.”

Mrs. Schroer’s work provides the most detailed local dimension to the erroneous Wind River theory yet published. Lewis and Clark enthusiasts may obtain Mrs. Schroer’s article at newsstands, or by sending $1.25 to: IN WYOMING, 311 South Center, Casper, Wyoming 82601.

News Notes:
Foundation President Gail Stensland has recently appointed 2nd Vice President Bob Saindon, Glasgow, Montana, to chair a Foundation Young Adults Committee. Serving on the Committee will be Mr. and Mrs. Todd Berens, Santa Ana, California; Steve and Lynn Hinds, Sioux City, Iowa; and Edric Vinson, Helena, Montana. Purpose of the committee is to explore and develop programs that will stimulate the interest and involvement of young people in the saga of the famous exploring enterprise, and in the Foundation’s activities.

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

“Rock Fort” Campsite Marker Installed At Authenticated Location, The Dalles, Oregon

Stan Heisler (left) and John Lundell, county and city chairmen for the Bicentennial in Wasco County and the city of The Dalles, Oregon, display the bronze plaque prior to its installation on the native rock cairn. The marker is at the site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s “Rock Fort” campsite, the location used by the exploring party as they descended the Columbia River in October 1805, and in April 1806 on the return journey. Lundell, a city councilman, acted as master of ceremonies for the dedication on Saturday, October 22, 1977.

Several years ago public spirited and historically oriented citizens of The Dalles and Wasco County, motivated by the enthusiasm of Mr. Edgar M. Dick, a local attorney, began a program to identify, authenticate, develop, and provide a suitable marker for the site. The land was donated to the county by the Union Pacific Railroad and Union Pacific Land Resources Corporation. During the ceremonies Judge Hugh Elder, Wasco County, accepted the deed for the land. The Dalles Chronicle newspaper, when reporting on the land transfer in a front page story said that: “Judge Elder paid respects to county surveyor Dennis Kramer who helped dig up some records which Mr. Dick used to assist with the verification of the site. Work was done at the U.S. Naval Academy and the Naval Observatory on the site location by Michael Turner, then a midshipman from The Dalles.”

In the fall of 1974, a special sub-committee of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee began a detailed and complete study of the Expedition’s journals and other related texts for the purpose of establishing, beyond question, the location described by the journalists. This sub-committee visited the site together with Mr. Dick’s local group. All these investigations culminated in the final authentication of the “Rock Fort” location. In 1975, the Third Annual Oregon-Washington Lewis and Clark Symposium was held at The Dalles, and the program included a visit to the site (see also, WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 9). The text for the marker was prepared by the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Photograph courtesy of The Dalles Chronicle.


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We Proceeded On, Feb. 1978
News Notes:

Foundation Director E. E. "Boo" MacGilvra, Butte, Montana, has provided WPO with an exchange of correspondence he has had with Mr. Tim Gregori, Hellgate High School, Missoula, Montana. Recently, Mr. Gregori had the opportunity to make a presentation about the Lewis and Clark Expedition to a local group. At the same meeting there was a discussion concerning the possibility of organizing a local chapter or entity of the national Foundation. In his letter to MacGilvra, Gregori says: "There was ample interest, but more information concerning the Foundation and the organization of an entity will be required." Director MacGilvra has alerted Foundation President Steensland, Past President Werner, Secretary Anderson, and 2nd Vice President Saindon of this interest. Saindon's experiences involving the organization of The Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, Glasgow, Montana, will be helpful to any group interested in forming a similar entity. Viola and Ray Forrest's recent success in activating a new chapter of the national Foundation in Walla Walla, Washington (see WPO, Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 9), will also be helpful in developing procedures for stimulating local interests.

Anecdote – From The Journals And Literature About the Expedition

Dan Murphy, in his excellent text which accompanies the unexcelled color photographs by David Muench, in Lewis and Clark: Voyage of Discovery, KC Publications, Las Vegas, Nevada, 1977, 64 pages, quarto, ruminates on the future of three men of the corps as he describes the tired men of the expedition as they arrived at the Three Forks of the Missouri River (present Southwest Montana) in late July 1806.

"Look at these remarkable men: the exhausted Clark, sprawled on a buffalo robe, and the perceptive Lewis, on this day carefully describing a new species of black gooseberry in his journal. And especially note three other men: George Dreyer, master hunter; John Colter, green when they started but seasoned hickory now; and John Potts, pleased that a few miles back they'd named a stream for him. 'Marked men,' historian Bernard De Voto would call the trio; within five years two [Dreyer and Potts] would die near this very river junction, and one [Colter] would become a legend."

Dick Rust Continues Series on Litterateurs At Oregon Meetings

"Reuben Gold Thwaites: A Litterateur Of The Lewis and Clark Expedition" was the title of the third paper in a series of studies of the scholars who have edited the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Richard G. Rust presented his paper at the quarterly meeting of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, November 30, 1977. He has presented papers relating to Nicholas Biddle and Elliott Coues at previous meetings.

The meeting convened in Beaver Hall at the Oregon Historical Center with Christmas refreshments arranged by President Amacker and Ruth Lange. Malcolm S. Buffum presented the popular feature titled: "What Was Doing With The Expedition On Or About This Date?". This was a recapitulation of the exploring party's activities pertinent to the time of the year of the Foundation's meeting – in this instance, November-December 1803, 1804, and 1805.

Officers and Directors for the Oregon Foundation were elected for 1978, as follows: President, John H. Stofiel; 1st Vice President, Richard G. Rust; 2nd Vice President, Malcolm S. Buffum; Secretary/Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Ann Amacker; and Directors: Roy J. Beadle, Daniel F. Burroughs, Kelly B. Jones, Virginia E. Moore, Donald C. Shores, and the Immediate Past President Mary Ann Amacker.

The Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation was organized in October 1972, and is an affiliate organization of the Oregon Historical Society, Robert E. Lange, Irving W. Anderson, Malcolm Carter, and Rodney K. Williams, in addition to Mrs. Amacker have served as presidents of the organization.
Dr. Stephen E. Ambrose is a Professor of History at the University of New Orleans in Louisiana. He was born in Illinois, moved to Wisconsin, and obtained his Ph.D. in history at the University of Wisconsin in 1963. He was also a member of the University’s football team. He is the author of twelve books on American history. His interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition began at Christmas time in 1975 when he read a gift volume of the Journals. The following summer, and again in the summer of 1977, with his wife Moira, five children, two Labrador Retrievers, a cat, and a 2,000-pound Volkswagen bus and one Volkswagen sedan, he headed west following the trail of the famous Expedition. A high light of the 1976 excursion was a back-packing ascent to 7,339 foot high Lemhi Pass on the Montana/Idaho stateline in southwest Montana and east-central Idaho. The family’s 1977 adventure involved following the Lolo Trail route of the exploring party in northern Idaho. Dr. Ambrose advises that he is presently writing a biography of Meriwether Lewis. The editor joins with members and readers in expressing appreciation for the following article which he prepared especially for We Proceeded On.

1. These include: Four volumes related to the life and accomplishments of General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Author Ambrose is often listed as General Eisenhower's official biographer. Books titled: Upton and the Army; Halley: Lincoln’s Chief of Staff. The Military and American Society; Rise to Globalism: American Foreign Policy 1938-1989; and a 357-page volume Duty, Honor, Country: A History of West Point, about the nation’s military academies. Most recently (1975), Doubleday published his Crazy Horse and Custer: The Parallel Lives of Two American Warriors. This latter volume of 436 pages has been translated into four languages and is being made into a motion picture.

2. Near Dillon, Montana, and Salmon, Idaho. Lemhi Pass was crossed by the exploring party in August 1805. Lewis with an advance party of Drouillard, Shields, and McNeal, transited the pass on the 12th of August. See Map “A”.

3. The Lolo Trail was traversed by the Expedition on both the outbound (September 1805) journey, and again on their return (June 1806) journey. See Map “B”.

Snow Conditions On The Lolo Trail – Some Comparisons
By Stephen E. Ambrose

"...we could not hope for any food for our horses...as the whole was covered many feet deep in snow. If we proceeded and would be compelled in these mountains the certainty was that we should lose all our horses and thus eminently wrisk the discovery which we had already made if we should be so fortunate as to escape with life...under these circumstances we conceived it madness [s] in this stage of the expedition to proceed without a guide...we therefore came to the resolution to return with our horses while they were yet strong and in good order and endeavor to keep them so until we could procure an Indian to conduct us over the snowy mountain...this is the first time since we have been on this long tour that we have ever been compelled to retreat or make a retrograde march."

Captain Meriwether Lewis
Excerpts from his journal for June 17, 1806.

A comparison between snow conditions on the Lolo Trail in June 1806 and June 1977 might help to put the Great Drought of 1977 into some perspective and at the same time be of interest to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. Such a comparison is possible because the explorers wrote detailed accounts of the snow conditions they encountered in 1806, while along with my wife and our five children, we hiked the Lolo in mid-June 1977. The difference between what the Expedition experienced and what we found are 171 years later were startling – where Lewis and Clark ran into ten to fifteen feet of snow, on the same date, in the same place, we found none!

On June 15, 1806, the Expedition began its west-to-east assault (return journey) and crossing of the mighty Bitterroot Mountains. They had left present day Wippie Prairie, Idaho, at an altitude of about 3500 feet. That day the party climbed about 2000 feet and made 22 miles; on June 16th, they made fifteen more miles and picked up another 500 feet in altitude, which put them into snow. By June 17th, they were well above 6000 feet. Lewis wrote:

"...we found ourselves enveloped in snow from 12 to 15 feet deep even on the south sides of the hills with the fairest exposure to the sun here was winter with all it's rigors; the air was cold, my hands and feet were benumbed.

The Captains then made the painful decision to cache most of their "baggage" and turn back, having decided that it would be "madness" to try to force a passage through the mountains when there was no grass for the horses and no assurance that they would find the trail. Lewis sadly noted:

"This is the first time since we have been on this long tour that we have been compelled to retreat or make a retrograde march."

The spot where the Expedition made its cache is called Willow Point on modern maps; it is about a mile east south-east of Sherman Peak. We hiked to it, coming from Sherman Peak, on June 17, 1977, and except in the most shaded, northerly turns-of-the-road, we found not an inch of snow! What little we did encounter was melting fast and was gone the next afternoon.

On June 24, 1806, after having rested at Wippie Prairie and after obtaining some Indian guides, the party set out on their second attempt to conquer the Bitterroots. By June 26th, they had made it back to their cache, where Lewis noted:

"The snow has subsided near four feet since the 17th inst. We now measured it accurately and found from a mark which we had made on a tree when we were last here on the 17th that it was then 10 feet 10 inches which appeared to be about the common depth though it is deeper still in some places. It is now generally about 7 feet."

Again in mid-June 1977, a week earlier,
Darby,...

MAP "A": Lemhi Pass region — Montana/Idaho stateline — Continental Divide. Dates indicate the route and location of Captain Lewis's advance party. They crossed the divide on August 12, 1805, and proceeded to a point southeast of present day Salmon, Idaho on the 13th and 14th, and then retraced their steps, recrossed the pass, to their night camp of the 15th near today's Grant, Montana, before returning to the main party's encampment where they remained until August 23rd. On the 24th the entire party proceeded westward to cross Lemhi Pass. Refer to footnote 2. Courtesy Idaho Historical Society, Idaho Yesterdays, Vol. 8, No. 2, Summer Issue, 1964.

Note: Armstead, Montana, is no longer extant, having been inundated by the waters impounded by the Clark Canyon Dam.


We Proceeded On, Feb. 1978

we found no snow on the Trail throughout this area.

The following day, June 25, 1806, the Indian guides asked the Captains to halt for a few moments "on an elevated point" so that they could smoke a pipe, a tradition with the Nez Perce when crossing the Lolo Trail. Lewis included this description in his journal:

from this place we had an extensive view of these stupendous mountains principally covered with snow like that on which we stood; we are entirely surrounded by those mountains from which to one unacquainted with them it would have seemed impossible ever to have escaped in short without the assistance of our guides I doubt much whether we who had once passed them could find our way ... after smoking the pipe and contemplating this scene sufficient to have damp [ened] the spirits of any except such hardy travellers as we have become, we continued our march."

We stood on the same spot, on the same date, 171 years later. Although the view remains stupendous, there was no snow on the "elevated point", nor any snow to be seen on the surrounding Bitterroot Mountains. Indeed, throughout our ten days of back-packing along the Lolo Trail, our principle problem was finding water! We had counted on melting snow to supply our needs — a system that worked just fine in mid-July 1976, when we also hiked the Trail — but with rare exceptions, in 1977, we found none. Fortunately, the Lolo Trail comes down off the ridge line (separating the North Fork of the Clearwater River from the Lochsa River) just enough to cross a creek here and there to provide sufficient water. In July 1976 there was enough snow on the Trail (which today is a logging road suitable for small trucks and jeeps) to block passage by even four-wheel-drive vehicles or horses. We were the first people over the Trail in the summer of 1976, and we made it on foot. In 1977, the road was clear in mid-June and heavily used by loggers and bear hunters who used pick-up trucks and jeeps.

To find no snow where Lewis and Clark ran into fifteen feet of snow is astonishing. Of course, allowances must be made for different weather conditions. Ralph Space, for years the Supervisor of the Clearwater National Forest (which includes the whole of the Lolo Trail) and the expert on the history of the Lolo Trail, writes:

The spring of 1806 must have been unusually late. The snow is usually gone at

10. Ibid., p. 164-165.
this time of the year except in drifts and shaded places."

In addition, the winter of 1805-1806 started early, as we know from the experience of the Expedition, which, when making the September 1805 east-to-west crossing experienced a snow storm in this area in mid-September, and weather observers have noted that this was about a month early for the Bitterroots.

Even granting an unusually severe winter and a late spring, however, the difference between fifteen feet of snow and no snow at all is remarkable. It points up again, the truth of the assertion that the Great Drought of 1977, was the worst in the history of the Republic.

12. Space, Ralph. The Lolo Trail: A History of Events Connected with the Lolo Trail. Published by the author, Orofino, Idaho; printed by Printcraft Printing, Lewiston, Idaho, 1970, p. 36. This is an invaluable guide and can be obtained (postage paid) for $2.25, from Mick's Recall Drug Store, Orofino, Idaho 83544.

Before venturing onto the Trail, travelers should also acquire a copy of Ralph Space's The Clearwater Story: A History of the Clearwater National Forest and the brochure titled: Following Lewis and Clark Across the Clearwater National Forest. These are publications of the U.S. Forest Service and are available from the Ranger at the Lolo Pass Visitor's Center (Packer's Meadow - Montana/Idaho state line), or from the Clearwater National Forest Headquarters, Orofino, Idaho 83544.

Before setting out to traverse the Lolo Trail on your own, consult with the Ranger at the Lolo Pass Visitor's Center; with the Forest Service Headquarters at Orofino; or at the Powell Ranger Station on the Lochsa River, ten miles west and south of Lolo Pass on Route 12. Don't trust the maps, even topographies, because all are out-of-date. New roads and roads are constantly being built in this heavily timbered country, and old roads that look good on a ten-year-old map may be overgrown and impassable, even on foot.

Gary Leppart Accepts BLM Position in Montana

In a recent letter to WPO, Foundation Past President Gary Leppart (1974-1975) reports on his new position with the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown, Montana.

Prior to his recent move to BLM and Montana, Gary was director, North Dakota State Parks Department, Bismarck, North Dakota. He now has the title of "River Planner" on the planning team charged with the responsibility of developing a management plan for the upper Missouri River, now a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This is the 150 mile free flowing segment of the Missouri River in central Montana, (from Coalbanks Landing, near Virgelle, to the Fred Robinson Bridge) which was so poetically described by Captain Meriwether Lewis in his journal. See also: WPO, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 11; Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 3; and Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 5.

He writes "...we have a mandate to complete a detailed management plan by this time next year. I want to keep the Lewis and Clark Foundation membership informed of any new developments as we proceed with this planning effort. If members are in need of specific information, please do not hesitate to call upon me."

Several cultural resource oriented studies were let in recent months. Dr. Les Davis, Montana State University, Bozeman, conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey in August of the entire 149 mile reach of the wild and scenic upper Missouri. His report is due soon and I am sure that we will obtain some valuable information from this effort. Mineral Resource Center, Butte, Montana, was recently awarded a contract to conduct a cultural resource survey in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the Judith River north of Winifred, Montana. Members should be aware that the act designating the upper Missouri as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System permitted a bridge to be constructed across the Missouri near the mouth of the Judith River. This is the impetus for the survey. A national historic district is also involved in the crossing."

Members may direct correspondence to Gary Leppart, Bureau of Land Management, Judith Resource Area, Drawer 1160, Lewistown, Montana 59457.

Blue Mountain Chapter Plans January Meeting

The Blue Mountain Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., the recently organized entity (37 charter members) in Walla Walla, Washington (See WPO, Vol. 3, No. 4, page 9), will assemble for their...
second meeting at 3:00PM, on Sunday, January 15, 1978. Meeting place will be at Whitman College Penrose Memorial Library, Walla Walla.

Mr. Larry Dodd, curator of Northwest History at Whitman College, will host the Blue Mountain Chapter for this January meeting. He will display and discuss interesting maps, letters, artifacts, and rare books pertinent not only to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, but to the related history which followed the Expedition’s initial penetration into the Pacific Northwest.

A news bulletin recently syndicated to chapter members also announced plans for the organization to attend the dedication of the Sacajawea Museum, the recently renovated facility and new interpretive center, at the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s Sacajawea State Park. The park is located at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers near Pasco, Washington. The event is scheduled for Sunday, April 16, 1978. The bulletin also called members attention to the Tenth Annual Meeting of the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., which will be at Vancouver, Washington, August 13-16, 1978.

Foundation Entity Formed in Virginia

Michael P. Gleason,1 president of the Locust Hill Foundation,2 a non-profit organization formed last year in Charlottesville, Virginia, has advised WPO that this organization has formed an entity or chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

In a letter, which accompanied twelve membership applications (including one “Supporting” and five “Sustaining” memberships) forwarded to Membership Secretary Hazel Bain, Gleason states that “We hope to obtain no less than 30 members during 1978!”

The Locust Hill Foundation, with headquarters in Charlottesville, was formed to promote the State of Virginia’s connection with the Lewis and Clark Expedition and especially Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and Thomas Jefferson.2 The organization

3. All native Virginians.

L & C Room Develops At Wood River Library

The Wood River (Illinois) Library Board is in the process of remodeling and developing a new room for their city library. This addition will be known as the Camp DuBois Room.

Named after the 1803-1804 winter establishment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the new room will occupy

1. Occupied by the exploring party from December 13, 1803 to May 14, 1804. The establishment was located directly across the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River, near present Wood River, Illinois, and about 15 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri.

Activity at Wood River (Illinois) Library

Early in November 1977, Clarence H. Decker, East Alton, Illinois (left), past president of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., presented the Wood River (Illinois) Public Library with a framed map which delineates “The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1806”. The map includes colorful illustrations as well as the entire route the explorers followed from their Camp DuBois, near Wood River, to their 1805-1806 winter quarters at Fort Clatsop on the Columbia River estuary near present day Astoria, Oregon. Accepting the gift from Mr. Decker are Josephine Motz, librarian, and Merrill Rosenthal, library board historic chairman. Photograph courtesy of the Alton (Illinois) Telegraph.
Have You Ever Lost Track of What Day Of The Week It Is? – Our Captains Did!

"The days of the month for January are right, but the days of the week as affixed are all wrong, nor did I discover it until this morning."

Captain Meriwether Lewis's journal for: "Saturday (Friday) January 31st 1806."

The day of the week for January 31, 1806, was really Friday, and not Saturday. New Year’s Day, 1806, was on a Wednesday, and as Lewis made the first entry in his journal for the new year, he began the error which he perpetuated off and on throughout his journal for the month of January. It is strange that Lewis applied the incorrect day of the week to January 1st, and then proceeded to use the correct week day designation from January 2nd through the 6th, before he again refers to "Monday", in lieu of Tuesday, "January 7th 1806".

Captain Clark escaped the confusion until January 15th, and then despite Lewis's journal for that date reading: "Thursday", in lieu of Wednesday, "January 15th, 1806", his mental calendar slipped an extra cog, and he dates his journal: "Friday", in lieu of Wednesday, "15th January 1806". We must recall that Clark, leading a small detachment, in early January (January 6th to the 10th), had been away from Fort Clatsop on the journey to the whaling which had stranded on the beach on the south side of present Tillamook Head (the Expedition’s "Clark's Point of View"). Clark continues the two day discrepancies in his journal entries through the date of January 29th. Then without comment he reverts to the correct designation for the day of the week on January 30th, which reads: "Thursday 30th January 1806". Lewis' entry for the same date, still in error, reads: "Friday", in lieu of Thursday, "January 30th 1806".

After Lewis' comment about the errors, the dates and days appear correctly in both Captains' journals, beginning with their entries for February 1, 1806.

Perhaps the monotony of being in a fixed location (Fort Clatsop) with the dreary, rainy days, and little activity, accounts for the calendar discrepancies we find in the journals for January 1806.

It is interesting to note that Nicholas Biddle when editing the journals and developing the narrative, published in 1814, omitted any mention of this calendar confusion. However, it may be observed that, in 1893, when Elliott Coues produced a new (expanded, edited, and annotated) edition of the Biddle work, he, having access to the original journals, included in his text for the journal entry for January 31, 1806, this statement: "We also discovered that though the days of the month for January are right in our journal, the days of the week are wrong. Captain Lewis being one day out and Captain Clark two. This error we now correct."

If all the above is confusing, here is the calendar for January 1806, which may help to clarify the matter!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARY 1806</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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WE PROCEEDED ON derives from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the Expedition: -- Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.
"... this morning we set out early and proceeded on ..."
"... wind from the S.W. we proceeded on ... until 6 o’clock ..."
"... the fog rose thick from the hollars we proceeded on ..."
"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes ..."
"We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side ..."
"... clouded up ... We proceeded on under a fine breeze ..."