Congressional Action Provides For Addition of Expedition's Salt Cairn

To National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial

“The Salt Cairn Bill passed in the late-night hours [November 10, 1978] of this Session of Congress [the 95th],” wrote Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Oregon, to Dr. E. G. Chuinard, Chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Thus ended an effort begun by the Oregon Committee in 1972, and consistently supported by the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., to make the site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s Salt Works in Seaside, Oregon, a part of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

The passage of this legislation was a specific accomplishment of Senator Hatfield, who introduced it in the Senate in 1972 at the request of the Oregon Committee, and persistently shepherded it through Congress with the help of other members of the Oregon delegation. The Hatfield bill had passed the Senate in the 94th Session of Congress, and in the 95th Congress he made it a part of the omnibus bill of the “National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978”, Public Law 95-625. President Carter signed the Act on November 10, 1978.

Public Law 95-625, Sec. 311, provides for amending the Act of May 29, 1958, which established the Fort Clatsop National Memorial, to read as follows:

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

The legislation thus provides that the National Park Service will accept from the Oregon Historical Society the property which the latter has owned and protected since it was willed to the Society for historical purposes by Charlotte Moffet Cartwright in 1910. The present legislation also reiterates the provision of the 1958 law regarding “...adjacent portions of the old trail which led overland from the fort to the coast.” — a requirement not fulfilled by the National Park Service.

At the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Sesquicentennial celebration in 1954-1955, the replica of the Expedition’s Fort Clatsop was constructed.
President Doumit's Message

In this, my second report to the membership, let me remind you that 1979 marks the beginning of the first of three years of the 175th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition which started from Wood River, in present Illinois, in 1804, advancing to spend the winter at their Fort Mandan, in present North Dakota. The next year, 1805, the party proceeded across the country to complete its goal, first sighted the Pacific Ocean at Cape Disappointment, now in Washington State, and then spending the winter of 1805-1806 at their Fort Clatsop, in today's Oregon. The return journey was accomplished in 1806, finally arriving in St. Louis in September of that year. Thus, we will be commemorating the 175th anniversary of the Expedition over a three year period.

In this connection, your president approached the Postmaster General for stamps to commemorate this historic event. My request was for stamps for each year of the three year period. This is too short notice for consideration, but William F. Bolger, the Postmaster General, wrote me, in part: "I am taking the liberty of amending your request to proposal of a stamp for 1867 to call attention to the 175th Anniversary of the successful completion of the Expedition." His recommendation to this effect has been sent to the Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee, which reviews the hundreds of suggestions received for new postal stamp issues. His letter states further: "...I'm sure it will be given serious consideration."

Along this same line, one of the first things accomplished was to obtain permission from the Department of the Interior for the continued use of the Lewis and Clark Logo on our stationery and other objects used by the Foundation. This was granted September 19, 1978 (see story on page 12, this issue of WPO).

Every effort is being made to enlist the interest of the rank and file of our membership in the work of the Foundation. Elsewhere in this issue you will find a list of the various committees which have been appointed to function during the year. By the time you read this message, every committee member will have been advised of his or her appointment, pointing out the duties of the committee as set out in our by-laws, and asking that they communicate with each other in order that a report may be made to the Board of Directors for its consideration prior to the 11th Annual Meet-
Chapter Keeps Active

11th Annual Meeting Program Developing With Added New Events

Bob Saindon, chairman of the Planning Committee for the 11th Annual Meeting of the Foundation to be held in Glasgow, Montana, August 12-15, 1979, reports that plans for more events have been added to the original draft proposal for the meeting program. In addition to those events reported in the October issue of We Proceeded On — i.e. an Assiniboine powwow; Missouri River Trip; visit to a buffalo jump and tipi rings; visits to the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, Forts Union and Buford, a wilderness dinner, scholarly papers, etc. — there are plans for a panel discussion to be open to the public. This event will consist of a group of four or five historians answering questions relative to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Plans are also in the making for a demonstration of the survey and cartographical practices of Captain Clark. The Planning Committee is presently working with friends in North Dakota toward having them present their "Living History" demonstrations — one by the Sixth Infantry and the other by the Fort Union Trappers.

The complete 11th Annual Meeting Program will be published in the May issue of We Proceeded On together with supplementary information about the hotel/motel accommodations; bus, airline, and railroad services; and a brief resume of all the individuals who will be participating in the program.

Valley County, Montana

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We Proceeded On, Feb. 1979
President Doumit's Appointment of Foundation Committees

The first named individual under each committee heading is designated Committee Chairman. Asterisk (*) Indicates Foundation Officer or Director.

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1. Standing Committee. Tenure three years. One new member appointed each year. Committee Chairman retires from committee after service as committee chairman during third year of tenure.

2. Standing Committee. Members serve continuously from year to year. Changes in the membership of the committee may be at the request of an appointee, or for other reasons involving judgment of the incumbent “Executive Committee” or the “Board of Directors.”

3. Editor of We Proceeded On and WPO (Supplementary) Publications.
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Anecdote – From The Literature About The Expedition

Students of the literature of the Lewis and Clark Expedition are entranced by the work of Dr. Elliott Coues, who in 1893 produced the reissue of the 1814 Biddle/Allen, two volume edition, with his usual editorial skill. The 1880 edition comprises three volumes, and an atlas, and contains additional introductory material as well as copious and lengthy, well researched annotations, and a meticulous index. Donald Jackson discusses on Coues' abilities in Appendix II, in his Letters.2

"What then, makes Coues a good editor? The amazing breadth of his information. His leisurely, almost gossipy, annotation is complete and generally accurate. His close attention to the rivers, creeks, and landmarks is partly the result of his personal knowledge of the area, partly the product of careful collating of maps. His attention to natural history arises from his lifelong dedication to the subject and from a boyish delight in flora and fauna that is evident in his notations. He is less at home with botany and ethnology than with zoology, but draws upon authoritative sources when his own knowledge wanes.

"When [his publisher] Harper grew impatient with delays during the production of the book, Coues reminded him: 'Once well done, it is done forever.' Never quite true in the writing of history, but still a goal worth trying for."

Coues was not adverse to being critical of others when he noted an omission or inaccuracy in their work. There are several footnotes where he took Biddle's editing to task and proceeded to compose lengthy and detailed corrections. Not even Dr. Coues was infallible however, and it remained for Paul Cutright to catch him failing to note an inexactitude in Clark's journal. Dr. Cutright elaborates on this in his Pioneering Naturalists:3

"On October 23, just below Celilo Falls, Clark wrote: 'Great numbers of Sea Otters in the river below the falls, I shot one in the narrow channel to day which I could not get' ([Thwaites] III, 150). On the following day Gass reported: 'In our way down today we saw a great many sea otters swimming in the river, and killed some, but could not get them as they sunk to the bottom.' [Gass Journal/Ross & Haines edition, p. 186] Still later Clark said that in places the river was crowded with these aquatic mammals. For reasons not at all clear, students of Lewis and Clark have accepted Clark's original identification as true, completely disregarding, or unaware of it, the fact that the sea otter (Enhydra lutris) never leaves salt water. Among these students have been men with sound zoological backgrounds, like Elliott Coues, for example, who ordinarily had no hesitation in pointing out errors in the Lewis and Clark journals when he found any. That this mistake evaded detection for so long is all the more surprising since Clark himself later corrected it. Writing at Fort Clatsop on February 23, he said: 'The Sea Otter is found only on the sea coast and in salt water. Those animals which I took to be sea otter from the Great Falls of the Columbia to the mouth, proves to be the Phosis or seal which at a little distance has every appearance of the sea otters' ([Thwaites] IV, 100)."

We may also observe that Clark and the other journalists made reference to the seals in the Columbia and tributary rivers. Today's Washougal River which discharges into the Columbia a few miles east of Vancouver Washington, is detailed in Clark's journal as "... the natives having no name which we could learn for this little river we call it Seal river from the great number of these Animals which frequents its mouth." ([Thwaites] Vol. 4, p. 226). In "Clark's Summary Statement of Rivers, Creeks, and Most Remarkable Places" included in Thwaites' Vol. 6, p. 67, Clark records a Phocho (Greek for Seal) Rock, and in his col-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)
Dr. Elijah Harry Criswell (1888-1967)
By Paul Russell Cutright

It was an opportune moment for me when, back in the mid-1960s, I succeeded in obtaining a copy of Lewis and Clark: Linguistic Pioneers, a scholarly monograph by Elijah Harry Criswell. In short order I discovered, much to my pleasure, that this work contained information of great value about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. As a result, I was soon on record as having written:

A monograph of unique design and function is Elijah Harry Criswell's Lewis and Clark: Linguistic Pioneers (1940). Singularly enough this work, in spite of its close adherence to linguistics, is valuable—at least it has been to this writer—as a source of much natural history data. For example, it contains a lengthy "Zoological Index" and a similar botanical one, both of which supply technical and vernacular names of the animals and plants encountered by Lewis and Clark. In another list, Criswell brought together the botanical terms, close to two hundred, that Lewis had employed in describing western plants. In our opinion, Criswell's monograph deserves inclusion in any list of the ten or twelve most valuable books yet published about Lewis and Clark.

Ever since writing the above I have wanted to know more about Dr. Criswell and have felt that a published sketch of his life would be welcomed by all serious students of Lewis and Clark. Only recently, through the kindness of Charles H. Criswell, a grandson of Dr. Criswell, have I gained the information which makes it possible for me to write such a biographical sketch.

Dr. Criswell—known to his intimates as Harry—was born on a farm near the small town of Comet, Dade County, Missouri, on December 12, 1888. He was the son of William Butler Criswell and Rumina Elizabeth (Potter) Criswell. Both of his parents' families had earlier, and separately, moved to Missouri from Kentucky.

Dr. Criswell's boyhood education was obtained in the public schools of Everton, Missouri, where, in 1907, he graduated as valedictorian from Everton High School. He early developed a love of music and, while leader of the High School band, taught himself to play the trombone and cornet.

After graduating from High School, Dr. Criswell entered the University of Missouri. In 1910, he returned to Everton as Principal of the High School. At the end of the term he married one of his teachers, Zora Ellen Riley, daughter of the town's well-known prominent physician. After their marriage, they moved to Colorado where they lived for a number of years. While there in 1914, Dr. Criswell completed the requirements for and earned his A.B. from the University of Denver. The year before, Mrs. Criswell had given birth to John Philip Criswell, their only child.

In 1924 the Criswells returned to Missouri and Dr. Criswell became Head of the English Department of Wentworth Military Academy. That same year he received his M.A. degree from the University of Missouri. In 1928 he was made Dean at Wentworth, a position he held for nine years. In ensuing summers he continued his studies at the University of Missouri and, in 1936, was awarded his Ph.D. from that institution. His "Lewis and Clark: Linguistic Pioneers" was in partial fulfillment of the requirements for that degree.

In 1937, Dr. Criswell accepted a position with the University of Tulsa as Associate Professor of English. Before long he was named Chairman of the English department and, in 1940, he became Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. In 1956 he was named, additionally, Dean of the Graduate School. Four years later, in 1959, Dr. Criswell retired as Dean Emeritus and returned to Everton, where he and his wife had for many years spent most of their summers.

During his years as teacher and administrator, Dr. Criswell participated in and contributed to several professional and honorary organizations. He established a center and depository at the University of Wisconsin for the preservation of dialect collections. He compiled a 30,000-term edition of non-standard English for the American Dialect Society at the Wisconsin depository. He served for two terms as National President of the American Dialect Society. He served the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in various capacities, including terms as Secretary and Vice-Chairman of its Research Committee and terms on its Executive Committee. He published many articles in the North Central Quarterly, American Speech, Bulletin of the American Language Association, and Dialect Notes.

In addition to "Lewis and Clark: Linguistic Pioneers," his doctoral thesis, Dr. Criswell also published "Ancient Rome in Recent Fiction" and "Observations on English Life and Literature." "Lewis and Clark: Linguistic Pioneers" has been reviewed favorably on many occasions, once at Oxford University. The findings of this monograph have been incorporated in the Historical Dictionary of American English, published by University of Chicago Press under the direction of Sir William Cragie, late editor of the Oxford Dictionary. Dr. Criswell actively worked, too, on one edition of the Oxford Dictionary, and was widely considered an authority in the areas of folklore and ballads, as well as dialects. For many years he was listed in Who's Who in America.

Dr. Criswell found retirement extremely distasteful to him, so much so that when Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, asked him to teach a few specially selected literature classes, he quickly agreed, even though he had to commute sixty miles each day from Everton to Springfield and return. He became active, too, in community affairs, as President of the Everton School Board, President of the Everton Park Board, and Chairman of the Board of the Everton Christian Church, positions he held until his death. Also, he regularly wrote weekly columns for two area newspapers and began compiling material for a history of Everton.

Dr. Criswell died in Everton on February 18, 1967, at the age of 78, and...
his wife died almost exactly one month later, at 76.

Men of prominence, of course, often live on, challenging the finitude of death. Such a man is Dr. Elijah Harry Criswell who, through his many important published studies on folklore, ballads, dialects and the language of Lewis and Clark, is still very much with us.

**Mike McCorkle**

**Ft. Clatsop To St. Louis 146 Day Solo Adventure**

In the July 1978 issue of *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 4, No. 3, page 3, we reported on the very beginning of a modern day explorer's and adventurer's *North American Odyssey*. The editor, on June 9, 1978, had a delightful lunch hour visit with Mike McCorkle, Fort Collins, Colorado, who was already six days along in his adventure to travel the Lewis and Clark Trail from the Pacific (Ft. Clatsop, Oregon) to St. Louis, Missouri. Now, 140 days later, the editor has the following postal card communication mailed from St. Louis on October 29th, which reads:

"I arrived here, 25 Oct. with even a deeper appreciation for the L. & C. Expedition. My 146 day solo adventure took me through 11 states and on 8 rivers. I provided all the power for moving the canoe— including 450 overland miles that reached a 7000' elevation three times. While on the rivers I portaged 25 dams and passed through four locks that L. & C. never saw. The many rapids encountered by the exploring party I never saw, since they are inundated by the waters impounded behind the many dams. I am continuing to New Orleans. Yours truly Mark “Doc” McCorkle."

Truly a remarkable accomplishment! When he was not traveling on the waterways in his special craft which he calls his “loon” (a 17' combination kayak and canoe equipped with a foot controlled rudder), he transported the “loon” and supplies overland, as he says, for some 450 miles in a rickshaw type of wagon which he pulled along behind him. Mark reported his progress to his many friends and supporters with five issues of his *American Odyssey News Letter* (dated June, July, August, September, and October) which include photographs and pertinent route maps.

His friends, Dennis Heyrman, Ft. Collins, Colorado and Marew Wayt, Wellington, Colorado, who edited and provided the copy for the news letters concluded the Number Five Issue with this statement:

"The evening of the 24th [October] was spent in reflection of Mark’s jour-ney. He would be in St. Louis by noon on the 25th. The morning brought heavy frost and fog. While crossing the river, Mark lost sight of land and paddled blindly 5 miles down the canal to lock #27. He was through the lock in a short time. ‘My heart beat faster as I came closer to the magnificent Arch [at the Gateway Arch at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial].’ Mark was greeted by Charlie Ross, Mrs. Robert Dornfield and a group of young people and teachers from the St. Louis Montessori Academy. ‘I had a warm feeling’, Mark said, ‘as I gazed at the Arch.’"

"Although Mark has made his destination of St. Louis, Missouri, he has some money left and his equipment is holding up well. He plans to try to make New Orleans, Louisiana by mid December. If he completes this portion he may have set a new world record for a solo canoe trip. Although this is a last news letter, we’ll try to let you know if he makes it to New Orleans.”

Members of the Foundation extend our congratulations and admiration for a tremendous accomplishment to this modern day, twenty-seven year old adventurer. We hope to have a visit with you in the future, Mark McCorkle.

**Montana Society Honors E.E. “Boo” MacGilvra**

(As reported in the *Montana Post*)

The Board of Trustees of the Montana Historical Society took an unprecedented step this year when they instigated the *Montana Historical Society Distinguished Service Award*. For years individuals associated with the Society have felt that there should be some way to honor those people who, over the years, have devoted their energies, minds and hearts to the work of historic preservation and the promotion of historical activities throughout the state and the region.

The first Distinguished Service Awards were presented to the late Charles A. Bovey and to E.E. “Boo” MacGilvra. Presentations of the awards were made at the banquet at the annual Montana History Conference in Butte [October 27, 1978] by Board President Toni Hagener. Sue Ford Bovey, widow of Charles Bovey accepted the award for her husband. Vivian Paladin, long-time friend of “Boo” MacGilvra, accepted the award in his behalf. Mr. MacGilvra was ill and could not attend the banquet.

**Foundation Notes Death Of Mrs. John C. Higgins**

The officers, directors, and members of the Foundation have noted with deep sorrow the passing of Mrs. John C. Higgins just prior to the Foundation's Annual Meeting. She was one of Oregon's most generous benefactors to many worthy causes. Since the inception of our publication in the fall of 1974, the Lorene Sales Higgins Charitable Trust has provided grants totaling $9500.00 as “seed monies” for getting *We Proceeded On* off to a commendable beginning.

The following letter and resolution was forwarded by Foundation Secretary Anderson to Mr. Lofton Tatum, executor of the Trust:

Dear Mr. Tatum,

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution from the membership of this Foundation, memorializing the significant assistance given toward our work by the late Mrs. John C. Higgins. We wish you to know, that in addition to the formal statement of the resolution, those of our officers, directors and general members who were personally familiar with the kindness and generosity of Mrs. Higgins toward our group, expressed to Dr. Chuinard their sincere feelings of loss of a great friend of Lewis and Clark. Unanimously, our Foundation membership is most gratified by the vital financial resources provided by the Lorene Sales Higgins Charitable Trust.


3. Mr. MacGilvra was at the charter meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., in 1969, and in 1976, at the Foundation’s Eighth Annual Meeting, Great Falls, MT, was honored with the title of “Honorary Past President” of the Foundation. An informal photograph of “Boo” appears on page 3, WPO, Vol. 1, No. 2.
Lewis and Clark: Part Time Astronomers

By Arlen J. Large

At night the captains would choose a bright star as a fixed point against which to measure the moon's easterly motion in its orbit around the earth. They were well enough acquainted with the sky to identify in the journals such first-magnitude beacons as Antares, Altair, Spica, Pollux, Aldebaran, and Fomalhaut as their target stars, depending on the season of the year... And when necessary, the observers knew how to use lesser lights; on several occasions they selected second-magnitude Hamel in the inconspicuous constellation of Orion.

It was still dark on the morning of August 27, 1804, when William Clark woke up. Something caught his eye. "This morning the Star called the morning Star much larger than Common," he noted in his journal.

Some of President Jefferson's scientific friends in Philadelphia doubtless could have told the captain that what he was seeing, there over the plains of modern South Dakota, was the brilliant planet Venus. That he didn't record the right name is no surprise. The men of the Lewis and Clark expedition were not practiced astronomers. Their job was to explore the land, treat with the Indians, and survive.

Yet Lewis and Clark could not ignore their sky. It was a sky that most Americans today could not imagine, unpolluted by factories and automobiles, far from glowing cities, black and transparent to starlight from the glittering constellations. More important, the captains needed the sky to tell them where they were, and to show the world where they had been after they got back.

Thus they spent long hours measuring the relative positions of the sun, moon and stars for determining the latitude and longitude of key points along their route to the Pacific. It was not an idea improvised in the field. Before leaving Washington, Meriwether Lewis had received this crisp admonition from Jefferson in his list of instructions:

"Your observations are to be taken with great pains & accuracy, to be entered distinctly & intelligibly for others as well as yourself, to comprehend all the elements necessary, with the aid of the usual tables, to fix the latitude and longitude of the places at which they were taken, and are to be rendered to the war-office, for the purpose of having the calculations made concurrently by proper persons within the U.S."

The whole expedition keenly felt the high priority of these orders from its distant Commander-in-Chief. If humanly possible, they were carried out, even if it meant hard manual work for the men. Early in the trip up the Missouri, the party arrived at the entrance of the Osage River, but found the view of the sky blocked by foliage. "We encamped & fell a number of Trees in the Point for the Captains to take observations &c."

-Continued on Facing Page-

1. Arlen J. Large, Jim, as his close friends know him, is a member of the Foundation, and is a member of the Wall Street Journal's Washington [D.C.] Bureau. A long time Lewis and Clark enthusiast and also an amateur astronomer, he has provided the interesting article for We Proceeded On readers that appears on these pages. Jim will also be remembered for his feature story concerning the Foundation and the Tenth Annual Meeting at Vancouver, Washington which appeared on the editorial page of the Wall Street Journal, August 29, 1978.


3. A calculation by Dr. Paul Janiczek of the U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., shows that the Planet Venus was a morning object in the eastern sky on that date.


5. Quaife, Milo M. (Editor); The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1918, second printing 1965, p. 54.

The navigational payoff was mixed. The captains routinely produced on-the-spot latitudes that assisted Clark in his map-making, but their measurements for longitude, to be computed for the most part on their return, must be counted a failure. This was due more to the imperfect methods of celestial navigation of the times than to any want of diligence on the part of the explorers.

At times the heavens put on a show for the expedition without anyone trying. "Last night late we were awoken by the Sergeant of the Guard to see a Northern light," Clark wrote at Fort Mandan. The display, he said, "many times appeared in light Streets, and at other times a great Space light & containing floating columns which appeared to approach each other & retreat leaving the lighter space."

"Observed an Eclip of the Moon," Lewis reported a few weeks later. "I had no other glass to assist me in this observation but a small refracting telescope belonging to my sextant, which however was of considerable service, as it enabled me to define the edge of the moon's image with much more precision than I could have done with the natural eye."

Now a lunar eclipse is something to see. As the moon moves into the earth's shadow it glows with striking reds and browns; the play of light distinctly shows it to be a three-dimensional sphere. But on this occasion Lewis wasn't moved to any descriptive lyricism. In keeping with the all-business attitude of the whole expedition, he carefully timed the end of the moon's darkening as a way of computing the longitude of Fort Mandan. He didn't describe his method, but modern authorities speculate that it involved a comparison of his timing of the eclipse with the times for the same event forecast in astronomical tables for Greenwich, England, which is on longitude zero. Lewis' result, just over 99 degrees west of Greenwich, was wrong by about a hundred miles. Such was the imprecision of the method that he was lucky to be so close.

That was a rare instance of anyone in the party trying to produce a longitude on the scene. During his pre-expedition cram course in celestial navigation in 1803, Lewis was advised not to attempt computations of longitude in the field; that would require too many bulky books of astronomical tables. (As it was, the expedition had to lug along three copies of the British nautical almanac, one for each year of the journey, and a set of astronomical tables.) Lewis was simply to record angles and distances of celestial objects and bring them home for longitude computations by mathematicians skilled at the business. Longitudinal points on the field maps then could be corrected.

Latitude, in contrast, was easy. Generally using their octant, the captains would just "shoot" the sun at noon, note its altitude and consult a table for an instant latitude readout. That's why notations of latitude, but not longitude, appear on the field maps of such important places as Marias River and the Three Forks of the Missouri. A Clark drawing of the Great Falls of the Missouri shows its latitude as 47 degrees, 3 minutes and 33 seconds (a little too far south), but a space for longitude is conspicuously blank.

The problem with longitude was an ancient one, and wouldn't be solved until the invention of accurate chronometers that would allow a traveler to compare his local time with that in Greenwich. The expedition carried an unreliable chronometer that inexplicably kept stopping. Without a good timepiece, the crude alternative was to use the regular movement of the moon, measured against the sun and stars, as a sort of celestial clock.

At night the captains would choose a bright star as a fixed point against which to measure the moon's easterly motion in its orbit around the earth. They were well enough acquainted with the sky to identify in the journals such first-magnitude beacons as Antares, Altair, Regulus, Spica, Pollux, Aldeberan and Fomalhaut as their target stars, depending on the season of the year. (Clark extended his bent for inventive spelling into the heavens, rendering the latter two as "Alberian" and "Fulemhalt.") And when necessary, the observers knew how to use lesser lights; on several occasions they selected second-magnitude Hamel in the inconspicuous autumn constellation Aries.

The sextant normally was used to measure the angular distance between the moon and the target star. This was the now-obsolete "lunar distances" method of obtaining longitude. Measurements of the moon's progressive eastward motion relative to a bright star could, upon the expedition's return home, be compared with astronomical tables showing how those distances appeared at the same clock time in Greenwich. The minor differences could then be used to calculate the expedition's longitude on that date. A typical entry in the journals looks

(Continued on Page 10)

8. Ibid., Vol. 6, p. 258.

Anecdote – From The Literature About The Expedition

There are frequent accolades to William Clark in nearly all of the literature pertaining to the Expedition. His abilities in a number of specialties always include extensive mention of his ability as a cartographer. In the U.S. Department of Interior's 429-page publication Lewis and Clark: Historical Places Associated With Their Transcontinental Exploration (1804-1806) (see WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 9.), edited by Robert G. Ferris and prepared by Roy E. Appleman and others, we find the following reference to this contribution by Captain Clark to the success of the exploring enterprise (p. 12):

"Clark made his scientific mark primarily in the field of cartography, for which his training consisted mainly of some experience in practical surveying and a limited amount of Army mapping. Yet his relatively crude maps, prepared under field conditions, enriched geographical knowledge and stimulated cartographical advances.

"Of particular importance were the three progressively improved maps Clark drew between 1804 and 1810 of the western United States and lower Canada. These were mainly based on the observations of the two captains, data provided by the Indians, earlier maps of the West, and the journals of preceding expeditions. According to modern authorities, the historical cartographer Carl I. Wheat, the last of the three (ca. 1809), was of "towering significance" and was "one of the most influential ever drawn" of the United States. Although deficient in its nonexpedition data, provided to Clark by others, for three decades it represented some of the best knowledge available about the West and practically all other maps were based on or influenced by it. Also valuable (Continued, Over, Page 10)
The Editor and the Foundation’s Publications Committee welcome manuscripts dealing with the many aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition for publication in *We Proceeded On*.

Manuscripts (typed, double spaced) may be forwarded to the Editor or to any member of the Publications Committee (addresses are listed in the Publisher’s Plate, page 2). As a non-profit entity, neither the Foundation nor *We Proceeded On* is in a position to offer honorariums for published manuscripts. Contributors will receive ten copies of the issue in which their article is published.

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*We Proceeded On*, Feb. 1979
He called them "essential" to the mapwork, but they apparently were never done.

So nothing much came of the expedition's valiant longitude work, the staying up past midnight to squint through the sextant, the tiresome notation of digits that were to have no meaning, the continual frustration with clouds. Yet there was something else about living under the starry Western sky that seemed to do wonders for a traveler's morale, something that would compel William Clark to exult on the Columbia: "This morning fare after a beautiful night."

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Dr. Kenneth Seidelmann and Dr. Paul Janiczek of the Nautical Almanac Office, U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., in interpreting the expedition's astronomical observations.

(Salt Cairn - Con't from Page 1)

constructed through the combined efforts of the Clatsop County Historical Society, the Astoria Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Crown-Zellerbach Company, and many other groups and individuals. The Fort Clatsop site was the property of the Oregon Historical Society, who deeded the land to the Department of the Interior (National Park Service). The acquisition of additional lands adjacent to the original site by the Department of the Interior filled the 125 acre designation of the 1958 law so completely that the new Public Law 96-625 needed to increase the Memorial acreage to provide for the inclusion of the small lot in Seaside, Oregon - the site of the Salt Cairn.

Dr. Thomas Vaughan, director of the Oregon Historical Society, relates that, in 1957-1958, the National Park Service was resistant to the efforts of the Society and Oregonians to establish and develop the Fort Clatsop National Memorial, apparently on the basis that it was not of sufficient national historical significance. At that time an effort was made to include the Salt Cairn as part of the Memorial, on the basis that it was a vital part of the Expedition's Fort Clatsop operation, even though detached some 15 miles from the site of the fort.

The desire and effort to reunite these components of the Expedition's Fort Clatsop for historical interpretive significance has never abated, and received impetus when former Assistant Secretary of the Interior John Kyl in-formed Dr. Chuinard that it had become an active policy of the National Park Service to include related satellite areas in existing National Park Service installations. Secretary Kyl expressed the opinion that federal legislation probably would be necessary to accomplish the objective, as was the case when the Memorial itself was established in 1958. Therefore, Senator Hatfield was approached, and he responded promptly, persistently and effectively. "We are most grateful to Senator Hatfield and other members of our Oregon Congressional delegation for accomplishing the return of the 'orphan' Salt Cairn to its rightful place as an integral part of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial", said Dr. Chuinard. "We have always been proud and appreciative of the performance of the excellent staffs that have been assigned to the Memorial by the National Park Service. Bringing the Salt Cairn into its rightful intimate relationship with the Memorial should enhance the interpretive opportunities to portray the dedicated physical efforts of the men of the Expedition, and the Expedition's significance to our northwest and national history." (See also story on page 13 this issue of We Proceeded On.)

3. At the Foundation's Fifth Annual Meeting, St. Louis, Missouri, 1973. Assistant Secretary Kyl was the speaker for the Annual Banquet.

The site of the Lewis and Clark Salt Cairn ("Salt works" or "Salt maker's camp") is located in a residential section of south Seaside, Oregon. On June 8 and 9, 1909, a special committee of Oregon Historical Society members inspected, took testimony, and authenticated the site. The Salt Cairn ruins were soon after enclosed in a picket fence. Lot No. 18, in block 1 of Cartwright Park Addition, is a plot of Seaside that was deeded to the Oregon Historical Society on June 16, 1910, byCharlotte Moffet Cartwright. According to the language of the deed, the property was conveyed to the Society "... and its successors forever, to be held, however, in trust for the people of the State of Oregon for historical purposes only". In the early 1900s a concrete sidewalk was laid and brick masonry and an iron fence was constructed to enclose the ruins of the cairn or fireplace. This work was a gratuity of the Great Northern and Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railways, probably in the interest of promoting tourism to Seaside and the Oregon coast. The Seaside Lions Club, in the 1950s undertook the task of maintaining the monument on behalf of the Oregon Historical Society. Other improvements made by the Lions Club are the existing replicas of a cairn or fireplace including facsimiles (probably not of the style or size) of the five "Riddles" referred to by the Expedition's journalists. Interpretive information was provided on bronze plaques which remain in place at the site. See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, page 11 for photograph of the Salt Cairn site as it appeared in the early 1900s. Photographs courtesy of the Oregon Historical Society.

We Proceeded On, Feb. 1979
President Thomas Jefferson Seeks A Secretary

Meriwether Lewis Responds

Jefferson to Lewis:

Washington Feb. 23, 1801

The appointment to the Presidency of the U. S. has rendered it necessary for me to have a private secretary, and in selecting one I have thought it important to respect not only his capacity to aid in the private concerns of the household, but also to contribute to the mass of information which it is interesting for the administration to acquire. Your knowledge of the Western country, of the army and all it's interests & relations has rendered it desireable for public as well as private purposes that you should be engaged in that office. In point of profit it has little to offer; the salary being only 500. D. which would scarcely be more than equivalent for your pay & rations, which you would be obliged to relinquish while being withdrawn from active service, but retaining your rank & right to rise. But it would be an easier office, would make you know & be known to characters of influence in the affairs of our country, and give

(Continued on Facing Page)

1. Thomas Jefferson and Meriwether Lewis were not unknown to each other. John Bakeless in his Lewis and Clark: Partners in Discovery, William Morrow & Co., N.Y., 1947, pp. 2-3, details Jefferson's appraisal of, and motivation for wanting, Meriwether Lewis as his private secretary:

"Surrounded as he was by the bitterest political dissension as well as by disloyalty, the new President needed someone, at least a private secretary, whom he could trust implicitly. Mr. Jefferson was from Albemarle County in Virginia. His thoughts kept turning to a fair-haired blue-eyed Albemarle County youngster, just past his middle twenties, from a plantation on Ivy Creek, a few miles from Mr. Jefferson's estate at Monticello, on the opposite side of Charlottesville. Knowing the lad and his family, Mr. Jefferson much preferred him to the numerous other young men who had for some time been applying for the secretaryship.

"The young man's name was Meriwether Lewis. Except for his height and his bow legs, he looked a little like Napoleon, or so a school friend thought. He was a moody, serious fellow, with a passionate love for endless rambles, the woods, the fields, of any kind. His manners, though good, were stiff, his bearing awkward. His letters were far from having a secretarial finish. His literary style, though clear enough, was hardly polished. He wrote a fair hand, but despite his enthusiasm for education, his grammar was dubious, and nothing on earth would ever teach him to spell. Most people would have said that a worse private secretary for the President of the United States could hardly be imagined.

"But Mr. Jefferson knew all this, and none of it disturbed him. He really had very little need of ordinary secretarial services. Using his right and left hands with equal ease, he wrote most of his letters himself and, ever a lover of mechanical devices, did his own copying quickly and easily with a letter-press — in a day when most officials were still having duplicates for filing laboriously copied out by hand.

"No, no. None of these things really mattered. This particular secretary was going to have duties — some very special duties — in the next year or two, though Mr. Jefferson was not yet ready to admit all that he was planning. Perhaps it was not all quite clear yet, even to himself."

2. Meriwether Lewis's military career began in 1794, when he was twenty years of age, during the so-called Whiskey Rebellion. Lewis enlisted as a private, and at the close of the Rebellion on May 1, 1796 became an Ensign in the First Infantry and served later as First Lieutenant and then Captain (in 1797) in the same regiment. He served with distinction, at one time in a rifle company under Lieutenant Wm. Clark, under General Anthony Wayne. Clark left Wayne's command in 1795, and the two were not to be together again until 1803, when Clark accepted Lewis's invitation to join him for the command of the western expedition. As a Captain, Lewis was in charge of the infantry in Captain Isaac Guion's Expedition to take over the Spanish posts in Mississippi in 1800. He also served for several years as paymaster of his regiment.

3. Donald Jackson provides a note (page 3) in his Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962, which reads as follows:

"Jefferson later described the duties of secretary in a letter of 26 March 1804 to William A. Burwell. 'The office itself is more in the nature of that of an Aid de camp, than a mere Secretary. The writing is not considerable, because I write my own letters & copy them in a press. The care of our company, execution of some commissions in the town occasionally, messages to Congress, occasional conferences & explanations with particular members, with the offices & inhabitants of the place where it cannot so well be done in writing constitute the chief business...A servant of the house to render you the offices you may need, & a horse in the stable always at your service..."
you the advantage of their wisdom. You would of course save also the expense of subsistence & lodging as you would be one of my family. If these or any other views which your own reflections may suggest should present the office of my private secretary as worthy of acceptance you will make me happy in accepting it. It has been solicited by several, who will have no answer till I hear from you. Should you accept, it would be necessary that you should wind up whatever affairs you are engaged in as expeditiously as your own & public interest will admit, & adjourn to this place: and immediately on receipt of this you inform me by letter of your determination. It would also be necessary that you wait on Genl. Wilkinson & obtain his approbation, & his in aid in making such arrangements as may render your absence as little injurious to the service as may be. I write to him on this subject. Accept assurances of the esteem of Dear Sir your friend & Sevt.

Th. Jefferson

Lewis to Jefferson:

Dear Sir

Pittsburgh, March 10th 1801.

Not until two late on friday last to answer by that days mail, did I receive your much esteemed favour of the 23rd Ut. In it you have thought proper so far to honour me with your confidence, as to express a wish that I should accept the place of your private Secretary; I most cordially acquiesce, and with pleasure accept the office, nor were further motives necessary to induce my compliancy, than that you Sir should conceive that in the discharge of the duties of that office, I could be serviceable to my country; 1 would of course save also the expence of subsistence & lodging as you would be one of my family.

I did not reach this place on my return from D,Etroit, until late on the night of the 6th inst., five days after the departure of Genl. Wilkinson, my report therefore on the subject of your letter was immediately made to Colo. Hamtramck, the commanding officer at this place; since which, not a moment has been lost in making the necessary arrangements in order to get forward to the City of Washington with all possible despatch: rest assured I shall not relax in my exertions. Receive I pray you Sir, the most unembellished assurance, of the attachment and friendship of Your most obedient, & Very Humble Servt.,

Morivether Lewis

4. We are reminded of the Latin motto from the Lewis family coat of arms — Omne Solam Forti Patria Est (To the Brave Man, Everything He Does Is For His Country).

5. Donald Jackson provides a note (page 4) in the work cited in footnote 3, which reads as follows:

"Wilkinson's consent was only a formality, and Lewis would soon be seeing him in Washington. Col. John Francis Hamtramck (d. 1803), commanding the First Infantry, of course had ample authority to order the young lieutenant east. A document... dated 9 March 1801 and headed 'Return of Transports, wanting for the purpose of conveying the baggage and papers of Lieut. M. Lewis 1st U.S. Infy. Regt. to the City of Washington' contains the following notation in Lewis's hand: 'The Quarter Master Genl. will be so good as to furnish three Pack Horses, two pack-saddles compleat with girths and croppers, four temporary boxes [2 feet long, 1 foot 2 inches wide, and 1 foot eight inches deep] and [brown] lbs. lash rope.' One of the horses went lame, and the roads were difficult after spring rains, and Lewis did not reach Washington until 1 April. Jefferson had departed for Virginia the day before, leaving word that Lewis might follow him for a few days relaxation; but Lewis decided to stay and turn over his records to Lt. Ninian Pinkey, of Maryland, who was succeeding him as paymaster of the First Infantry (Lewis to Jefferson, 5 April 1803, Library of Congress, Jefferson Papers)."

"Historic" Designation Added To National Trail System Act Nomenclature

Public Law 95-625, passed by Congress in November 1978, is cited as the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. It amends the National Trail System Act by adding the word "Historic" to the previous "Scenic" and "Recreational" provision and description. Along with certain other historic trails, the act specifically provides for "The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, a trail of approximately three thousand seven hundred miles, extending from Wood River, Illinois [and St. Louis, Missouri], to the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon [and Washington], following the out bounds [1804-1806] and in bounds [1806] routes of the Lewis and Clark Expedition depicted on maps identified as 'Vicinity Map Lewis and Clark Expedition' study report dated April 1977'.

The Law provides and states: "...to qualify for designation as a national historic trail, a trail must meet all three of the following criteria:

"(A) It must be a trail or route established by historic use and must be historically significant as a result of that use.

"(B) It must be of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history, such as trade and commerce, migration and settlement.

"(C) It must have significant potential for public recreational use or historical use based on historic interpretation and appreciation."

During the debate in the Senate, Senator Church, Idaho, made the following remarks:

"Mr. President, I am also pleased to note that the legislation we are now considering contains a version of the National Historic Trails Act, of which I am the primary sponsor.

"That legislation corrects an oversight in the National Trails Systems Act, by establishing a new category of National Historic Trails. The legislation would also designate four routes - the Mormon Pioneer Trail, the Oregon Trail, the Lewis and Clark Trail, and the Idaho Trail - as the first historic trails."

Readers should note that Public Law 95-625 concerning the above also provides for the addition of the Lewis and Clark Salt Canyon to the Fort Clatsop National Memorial. See also the story on page 1 in this issue of We Proceeded On.

Back-Issues of WPO

Occasionally we have requests for back issues of our publication. Only a limited number of each issue is printed over and above the quantity required for our membership mailings. Since our printing and mailing costs amount to about $1.40 each copy, back-issues, when available, will be supplied at $1.50 each to Foundation members, and $2.00 each to non-members. Address inquiries to the WPO Business Manager, the Editor, or to the Foundation's Secretary. Addresses are listed in the "Publisher's Plate" on page 2. Your check or money-order should be made out to the Foundation.

We Proceeded On, Feb. 1979

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Editor's note: The Shoshone Indian woman, Sacagawea, joined the exploring party as the wife of the French-Canadian Indian Toussaint Charbonneau, who the Captains hired as an interpreter and for his reported familiarity with the Indians and the lands to the west of their 1804-1805 Fort Mandan winter establishment near present Bismarck, North Dakota.

Charbonneau had been as far west as the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.

On February 11, 1805, Sacagawea gave birth to a son, who was to accompany the Expedition to the Pacific and return. This child, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, later became a legend in the early history of the west.

On May 10, 1866, the 61 year old son of Sacagawea died after contracting pneumonia while traveling from California to a new gold field in Montana. Charbonneau and party were in today's Jordan Valley, Malheur County, in southeastern Oregon near the community of Danner, Oregon. His burial site is near the ruins of the Inskip Stage Coach Station, and the place is now an attractive historical installation included in the National Register of Historic Places. Preservation and research by public spirited citizens of the State of Oregon and others developed the site and culminated in a dedication ceremony on August 6, 1971.

The address was written at the site that day by William Clark Adreon of St. Louis, Missouri. Adreon is a great-grandson of Captain William Clark, who looked after the Charbonneau family after the 1806 return of the exploring enterprise, and saw to the young Charbonneau's education. As we take cognizance of the 174th anniversary of the February 11, 1805 birth date of Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, the youngest traveler with the famous Expedition, we transcribe here William Clark Adreon's remarks presented at the Jean Baptiste Charbonneau Gravesite in August 1971.

"To participate in the dedication of the Jean Baptiste Charbonneau Gravesite is for me a memorable honor. Particularly so, as I am here at the request of Mr. Irving W. Anderson, whose recent find and exposure of documents written and signed by J. B. Charbonneau, April 24, 1848, makes this day meaningful."

"The Lewis and Clark, United States Army, Expedition left the Wood River [Illinois] winter campsite on May 14, 1804. Jean Baptiste Charbonneau or 'Pomp' as his mother, Sacajawea, called him, joined-up as soon as he humanly could, that is, on the day of his birth, February 11, 1805, at 5 P.M. He was born at Fort Mandan, on the winter quarters of the Expedition [near today's Bismarck, N. Dakota]. On April 7, 1806, Pomp supported the theory that the Indian man was familiar with the route from the Three Forks of the Missouri to the headwaters of the Yellowstone via today's Bozeman Pass.

"...the weather was fair and could wind N.W. about five o'clock this evening one of the wives of Charbonno was delivered of a fine boy."


Sergeant Patrick Gass's journal, since he was on a hunting excursion and away from Fort Mandan, provides no journal entries for February 6 to February 13, 1805. However, before he began his journal again on February 14th, he added this sentence to his entry for February 5th.

"On the 12th we arrived at the fort; and found that one of the interpreter's wives had in our absence made an addition to our number."


2. Irving W. Anderson, Portland, Oregon, spearheaded the activity, provided the research, and the eventual development of the gravesite. Many persons, organizations and firms throughout Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, and as far east as the Mississippi River, together with the Bureau of Land Management, the Malheur County Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Oregon Historical Society, and the Oregon State Department of Transportation, contributed to the project. Anderson is presently Secretary and 2nd Vice President of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., a Past President of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, and a member of the Oregon (Governor's) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. At the time of the development of the gravesite in 1971, he was Chief, Division of Lands and Minerals Program Management and Land Office, BLM, Portland, Oregon.

3. (Editor's note.) At the time of Mr. Adreon's address in 1971, research had not brought to fruition a norm for the spelling and pronunciation of the Indian man's name. This accounts for the spelling "Sacajawea" which appears in the text of Adreon's address as well as on the historical marker installed at the gravesite. The spelling "Sacajawa" was adopted by the U.S. Bureau of Ethnology in about 1905, is used by most scholars, government agencies, and is the spelling supported by the editor of We Proceeded On. See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 10-11; Vol. 1 No. 4, p. 4; an illustration of the historical marker at the gravesite will be found in Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 11.
saint Charbonneu. He was born March 22, 1767 at Boucherville, Canada. The record continues through Toussaint's union with Sacajawea, at the Mandan Village, down to a D. M. Charbonneu, 4446 Christofer St., Montreal, as late as January 15, 1955.

"A family with a known record of three hundred years is surely a cut above the average. The genes he inherited through his mother's blood are also indicative of his character and abilities. She was a Shoshone Indian princess, daughter of a chief and sister of another chief. Her brother was Chief Cameawain, mentioned in the Expedition's journals as being of great assistance to the exploring party when crossing the mountains. These Indian men were leaders of their people — both died in battle protecting their people.

"Baptiste went upstream as a child to a new land. Now we follow him downstream to a new world — a world of schooling and world travel.

"General Clark enrolled him in a school taught by a Reverend J. E. Welch, a Baptist minister. Clark's account book for 1810-11-12 and 1820 list payments for tuition, books, lodging, firewood, ink, and laundry, as a result of the schooling. Baptiste attracted the attention of Prince Paul of Wurtzburg, Germany on June 2, 1823. Baptiste was then eighteen years old. He was described as being a handsome youth, not nearly as dark as a full-blooded Indian. He was medium height, bright eyed, and wore his hair long.

"Prince Paul, with Clark's permission, took Baptiste as his ward to Europe in 1823. They traveled together for six years, to the capitals of Europe and many cities in France, Germany, England, and Northern Africa. They returned in 1829 to St. Louis. Baptiste was classically educated, speaking four languages, but he was not trained to earn a living in the frontier village of St. Louis. After living six years among royalty in Europe, visiting old world centers of culture, who can fault him for passing through the gateway to the west, at St. Louis, and returning to the big sky country. This he did, leaving an enviable record as an interpreter and guide to many prominent leaders of the era of the opening of the west.

"Baptiste was now a young man of twenty-four, handsome west. He was with the Chouteau Fur interests and the American Fur Company in 1830. He was with Jim Bridger in August 1832, and at Fort Laramie [now

Wyoming] in 1843. He was employed by Sir William Drummond Stewart, a Scotchman, who had hunted big game in Africa and wanted to hunt in the American West. There were two Clerks on this trip — Jefferson Kearny Clark and William Clark Kennery. Baptiste was able to recognize, by his red hair and features, Captain William Clark's son, Captain Jefferson Kearny Clark.

"In the Fort Clark journal [in today's North Dakota], we find Charbonneu listed as being "graceful, urbane, fluent," reciting his victories to the men of Kit Carson's Company. General John Charles Fremont in his journal of 1842 mentions "...Mr. Chabonard received us hospitably, one of his people was sent to gather mint with the aid of which he concocted a very good julep". Baptiste is mentioned favorably by General Henry Atkinson in 1825, General Stephen Watts Kearney in 1825, and Maximilian Prince of Wied in 1833. General Cooke, in his Mexican War Journals of 1846-1847, praises Charbonneau's abilities during the march from New Mexico to San Diego, California.

"Charbonneu was for a short time alcalde or magistrate at the San Louis Rey Mission [north of San Diego] California. Then we find him in the quest for gold from 1848 until his death, here, at the Inskip Station in 1866.

"Was Baptiste Charbonneau a Canadian, an Indian, or an American by adoption? Be that as it may, today he is an Oregonian, resting here forever at the end of the trail."

**Up-dating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals**

The following journal entry, together with corroborating documentation of the meaning of the Indian woman's name noted on field sketch maps by Captain William Clark, both in the Captains own handwriting, are reproduced from the original journal codices in an article authored by Foundation Secretary Irving W. Anderson and published in SOUTH DAKOTA HISTORY, Vol. 8, No. 4, Fall 1978. Appearing as the cover story, Anderson's article titled "Sacajawea, Sacagawea, Sakakawea?" enlarges upon his earlier attempt to resolve the enigma of the Shoshoni woman's name, published under a similar title in WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 10-11.

...about five miles above the mouth of the shell [Musselshell] River [Montana] a handsome river about fifty yards in width discharged itself into the shell river on the Starb or upper side; this stream we called Sah-ca-gah-we-a (or bird woman's River) after our interpret[e]s the Snake woman...
Up-Dating Lewis & Clark Literature

By E. G. Chuinard, M.D.


This volume is a compilation of articles about the men who explored the western part of the North American continent, and includes an account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, pages 124-140.

Ron Fisher is the author of the story about Lewis and Clark, which includes ten pages of text and 15 pages of colored illustrations: Lowell Georgia's photography, and H. Tom Hall contributed the original art. It is probable that Lewis and Clark buffs will consider the story about their favorite Expedition rather skimpy, particularly when the account about Alexander Mackenzie's continental crossing is allotted almost double space. This hardly reflects the comparative historical interest in these two voyages when one considers the paucity of subsequent literature about Mackenzie's voyage contrasted to the continued outpouring of articles and books about Lewis and Clark.

It is difficult for a short article to depict a proportionate importance to various events and hardships; such brevity undoubtedly accounts for the statement that Bernard DeVoto was editor of the journals of the Expedition. Several multi-volume editions were edited before DeVoto brought out his excellent one volume, abstracted and interpolated from the 1904-1905 'Thwaites' Original Journals... in 1953. The statement that Clark "...outranked his future partner when they met on duty," can be taken as referring to their meeting at Louisville, Kentucky, where Lewis took Clark aboard during his keelboat trip down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis and Wood River. Undoubtedly the author is referring to the Captains' previous service in the army when Ensign Lewis served under Lieutenant Clark. Actually, on the Expedition Clark was a second lieutenant under Captain Lewis; however, Lewis always addressed Clark as "Captain," and the corporal regard him as such.

The author gives proportionate attention to the changing vicissitudes of the journey, but perhaps could have squeezed in the mention of portable soup used during the near-starving passage of the Bitterroot Mountains in present day northern Idaho, and of the salt making operation on today's Oregon coastline, while the exploring party was at their winter establishment at Fort Clatsop. The return journey was hardly anticlimactic as the author states! The Corps divided and reassumed several times with many exciting tribulations, not the least of which was Lewis's and his small party's side exploration north along the Marias River (now Montana) into Blackfeet country with the ensuing skirmish and gunfight with the Indians (one or possibly two Blackfeet were killed). About one month later Lewis received a gunshot wound, accidentally inflicted by one of the corporal, Cruzatte, while the two were hunting.

Lowell Georgia's photography, and the art work by H. Tom Hall, are of the superb quality always found in National Geographic Society books.

However, placing members of the Lewis and Clark party in an Indian type dugout canoe with a turned up bow might be questioned, as well as Sacagawea's bare shoulders in late November in Oregon!

On balance, for the space used or allotted to the author, the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is vividly and interestingly told in a personal way that should intrigue the reader to follow some of the Trail of the famous exploring enterprise, and be touched by its history.

Director Chandler Departs JNEM For New Assignment

Foundation President Mitchell Doumit has received a letter from Foundation Director Robert S. Chandler advising of his acceptance of a new assignment as the first Superintendent of the National Park Service's Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, near Los Angeles, California. This new unit of the National Park System was authorized in November 1978, and will be the largest urban National Recreation Area in the country.

Fortunately Bob Chandler's new duties necessitate his resignation as a director of the Foundation. In his letter to President Doumit, he writes: "I regret that I cannot continue as a Director, I do value the work of the Foundation and the fine, devoted people who make up this organization. I will maintain my membership in California so that I may stay in touch with the work of the Foundation."


THE FOUNDATION NEEDS THE CONTINUED INTEREST AND ENTHUSIASM OF LEWIS AND CLARK ENTHUSIASTS ON A NATION-WIDE BASIS. WE HOPE, IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A MEMBER, THAT YOU WILL CONSIDER LENDING YOUR SUPPORT TO THE FOUNDATION. IF YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, A PROSPECTUS DESCRIBING THE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH A MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, WILL BE FORTHWARDED PROMPTLY. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THE SECRETARY, IRVING W. ANDERSON, P.O. BOX LC196, LEWIS AND CLARK COLLEGE, PORTLAND, OREGON 97219.

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

"this morning we set out early and proceeded on..."
"...wind from the S.W. we proceeded on... until 6 oClock..."
"... the fog rose thick from the hollows we proceeded on..."
"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes..."
"We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side..."
"...clouded up... We proceeded on under a fine breeze..."

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