Foundation's August 12-15, 1979 Eleventh Annual Meeting Program Announced

Valley County, Montana, Chapter Details Four Days Of Activities

The Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, host for the Foundation's Eleventh Annual Meeting, has already dedicated eight monthly meetings to the planning and preparation of special activities which are certain to intrigue, entertain, and inform those who will attend this year's meeting in Glasgow, Montana.

Program Chairman Bob Saidon states that: "We're under the gun, past Foundation meeting programs have been excellent, and the people of Northeast Montana have no intention of allowing this tradition to be broken - we shall have a program that will live up to the membership's expectations!"

In the "Annual Meeting Information" packet, which is included with this mailing of We Proceeded On, you will find the condensed preliminary program outline, along with brochures describing places of interest in the Meeting area, hotel/motel information, and commercial transportation/travel connections into Glasgow. For those planning to arrive by commercial airlines, please read the pertinent note concerning this method of transportation.

The following is a brief synopsis of highlights from the program events which are rapidly taking shape.

1. A boat trip on a colorful but unfamiliar segment of the Missouri River - Culbertson, Montana to the mouth of the Yellowstone River.

2. A visit to an Assiniboine Indian encampment in the wilderness, with the opportunity to witness some of their traditional ceremonies.

3. A visit to the site of a buffalo jump, where one can look down upon ancient Indian tipi rings. Also, there will be a display of artifacts that were taken from this site many years ago. Attendees will hear an interpretive talk by Emmett Stallcop of Havre, Montana, who coordinated the archaeological studies of the Wakhpa Chi'gum Buffalo Jump near that city. At this location, an Assiniboine Medicine Man will erect the sacred medicine sign used by his ancestors to call in the buffalo.

4. A meal of Indian foods will be served, and will include many different kinds of wild meat, fish, and fowl. There will be plenty of jerky, pemmican, sausage, various fruits, roots and vegetables - all foods common to the Indians who were visited by the Lewis and Clark party over 170 years ago.

5. Members and guests will be entertained by excellent "Living History Demonstrations" presented at the National Park Service Fort Union Trading Post site by the Fort Union Trappers and at Fort Buford by the 6th Infantry Regiment Association.

6. Arthur L. Johnson, engineer from Salt Lake City, Utah, will demonstrate the survey and cartographical practices of Captain William Clark, the Expedition's principal map maker.

7. Mike Aderhold, Lewis and Clark enthusiast, and biologist for the Montana Fish and Game Department, is preparing a slide presentation, with commentary, titled: "Lewis and Clark and the Plants and Animals Of Northeast Montana". This undertaking is being done expressly for this year's Foundation meeting.

8. Dan Murphy, author of the splendid and imaginative text which accompanies the beautiful collection of David Muench photographs for the volume Lewis and Clark: Voyage of Discovery, has accepted the Foundation's invitation to be the speaker at the Eleventh Annual Banquet. Murphy, a career employee of the National Park Service Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (the Gateway Arch), St. Louis, was the first supervisor for the Museum of Westward Expansion at the Memorial. Members who have read his captivating compendium about the exploring enterprise, mentioned above, are eagerly anticipating his banquet address.

9. The winners of the youth contests, which are made possible through the Foundation's Raymond Darwin Bur... (Can't on page 3)


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

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

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

"... the fog rose thick from the 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 . . ."

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.

President Doumit's Message

It is my privilege to submit this, my third message to the membership.

Let me remind you all that now is the time to make your plans to attend the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Foundation at Glasgow, Montana, August 12-15, 1979. An extremely interesting program is being planned in a historic setting, often overlooked by Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, by First Vice President Bob Saindon and the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society. Details of the meeting appear in the front page story of this issue of We Proceeded On. You are urged not only to pre-register, but to make your reservations early for your stay in Glasgow.

Another meeting of interest to members will be the property transfer ceremony involving the transfer of the Lewis and Clark Salt Cairn site in Seaside, Oregon, from the Oregon Historical Society to the U.S. Department of the Interior -- National Park Service. The site became the property of the Society in 1910 following the identification of the place by historians and society members shortly after the turn of the century. The Salt Cairn or the salt maker’s camp of the Expedition will now become a part of the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial. The ceremony will be held in Seaside, Oregon on Saturday June 23, 1979. Senator Mark Hatfield, Oregon, will be the principal speaker. Later in the afternoon, the Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium will take place across the Columbia River in southwest (Pacific County) Washington. This will be the Sixth Symposium sponsored jointly by the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Program details for these events will be found on page 7 in this issue of We Proceeded On.

During the past several months, as your president, I have endeavored to alert the various interim and standing committees with matters for their consideration and which fall within the purview of their responsibilities. This, so that these committees will be able to report to us at the Annual Meeting Director’s Meeting, and at our general business sessions. I have made several proposals and recommendations to these committees, and especially to Director Marcus Ware, chairman of the bylaws committee.

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for consideration by that committee and eventual presentation to our membership.

I would like, as I review the current and past issues of We Proceeded On, to comment on the great number of by line articles and monographs that have been contributed by many of our members for publication in our quarterly Foundation publication. I am certain that I reflect our editor, Robert E. Lange's, appreciation to members like Donald Jackson, the late Larry Gill and R. Darwin Burroughs, Irving Anderson, Bob Saindon, E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, John Logan Allen, Ralph S. Space, Irving Dilliard, Roy M. Chatters, Paul Russell Cutright, Stephen E. Ambrose, Paul Graveline, Arlen J. Large, and William Clark Adreon. Bob Lange does a monumental amount of work in editing these contributions and presenting them in attractive format, and in addition contributes articles under his by line and a great amount of editorial material related to the history and heritage of the famous exploring saga. Excellent and informative book reviews have kept members abreast of new Lewis and Clark literature, and these have been contributed by George H. Tweney, E.G. Chuinard, and Viola Forrest. We Proceeded On will continue to be a successful publication with this kind of continued interest and participation.

Another individual who has contributed so unslyishly to the Foundation, and one who deserves recognition is Hazel Bain, our Membership Secretary. Hazel contributes endless hours in collecting and recording membership fees, transferring these funds to our treasurer, Clarence Decker, and updating and providing the mailing labels for distribution of We Proceeded On. She keeps an accurate account of the members from each state, and as Membership Chairman transmits the names of individuals who have not renewed their membership to members of her committee and to Foundation Directors for follow-up.

Little does one realize the time and effort that many members contribute to the operation and well-being of the Foundation. Since I became your president, I have become cognizant of these people who extend endless time and effort toward making our Foundation a success. Everyone of them is a volunteer. And, as volunteers, there is a "labor of love." May it ever be so!

It has been my purpose, as your president, to encourage and enlist as many members in the affairs of the Foundation as possible. The more of you who take an active part, either on committees, or by your contact and comment to Foundation officers, Committee chairmen and their committees, the more the permanent success of our organization will be insured. I would appreciate hearing from you with ideas, suggestions, or comments, particularly as our committees prepare matters for our consideration.

In the meantime, I urge you to make every effort to attend the Eleventh Annual Meeting at Glasgow, Montana. I know that you will be in for a real treat.

Mitchell Doumit, President

Meeting (Con't from p. 1)

roughs Memorial Fund, will be recognized: First place essay will be presented by the winning contestant at the Wednesday luncheon, and the winner of the elementary school art contest will have his or her entry reproduced on the cover of this year's Annual Meeting program. A considerable amount of Lewis and Clark related artwork done by elementary school children will also be on display.

10. A panel discussion titled: "Publishing the Lewis and Clark Story - Past and Present" will be open to the public. Panel members will include Wilbur P. Werner, moderator; Vivian A. Paldin, Robert E. Lange, and Irving W. Anderson, panelists. Time will be allowed for audience participation. This event should be of special interest to those who have done, or plan to do, Lewis and Clark research with the intention of having their work published.

11. On Wednesday afternoon, a Lewis and Clark Center will be opened and will include a bar; a trading post with a variety of goods for sale, including Indian crafts, published material, professional artwork, etc.; demonstrations will be in process such as beadwork, quillwork, food preparation, etc.; there will be other displays; and a room where a number of Lewis and Clark related audio-visual programs will be presented.

12. Mementos of the Eleventh Annual Meeting, and commemorating the 175th Anniversary of the launching of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, will be given to full time registrants.

Annual Meeting Chairman Bob Saindon, Gladys Silk, President of the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, and members of the Society further state:

The Planning Committee and the Society invite Foundation members to send any comments or queries about the Annual Meeting to the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, Box 481, Glasgow, Montana 59230. If any special arrangements have to be made in order for you to get to Glasgow, or to accommodate you while you will be here, we shall do whatever we can to assist you.

We hope that you will make a special ef-

Eleventh Annual Meeting Planning Committee

Despite the worst winter weather on record for northeast Montana, the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society, Glasgow, Montana, has not missed one scheduled monthly meeting to plan the Foundation's Eleventh Annual Meeting. After all other organizations in the Valley County area had cancelled their meetings on February 15th, due to severe weather, and the Lewis and Clark group kept their meeting open, the radio announcer on a local station was compelled to comment: "That must be a hardy group of people."

Pictured above, after the March 15th meeting, are: (seated - left to right) Gloria Fuhrman, Myrtle Burke, June Castleberry, Irma Mcinerney, Donna Pecora. (standing - left to right) Gary Gerth, Bunky Sullivan, Nel Hetrick, Bonnie Gerth, Thomas Beauchman, Mildred Beauchman, Bob Saindon, Dace Pecora, Cletus Fuhrman. Committee members not present for this photograph are: Pat Saindon, Annette Stensland, Leanor Cotton, and Kitty Lou Rusher. Photograph by Gladys Silk.

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Meeting (Con't from p. 3)

for it to attend the Eleventh Annual Meeting. It will be a good opportunity to make new acquaintances, renew old ones, and to spend a few days among people united in a common interest, eager to learn more about the Lewis and Clark story, and anxious to visit another segment of the historic Lewis and Clark Trail.

Related photographs will be found on pages 4, 8, and 13.

Up-Dating Lewis & Clark Literature

Students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition may be interested in two well written monographs concerning two plants related to the famous exploring enterprise by Harriet L. Smith, Lake Oswego, Oregon.

Camas: The Plant That Caused Wars, a delightful little twenty page publication details for readers this interesting and important plant in our early western history. “Camas or quamash root,” Harriet Smith says, “was a staple vegetable food of Indians in the Pacific Northwest and grew abundantly in the fields and low meadows which were moist from winter’s rains and snow.” In the journal for September 20, 1805, we find this reference: “They [the Nez Perce Indians] gave us a Small piece of Buffalo meat, Some dried Salmon berries & roots in different States, Some round and much like an onion which they call Pas she co [quamash. the bread or Cake is called Pas-shico?] Sweet, of this they make bread & supe they also gave us, the bread of this root which we eate heartly…”

The monograph complete with a color illustration of Camas, maps, bibliography, and index was published in 1978.

An earlier work Wonderful Wappato, 20 pages, maps, bibliography, and index, by Harriet L. Smith, was published in 1976. This, the author says is the “...swamp potatoe, was har-


2. Thwaites indicates (see Vol. 1, p. (11), Fn. 1): “Words reproduced by us in italics enclosed in brackets, are in black ink and by several persons – Clark, Coues, or an unknown hand...”


vested by wading in the mud and using the toes to break the tubers from the plant and the tubers floated to the top of the water. Wappato was eaten by the Indian tribes of the Columbia River region. They introduced the wappato to early explorers, trappers, missionararies, and pioneer settlers.”

Both of the publications described above may be ordered from Smith, Smith and Smith Publishing Co., 17515 S.W. Blue Heron Road, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034. Each publication sells for $1.00, plus 15¢ postage.

News Note

Foundation member Paul W. Hayes, Skaneateles, N.Y., has written We Proceeded On advising that a recent reprinting of Elijah H. Cristwell’s Lewis and Clark: Linguistic Pioneers (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 6-7) has been sold out. Sundance Books made the reprint of 200 copies, and when Paul Hayes ordered a copy from them, he was advised that their inventory had been depleted. They indicated that there was a possibility of another reprinting, and that he would be notified.

It is Mr. Hayes suggestion that Foundation members, interested in acquiring this publication, should write this publisher. If a sizable quantity of inquiries are received, another reprinting might be considered. Direct your inquiry to Sundance Books, 1520 N. Crescent Heights, Hollywood, CA 90046.

Walla Walla, Washington

Hosts L. & C. Events

Foundation Director E. G. “Frenchy” Chuinard journeyed from Portland, Oregon to Walla Walla, Washington, and presented an address titled: “The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition” to two interested groups. On Thursday evening, March 8th, he spoke to 50 doctors and their wives at a local medical association meeting at the Walla Walla Country Club.

On the following evening, March 9th, he was the featured speaker at the quarterly meeting of the Blue Mountain Chapter, of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. Forty-five members and guests assembled for this event at the Community Room, Cascade Natural Gas Corporation, Walla Walla.

The week-end previous, on March 3rd, the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee met at the Walla Walla Country Club. Displaying their usual fine attendance record, thirty-seven members, member’s wives, and guests journeyed from all sections of the state to participate in the committee’s quarterly meeting. Prior to the noon luncheon and the afternoon committee meeting, members gathered at the Penrose Memorial Library, Whitman College, Walla Walla. Curator Larry Dodd displayed the rare books and maps pertaining to the Lewis and Clark Expedition which are in this library’s collection.

An Interesting Event Scheduled for 11th Annual Meeting

The 6th Infantry Regiment Association will entertain this year’s Foundation Annual Meeting attendees at Fort Buford, North Dakota (at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers) with demonstrations of authentic weapons and regalia of the mid-nineteenth century U.S. Military.

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Book Review – Donald Jackson’s Second Edition  
**Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854**  
Now Available With Much New Material Added  

By Robert E. Lange

“I think he was the most sincere friend I ever had.” So wrote Mahlon Dickerson in his diary, kept during the years 1802-1809, about his friend Meriwether Lewis. This unusual and previously unknown friendship between Dickerson (1770-1853), adjutant general of Pennsylvania, governor of New Jersey, senator from New Jersey, and Secretary of the Navy (1834-1838), and Meriwether Lewis is only one of the many interesting additions to the second edition of Donald Jackson’s *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, with Related Documents, 1783-1854; University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1979. Jackson’s ongoing search for letters and documents relating to the famous Expedition and the lives of those who brought it to a successful conclusion, during the seventeen years since the first edition (1962), have been published in this second edition by the same press — this time in a handsome two volume, slipcased format, 806 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index, price $35.00.

Donald Jackson is well known to Western Americana enthusiasts, and especially to students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, who agree that the great exploring enterprise was deserving of the magnificent treatment given it in the 1962 edition. His careful selection of 428 letters and documents, in the 1962 compilation, and his well researched notes for each item, has made his volume an indispensable addition to the literature concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

In his “Preface to Second Edition”, Editor Jackson comments:

If the expedition of Lewis and Clark were a closed matter — an event that happened, made its contribution, and then was forgotten — a second edition of the correspondence and related documents would be useless. But no event in American history is more alive today. The trail is retraced annually by many enthusiasts. There is an organization of scholars and laymen devoted entirely to the study and appreciation of the expedition...  

The revised edition contains new introductory material, modifications and updating of some of the original notes, and twenty-nine new documents. Twenty-two of these are published for the first time. Included in this new material, in addition to the excerpts from the Dickerson diary, are: Lewis’s “Observations and Reflections”, the only essay of this kind that Lewis ever composed; Lewis’s response to the citizens of Charlottesville, Virginia; and his joyful letter to his company commander, written as he prepared to leave military service, after he had received the appointment as President Jefferson’s private secretary. Since 1962, there has been a wealth of new Lewis and Clark literature, and Dr. Jackson’s updated bibliography in the present edition will provide students of the exploration with this useful information.

When the Missouri Historical Society honored Donald Jackson with the Society’s *Regional Award*, in 1965, referring to his 1962 Lewis and Clark work, the citation read in part: “...not only an exciting accomplishment in editing the correspondence relating to that famous journey, but a performance that should serve as a standard in research methodology for the future.” History students are familiar with the fact that Jackson later produced *The Journals of Zebulon Pike, with Related Documents*, and in collaboration with Mary Lee Spence, *The Expeditions of John Charles Frémont*. From 1968 until his retirement in 1976, he began the impressive project of editing *The Papers of George Washington*, an endeavor being continued by others for another ten to fifteen years, which will culminate in some sixty to seventy volumes.

Lewis and Clark enthusiasts will wish to add this second edition of Donald Jackson’s “Letters” to their libraries. The Dickerson diary excerpts and Lewis’s “Observations and Reflections”, of themselves, provide students with a new and intriguing insight to the controversial personality of Meriwether Lewis.


Thwaites Volumes
Not all Journals

Lewis and Clark enthusiasts who own or have access to Reuben Gold Thwaites' *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: 1804-1806*, often discover that there is a wealth of other Lewis and Clarkiana contained in the eight volumes in addition to the unabridged journals of Captains Lewis and Clark. Volumes One through Five contain the famous journals along with Dr. Thwaites' copious footnotes. Students of the Expedition should not overlook the additional information which is so valuable to the study and understanding of the famous exploring enterprise contained in the "Introduction" (Volume One) and in Volumes Six, Seven, and Eight.

In Volume One, before the actual documentation of the Captains' "Journals Proper" begins on page 1, there are 67 pages (xxvii to lxxxiv) containing Editor Thwaites' "Introduction" detailing "Previous Explorations"; a brief biographical sketch "Meriwether Lewis"; likewise, a similar dissertation "William Clark"; a section titled "The Expedition" which briefly discusses "The Louisiana Purchase", the exploring party's "Personelle", and concise recapitulations related to "At River Dubois Camp", "The First Season", "At Fort Clatsop", and "The Return". This is followed by the Editor's most ambitious introductory material of some 34 pages titled: "The Story Of Lewis and Clark's Journals", which is of great interest to students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Victor Hugo Paltsits' 23 page "Bibliographical Data", wherein he discusses all the known literature, in 1904, related to the exploring undertaking, completes the introductory section.

Volume Six, filled with much collateral material related to the Expedition should not be passed up lightly. In this 260 page volume, sub-titled: "Scientific Data", the reader will find headings titled: "Geography", "Ethnology", "Zoology", "Botany", "Mineralogy", "Astronomy", and "Miscellaneous Memoranda". In the "Geography" section, for instance, is a recapitulation "Courses and Distances", along with "Lewis's Summary View of Rivers and Creeks, etc.", and "Clark's Summary Statement of Rivers, Creeks, and Most Remarkable Places". As he reproduced the Captains' material on zoology, botany, and mineralogy, Thwaites sought the help of Witmer Stone, William Trelease, Stewartson Brown, and Edwin H. Barbour, specialists in these scientific fields at the time of the publication of this extensive work. In the "Meteorology" section, the observations of the Captains will be found pertaining to thermometer readings, notes on weather, wind, frost, snow, ice, the characteristics of water in the rivers, and the appearance and disappearance of plants, insects, birds, and animals, related to the seasons. The astronomical instruments carried on the journey are described in the "Astronomy" section along with some 36 pages of observations made by the Captains.

Volume Seven, in addition to containing the elaborate and meticulous 107 page "Index", provides, in unabridged form, "The Original Journal of Sergeant Charles Floyd", pages 3 through 28, and "The Original Journal of Private Joseph Whitehouse" pages 29 through 189. Also, there are 87 appendices included in Volume Seven. These are transcripts of a great deal of the correspondence and related documents covering a wide range of subjects incident to the exploring enterprise, newspaper notices detailing the return of the Expedition to St. Louis, and a brief resume of the Original Journals by Elliott Coues — the condensation of a paper read before the American Philosophical Society, January 30, 1893. We should bear in mind that this "Appendix" material comprises material that was extant in 1904 — much additional information has come to light since that time.

Volume Eight, the "Atlas", Thwaites describes as "Being Facsimile Reproductions of Maps, chiefly by William Clark, illustrating the route of the expedition, with sites of camping places and Indian villages, besides much miscellaneous data. Now for the first time published from the original manuscripts in the possession of Mrs. Julia Clark Voorhis and Miss Eleanor Glasgow Voorhis, together with a modern map of the route prepared especially for this volume." The collection of some 64 map reproductions is preceded by a five page "Introduction" and a six page "List of Maps".

Reuben Gold Thwaites passed away on October 22, 1913. In addition to his prolific historical writings, he had served as Superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for twenty-seven years. Exercise commemorative of the services of Dr. Thwaites were held in the Assembly Chamber at the State Capitol in Madison, Wisconsin, on December 19, 1913. The Governor of Wisconsin, Francis E. McGovern, presided, and the eminent historian and colleague of Dr. Thwaites, Frederick Jackson Turner, delivered the Memorial Address:

In the course of this address Dr. Turner spoke of and made direct reference to Thwaites' masterful editing of the Lewis and Clark journals as follows:

"In 1904, following a trip to Yellowstone Park, he issued his rocky Mountain exploration, a book which prepared the way for two other monumental publications which appeared between the years 1904 and 1907. These were the first edition of the Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in eight volumes and reprints of Early Western Travels in thirty-two volumes. Of these works I may not speak at length. In the former, Dr. Thwaites met and conquered difficulties in a way that proved him an editor of the very first rank. He ferreted out from their concealment missing documents necessary to complete the journals; deciphered the difficult writing and spelling of these historic frontiersmen, who first crossed the continent within the limits of the present United States; mastered the problem of correlating and printing the (continued)

7. Turner, Frederick Jackson: Reuben Gold Thwaites: A Memorial Address. State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1914. In addition to Dr. Turner's address, this little hardback volume contains a bibliographical resume of all of Dr. Thwaites' writings.
several journals of the expedition; draw upon all of his resources of typographic and editorial skill to give an absolutely faithful reproduction of the originals; enriched them with a wealth of historical and geographical annotation; and contributed a monographic introduction setting forth the development and historical significance of this epic of American transcontinental exploration.

For additional biographical material relating to Reuben Thwaites, readers are directed to A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals, By Paul Russell Cutright, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1976. Chapter VII in this 311 page volume is titled “Reuben Gold Thwaites”.

OHS - NPS Salt Cairn Property Transfer To Be June 23rd Event

The Seaside, Oregon site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s Salt Cairn (salt works or saltmaker’s camp) will be transferred from the Oregon Historical Society to the U. S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service at an appropriate ceremony on Saturday, June 23, 1979. See also: WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 11-12; Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 7; Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 1 and 11.

Program will be as follows:

11:00-11:30 A.M., at the Salt Cairn site located in south Seaside on Lewis and Clark way, between Beach Drive and the ocean front Promenade.

Master of Ceremonies: Thomas Vaughan, Director, Oregon Historical Society.

 Invocation: Rudie Johnson, Pastor, Our Savior Lutheran Church, Seaside, OR.

Welcome: Donald J. Sterling, President, Oregon Historical Society.

Response: Russell E. Dickenson, Northwest Regional Director, National Park Service, Seattle, WA.

12:15 P.M., at the Seaside Senior Citizen’s Center, 1225 Avenue “A”, Seaside, OR. No Host Luncheon: Luncheon tickets may be purchased at the Center.

Master of Ceremonies: E. G. Chuinard, M.D., Chairman, Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

Welcome: Hon. Joyce Williams, Mayor, Seaside, OR.


William J. Whalen, Director, National Park Service.

Introduction of Honored Guests: Dr. Chuinard.

Address: Hon. Mark O. Hatfield, Senior Senator, United States Senate, Oregon.

Washington - Oregon Annual Symposium

Archie M. Graber, vice chairman of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and co-chairman, with Jean Hallaux of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, has announced the program for the Sixth Annual Washington - Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium. The Washington State committee is the host for this year’s event (the symposia alternate annually between the two states and are held at Lewis and Clark sites along the route of the famous Expedition).

This year, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 23rd, Lewis and Clark enthusiasts will journey to the Washington State side of the Columbia River estuary for this event. The Symposium will follow the special Property Transfer Ceremony involved with the transfer of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s Salt Cairn, Seaside, Oregon, to the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, Oregon. See related story on page 00, this issue of We Proceeded On.

The Symposium program will begin at 3:00 P.M. with a visit to the new Interpretive Center at Fort Columbia. This is a Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission facility.

At 6:00 P.M. the Sixth Annual Symposium Banquet will be at Red’s Restaurant in Ilwaco, Washington. Clifford Imsland, of the Washington committee will be master of ceremonies, and both speakers featured on the program following the banquet have recently been appointed by Washington State Governor Dixie Lee Ray to the Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

Victor Ecklund’s address is titled: “The National Park Service and the Lewis and Clark Trail”. Vic Ecklund is now retired from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and is in charge of Trail and Wild River Studies in the Pacific Northwest and participated in various river and trail studies involving the Lewis and Clark and the Oregon Trail for the Bureau.

Dr. Robert C. Carriker, Department of History, Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, will address the group and his subject will be “The Politics of Trans-Continental Exploration”.

At 9:00 P.M. the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission has invited the Washington and Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committees and their guests to visit the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center high atop Cape Disappointment, Fort Canby State Park. At the Center visitors will have the opportunity to watch the setting sun and the approaching evening from this magnificent view point.

News Note


A descendant of Walla Walla pioneers, Miss Elliott was a graduate of Reed College, Portland, Oregon. She later taught physical education at the Japanese Relocation Center in Utah, at Reed College, and at Walla Walla High School.

Long interested in the history of Washington State, she had been a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Committee for several years. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, president of the Walla Walla Art Club, an officer of the Washington Division of the American Association of University Women, and a member of the First Congregational Church. Dorothy Elliott was a recipient of the Walla Walla Area Chamber of Commerce’s Award of Merit in 1971.

Award Nominations

Nominations are in for order for the Foundation’s awards which will be presented to recipients at the Eleventh Annual Banquet, August 15, 1979, Glasgow, Montana.

There are two awards:

The Foundation’s Award of Meritorious Achievement. The citation on the plaque reads: “For Outstanding (Con’t on page 8)
Contributions in Bringing To This Nation a Greater Awareness and Appreciation Of The Lewis and Clark Expedition". Twenty-one awards have been presented since the inception of this award in 1972 at Helena, Montana. The recipient of this award need not necessarily be a member of the Foundation.

The Foundation's Distinguished Service Award. The citation on the plaque reads: "For Outstanding Contributions Toward Furthering The Purpose And Objectives Of The Lewis And Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc." This award is limited specifically to a member of the Foundation, and was presented for the first time at the Vancouver, Washington Meeting in 1978.

Nominations are to be sent to the Awards Committee, and should include your letter of nomination accompanied by a resume and biographical recapitulation of the individual or organization whom you wish to honor.

To allow time for proper consideration and preparation of the award, your nomination must be received prior to June 15, 1979. Members are reminded that the awards are usually limited to two annually for each of the award categories.

Address your letter and supporting material to: Committee Chairman Donald Jackson, 3920 Old Stage Road, Colorado Springs, CO 80906.

L. & C. Related Art Work Oregon Meeting Subject

Members and guests of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation gathered on April 4th, at their regular meeting place, Beaver Hall at the Oregon Historical (Society) Center, for the organization's first quarterly meeting for 1979. The new president, Richard G. Rust, was introduced by 1978 President John H. Stoffield, and Rust introduced the other 1979 officers and directors prior to introducing the featured speaker for the evening, Oregon Foundation Member Harold Cramer Smith.

Mr. Smith's subject, illustrated with some seventy slides, was titled: "Artists and Their Works which Depict Scenes and Incidents Related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition". Projected on the screen was the familiar art work of Russell, Seltzer, Paxson, Ralston, Clymer, and Remington and others, augmented by a great deal of lesser known illustrations in pen and ink, watercolor, and oil by other artists. As Harold Smith indicated, artists are beginning to discover the great wealth of subject matter incident to the famous exploring expedition, and each year sees more of this work on display at the various art exhibits. Of special interest were the illustrations in his collection of slides, which showed some of the Lewis and Clark sculpture works and dioramas. Since 1951, Harold Smith has been employed by the State of Oregon as the wildlife artist for the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. He was born in Miles City, Montana, and while growing up on a Montana ranch, he took a great interest in the wildlife of the area and the west. Following military service in World War II, he journeyed to California to attend several art schools before beginning the 28 year tenure at his present affiliation. His recent interest in the exploits of the Expedition and study of the art work related to the exploring party finds him in the process of working on two murals which depict Lewis and Clark campsites on the Columbia River.

Dr. John A. Caylor, Professor of History, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho, and formerly a director of the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., was also a speaker at the meeting. Dr. Caylor reported his experience regarding a historical discrepancy related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition which he discovered in 1975 while on sabbatical, when he visited the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. This incident was reported, in part, in WPO, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 11.

(Con't from page 7)

Pictured is the "Lewis and Clark Quilt" that is being raffled by the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society. The drawing will be an event on Wednesday, August 15th, at the 11th Annual Meeting. The 18" x 18" quilt blocks were made by various Society members and friends. The quilt's large 110" x 102" size is large enough to fit well on a double, queen, or king size bed. Chances on the quilt are available for $1.00 per ticket donation. The winner need not be present for the drawing. Address all correspondence to Nel Hetrick, Box 941, Glasgow, MT 59230.

We Proceeded On, May 1979
We Proceeded Up-dating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

In the Volume 3, No. 4, Spring 1979 issue of “... a squall of wind...”, the quarterly publication of the Valley County (Montana) Lewis and Clark Trail Society, Bob Saindon writes about “Montana's First Three Daughters of the American Revolution”. His treatise is concerned with the three feminine names given to rivers in Montana by the Captains of the Lewis and Clark Expedition — their “Marthy's River”, presently the Big Muddy River; Clark's “Judith's River”, today the Judith River; and Lewis's “Maria's River”, now known as the Marias River. Saindon’s article was adapted from his address presented at the April 9, 1979 luncheon of the Milk River Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Glasgow, Montana.

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.

Marquis de Lafayette — William Clark And A Live Grizzly Bear Cub

Lafayette 1757-1834

The Marquis de Lafayette, the great French statesman and military mind, who took such great interest in the fledgling colonies and development of the young United States, was a friend of William Clark. Lafayette had previously befriended William Clark's older brother George Rogers Clark of Revolutionary War and Vincennes, Indiana Territory fame. The Marquis withdrew from French military service in 1778, journeyed to America to enter service with the colonies in the Revolutionary War, and on July 31, 1777, was commissioned by Congress as a Major General in the Continental Army. He became a great friend and associate of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and other American Statesmen.

Long after the United States was an established country and was expanding westward, Lafayette, who had returned to his native land, revisited America in 1784, and again in 1824-1825. On this last visit he was welcomed by Jefferson at Monticello, and by Madison at Montpelier. He also retraced the routes of his Revolutionary War campaigns, and then traveled west, via New Orleans and the Mississippi River, to St. Louis where he visited General William Clark. General Clark was Governor of the Missouri Territory from 1813 to 1820, and in 1822 had been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs by President Monroe. In her volume The Conquest,1 Eva Emery Dye tells of this visit of the Marquis de Lafayette with William Clark:

The Marquis visited Clark's cabinet of Indian curios. "I present you this historic cloak of an Indian chief," said the General, offering a robe like a Russian great coat.

In turn Lafayette presented his mess chest, carried through the Revolution, and placed on the Governor's finger a ring of his hair. Later Clark sent him a live cub of a grizzly bear, that grew to be a wonder in the Jardin des Plantes of Paris.2

"And your great brother, George Rogers Clark?" inquired the Marquis. "He died seven years ago at Louisville," answered the Governor.

"In securing the liberties of this country I esteem him second only to Washington," said Lafayette.

There are other accounts about Lafayette's visit to St. Louis in Persimmon Hill, a Narrative of Old St. Louis and the Far West, by William Kennerly Clark, as told to Elizabeth Russell.3

Of particular interest is an editorial that appeared in The Mentor Magazine, May 1, 1919, Serial 178, Volume 7, Number 6, page 12. The editor, W. D. Moffat, tells of letters in the Clark-Voorhis Collection, and most particularly the 1830 letter from the Marquis de Lafayette to General William Clark:

There is a long letter of extraordinary interest, dated 1830, from Lafayette, written in English in his own handwriting. It is addressed to William Clark, Brigadier General and Governor of the State of Missouri, and thanks him for the gift of a grizzly bear cub, the first... that had ever made its appearance in Europe. When the bear grew to full size and its coat (Con't on page 10)


2. The Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, France, also officially known as the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, occupies some 90 acres, and combines the attractions of a menagerie, botanical gardens, and natural history galleries. Founded in 1626 as an experimental herb garden, it was opened to the public in 1659.

3. Published by the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1828, pp. 10, 42, 56, and 74.

4. In error, Lafayette says: "State of Missouri". Clark's title, "Governor", was for the "Governor of the Territory of Missouri", and he served in this capacity from 1813-1820, before statehood. Missouri became the twenty-fourth state to enter the Union in 1821.

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 (typewritten-double spaced) may be forwarded to the Editor or to any member of the Publications Committee (addresses are listed in the Publisher's Plate on 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.
The Mountain Passes

It seems incredible and paradoxical that as names were given to the streams, rivers, passes, landmarks, and other places in our newly acquired western lands, not too much of the present day nomenclature sources to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Further, it is disappointing and difficult to comprehend that historians and geographers, on the scene during the years following the Expedition, did not see fit to honor the Captains and the exploring party with logical references to places on the land, particularly the mountain passes, that had been frequented by the Expedition.

Of the high mountain passes traversed by the exploring party — Lemhi, Lost Trail, Lolo, Gibbons, Bozeman, and Lewis and Clark — only the latter honors the Captains and their party.

Lewis and Clark Pass in the northern Rocky Mountains of Montana is often omitted from present day maps, since there is no improved highway through this region. Cutright locates and describes this place:

Lewis and Clark Pass [600 feet high] is easily accessible to the public today, though infrequently visited. About halfway between Roger's Pass [5610 feet high] and the town of Lincoln [Lewis and Clark County] on Montana State Highway 20 [now 200], a dirt road turns north up Alice Creek. One reaches the Pass by following this road some 14 to 15 miles. Unless driving a jeep, it would be wise to leave the car and walk the last mile since the road is winding and steep. Arrived at the summit, the visitor will be pleased to find that the Forest Service has erected a marker there bearing this inscription: "Capt. Meriwether Lewis on his return journey crossed the Continental Divide through this Pass on July 7, 1806. The divide up Alice Creek to this Pass is through country of clean air and satisfying stillness where beautiful stands of evergreen forest alternate with extensive open meadows. It is a rewarding drive, as are the views from the top of the Pass.

Since Captain Clark and a substantial complement (22) of the exploring party had separated from Captain Lewis and his nine men at their "Traveler's Rest" camp in the Bitterroot Valley some 11 miles south of present day Missoula, Montana, and of the two Captains, only Lewis frequented this northern (today's Lewis and Clark pass), it would be more proper had this geographic location been named "Lewis Pass" or "Meriwether Lewis Pass".

In the same way, Captain Clark might have been equally honored had today's Gibbons Pass (6996 feet high) used by Clark and his party of twenty-two at the southern end of the Bitterroot Valley been named "Clark Pass" or "William Clark Pass". Clark's party traversed this pass on July 6, 1806, on the return journey.

Rationalizing further, would it not have been in order, since both Captains crossed today's 7573 foot high Lemhi Pass (Beaverhead County, Montana, and Lemhi County, Idaho) in August 1805, on the outbound journey, to have named this passway over the Continental Divide, "Lewis and Clark Pass"? This was the first crossing of the divide by Americans, within today's continental limits of the United States, and the Expedition's only crossing from the Atlantic to the Pacific watershed on the outbound journey.

Such connotations would have been much more historically and geographically accurate, and would have properly honored each Captain at the passes they traversed separately with their division of the party; and at the pass where the entire exploring party crossed, even though the Captains made the crossing several days apart, each with a part of the cadre.

The editor, after developing the text to this point, made the happy discovery that his discourse lacked originality, since Elliott Coues in 1893 proposed a similar recommendation for the names of the (Continental Divide) passes used by the Expedition. Coues on several occasions uses the name "Lewis Pass" for today's Lewis and Clark Pass, and "Clark Pass" for

(Continued)
today's Gibbons Pass. In the referenced footnote, he advances the suggestion that Lemhi Pass might better be known as "Lewis and Clark Pass".

Olin D. Wheeler, in his 1904 two volume treatise on the Expedition, echoed Coues' proposal and included a bitter denunciation of the Government and the U.S. Board of Geographic Names for lack of attention to this detail. Wheeler wrote:

Why the Government itself has not seen fit to do that the rights of these, our first and greatest governmental explorers, have been protected, or why some of the many scientific societies of the country have not long ago acted in this matter, is incomprehensible. As a matter of fact the Government has itself assisted in perpetuating these gross blunders and injustices. It would seem that there is an opportunity here for the United States Board on Geographic Names to make a commendable record for itself.

Today's 9895 foot high Lost Trail Pass (Lemhi County, Idaho, and Ravalli County, Montana) provided a near symmetrical crossing of the Continental Divide for the Expedition on September 4, 1805, on the outbound journey. No one describes this geography more eloquently and with such exactitude than does Elliott Coues. If the reader does not have his Volume 2, pp. 580-581, footnote 9, readily accessible, we transcribe here excerpts from his "lesson" for this geographical orientation:

Consequently passing from Idaho back into Montana at this point, but not re-crossing from the Pacific to the Atlantic watershed... This is a very notable point [the Lost Trail Pass region] in the journey among the Bitterroot mountains, and must be fixed in mind. It is easily illustrated. Let the letter Y stand for mountain ridges. As the reader faces it, the right-hand branch and the stem are together the main Rockies or Continental Divide. The left hand branch alone is the Bitterroot mountains, separating the watershed of Lewis' [Salmon-Snake] river from that of Clark's [Bitterroot] river. The left hand branch and the stem are together the boundary between Montana and Idaho. [The reader must observe, as does Coues, that even though the Bitterroot mountain range separates the watersheds of the Salmon and Snake Rivers from the watershed of the Bitterroot and Clark Fork rivers, both watersheds are on the Pacific slope of the continent, and hence the special amplification of his statement: "... but not re-crossing from the Pacific to the Atlantic watershed."

Just as the editor was about to suggest that present day Bozeman Pass 10 (5712 feet high, Gallatin County, Montana), probably should have deserved the name of "Sacagawea Pass", he noted that this is proposed in the text of the U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service volume. This certainly would have been justifiable nomenclature, with all due respect to pioneer Bozeman, since Captain Clark's journal refers to Sacagawea as "The Indian woman who has been of great service to me as a pilot through this country recommends a gap in the mountains more south which I shall cross." Editor Thwaites' footnotes Clark's quotation as follows: "The first pass noticed by Clark is the Bridger [a higher elevation pass] - the one chosen for the Northern Pacific Railway." We may note that Sacagawa was with Captain Clark and party when they crossed this pass in 1806 (on the return journey) about 60 years ahead of John Bozeman.13

Lolo Pass (5233 feet high, Missoula County, Montana; Idaho County and Clearwater County, Idaho), the passage over the Bitterroots used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition on both the outbound and return journeys, probably received its name several years after the Expedition made their crossings. However, long before the time of Lewis and Clark, the trail and pass had been used by the Nez Perce Indians as they passed back and forth from their established domiciles along western Idaho's Clearwater River to the buffalo country in present day western Montana. The name Lolo is 10. Bozeman Pass is named for John M. Bozeman (1835-1887), American pioneer who brought emigrants and prospectors, in 1863-1866, through this gap in the mountains which separates the Gallatin-Missouri and Yellowstone watersheds.


13. If the Indian woman, Sacagawea, was overlooked relative to the naming of this pass, we may observe that in 1803, the U.S. Geological Survey named the rugged rocky peak (9665 feet high) in the Bridger Mountain Range "Climax Peak". The highest peak in this range, it is located approximately 18 miles northwest of Bozeman Pass. Not an Indian name. Ralph S. Space, in his excellent booklet, The Lolo Trail 14 indicates that the Indian name for the route was Khusahnah Ishkit or buffalo trail. Space dates the trail to about 1700 A.D., several hundred years before the thousands of years claimed by some writers and historians. Further in his discourse he advances four possibilities for the origin of the name Lolo. His principal possibility being that it is of French origin, and dates to the journals of David Thompson, in March and April 1810 (four years after the return of Lewis and Clark) wherein Thompson refers to meeting trappers named Michael, Lolo, and Gregoire, and a specific reference where he states: "Lo Lo killed a doe". Space observes that "Apparently this man was a freetrapper, that is, he was not attached to any fur company. Likely he was of French descent since the men he traveled with bore French names."

The Lolo Trail always was, and is today, a rugged route 15 which follows the backbone of the Bitterroot Mountains from alpine meadow to meadow, beginning at Wippe Prairie, Idaho, and terminating where it joins U.S. Highway 12 at the summit of Lolo Pass (Idaho-Montana state line) about 37 miles south and west of Missoula, Montana.16

And so the editor, along with Elliott Coues, Olin Wheeler, and others, wonders why our favorite Captains and their exploring party could not properly have been remembered at the places of their three crossings of the Continental Divide by the application of their names - singly or together as their crossings were actually made.


15. Described by the U.S. Forest Service as a steep, dirt fire-access road, constructed in the 1930's. The road follows to a great extent the historic trail. In addition to being steep, narrow, twisting, and blocked by snow except for a few weeks in July and August, the road is suitable only for four wheel drive vehicles or trucks. In unusually dry summers the route may be closed to travel because of fire danger.

16. Other references and articles related to the Lolo Trail and Lolo Pass may be found in We Proceeded On: Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 7; Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 4-5; Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 12-14.

We Proceeded On, May 1979
Oregon Committee’s Executive Order

Establishing guidelines and providing for recognition and liaison with other state and federal agencies, is Oregon Governor Atiye's Executive Order EO-79-07. When Victor Atiye took office in January 1979, he abolished the previous Executive Order which served as a directive to the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and suggested to Chairman E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard that he and the committee review the previous order and provide him with written recommendations for the implementation of a new Executive Order. Arrangements have been made to fund the committee for stationery and postage needs and for secretarial service. The new Executive Order, which has been syndicated to all other state agencies to alert them to the availability of the committee, reads as follows:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

(1) The Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee is created as an advisory body for activities and policies involving the Lewis and Clark Trail, particularly as it concerns the State of Oregon. The Committee shall:

(a) Promote public awareness of the historical significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and encourage the development and protection of historic sites and outdoor recreational resources along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

(b) Act in an advisory capacity to other Oregon Commissions, bureaus, agencies and committees by making recommendations on their activities and policies that relate to the history and trail of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and

(c) Serve as the official liaison with other Lewis and Clark Trail states, the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., and federal departments, bureaus, and committees concerned with the Lewis and Clark Trail in coordinating and planning activities to foster state and national recognition of the significance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, including promotion of the aims and recommendations of the federal Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, which existed from 1964 to 1969.

(2) The committee shall consist of no more than 25 persons appointed by the Governor and serving at his pleasure. The Governor or his designee shall be a member of the committee and shall designate its chairperson. A vice-chairperson shall be designated by the chairperson and shall carry out the duties of the chairperson in his or her absence. The membership of the committee shall also include the Director of the Oregon Historical Society or his designate, the State Parks Historian, the Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State.

(Continued on facing page)

TWIN SISTERS. Just below the junction of the Walla Walla with the Columbia, these two landmarks looked down on Chief Yellew's village across the big river. Lewis and Clark saw them on both the westward passage and the return trip. Too had they named the Two Captains.

Photograph and caption from Two Captains West, by Albert and Jane Salisbury, Superior Publishing Co., Seattle, WA., 1950, page 160. Note the Salisbury's name references that appeared with their photograph as long ago as 1950.

A geographic names controversy related to the basaltic rock formation at Wallula Gap on the Columbia River and U.S. Highway 730, southeastern Washington State, has led to a disappointing conclusion for Lewis and Clark enthusiasts.

The unusual geologic landmark was probably first noted by white men when the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed the rock formation as they proceeded on down the great Columbia river...2 Despite other names applied to the rocks by natives in the area or on maps, Lewis and Clark enthusiasts preferred and applied the nomenclature "Two Captains Rock" when describing and discussing the formation. A generally accepted name used by geographers, although not an official name, has been "Two Sisters Rock".

Interested in establishing an official name for the formation, and advocating the name "Two Captains Rock", the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, supported by their friends on the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, proposed to the Washington State Board on Geographic Names that the landmark honor the leaders of the famous Expedition. Despite these efforts, the Board, at its September 1978 meeting, chose to make official the name "Two Sisters Rock".

It was the Walla Walla Valley Pioneer Historical Society that voiced an objection to the Lewis and Clark connotation, and at the same time submitted the name "Twin Sisters Rock" (in lieu of "Two Sisters Rock"), because in their opinion this name had greater historical authenticity. Members of the Society were stunned when the Names Board approved the "Two Sisters" designation, and requested another more detailed presentation of the Society's documentary evidence in support of the "Twin Sisters" nomenclature.

(Continued on facing page)

1. The geologic formation is only a few miles north of the Washington-Oregon state line, on the east side of the Columbia River. Juniper, Oregon, is only a few miles to the west and south, and the community of Wallula, Washington, is to the north and slightly east of the landmark. See: Coe, Elliott (Editor); History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark, Francis P. Harper, N.Y., 1883. Reprint edition, Dover Publication, N.Y., 1965. Vol. 2, p. 644, fn. 19.


-12- We Proceeded On, May 1979
Lawrence L. Dodd, curator for Northwest Material for Penrose Library at Whitman College, Walla Walla, provided the evidence supporting the local Society's recommendation. The Names Board had based their decision on the supposition that the name “Two Sisters” appeared on “most maps”. Regarding this, Dodd said in the Society's appeal:

In my research on this name change, the only map I ran across using the name “Two Sisters” was the U.S. Geographic [sic] Survey Map of 1864.

Dodd further stated:

I was surprised that Alexander Ross was not mentioned as an authority. His The Far Hunters of the Far West, first published in 1855, tells us the correct term. Ross wrote: “...two singular limestone rocks similar in colour, shape and height, called by the natives ‘Twin’.”

Twin

This would seem to be the most important fact necessary to distinguish between “Two” and “Twin”. Here, we have a citation published 123 years ago from a man who was on the site 160 years ago.

Beside Dodd’s references to the early explorer-writer, Alexander Ross, the Society's presentation to the Names Board noted that a similar rock formation further upstream on the Columbia River bore the name “Two Sisters”.

After this presentation, the Walla Walla...Society was notified by the Names Board that they had rescinded the “Two Sisters Rock” designation, and approved the name “Twin Sisters Rock” sought by the Society. Throughout all of this controversy, the name “Two Captains Rock”, the choice of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, received little, if any, additional consideration!

4. 1783-1856. Canadian adventurer, fur trader, and pioneer. Born in Scotland, migrated to Canada in 1805 where he taught school prior to accompanying John Jacob Astor’s Expedition to Oregon Country (1810-1812). In 1817 made two trips up the Columbia River to the Snake River country, and in 1818, with Donald McKenzie, began the construction of a fort at the confluence of the Walla Walla and Columbia Rivers – this only a few miles from the “Twin Sisters Rock” geologic landmark. Ross has been described as one of those “scribbling clerks” of the early fur trading companies whose literary activities contributed so much to our knowledge of the Pacific Northwest’s early history. In addition to the 1855 publication cited above, his Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River, 1810-1813, was published in 1849.

Oregon-Executive Order

(Con’t from page 12)

the Fort Clatsop National Memorial and the President of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation.

(3) The committee shall have regular meetings as determined by the majority of the committee and shall meet on special occasions upon the call of the chairperson.

(4) The members of the committee shall receive no compensation for their services.

Lewis and Clark organizations or national Foundation entities, in other states, might find it to their advantage to suggest to their Governor that a similar order or directive would provide for greater recognition for their organization and better liaison with other agencies within their state government.

News Notes

Foundation Director Strode Hinds, Sioux City, Iowa, in a letter to the editor comments concerning the monument to the Expedition’s Sergeant Charles Floyd. Strode writes: “We have had some major road construction for the past two years in the Floyd Monument area. The project is nearing completion and will allow better access to the site. This should give our local group some opportunities to work and improve the area around the Monument and enhance the educational aspects of the area.”

***

Oregon Governor Victor Atiyeh has named five Oregonians to the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. These new committee members are: Mrs. Alice Diane Collier, Warrenton, Oregon; Mr. Kessler Cannon, Association of Oregon Counties, Salem, Oregon; Colonel Terence J. Connell, District Engineer, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, Oregon; Mr. Roger Mackness, Program Coordinator and Instructor, Argo-Business Program for Portland Job Corps Center, Corbett, Oregon; and Mr. Richard G. Rust, President, Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, Portland, Oregon. Governor’s Executive Order directs that the incumbent president of the Oregon Foundation be a member of the committee. The addition of the four appointed members brings the committee to twenty-three appointed members, two short of the number allowed by the Executive Order.

Fort Union Trappers

Those attending the Foundation’s Eleventh Annual Meeting will have the opportunity to witness an authentic 19th century “Living History Demonstration” by the Fort Union Trappers – a group of men from eastern Montana and western North Dakota who are determined to preserve and bring to life the manners and customs of the early day trappers. Fort Union (now known as the Fort Union Trading Post) is located at the confluence of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers and is a National Historic Site administered by the National Park Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior. The “Trappers” (left to right) are: Orville Loomer, Williston, N.D.; Dennis Borden, Minot, N.D.; and Byron Grubb, Burlington, N.D.
George Drouillard (Drewyer)

"One Of The Two Or Three Most Valuable Men On The Expedition"

By Robert E. Lange³

"... for he [Drouillard] was essentially a colorless and tragic figure. More sagacious than a dozen Sacajaweas, more trustworthy than a tribe of Jusseaumes,² He lacked the changing lights and shadows which might have made him more than a name.

"He was a major factor in the greatest American expedition, but through no fault of his and no design of hers, an illiterate Indian girl stole the spotlight in one dramatic moment; he was associated with every important entrepreneur of his day but is virtually unmentioned in their memoirs or the thousands of pages written about their affairs; highly literate himself, he left no journal of his own, and no Boswell wrote his story; he tramped and paddled over an empire, but no charts detailed his wanderings. Even his death denied him the balm of heroism, for his killing served no purpose."


George Drewyer, the spelling² most often used by the Captains and other journalists, or Drouillard, which is the correct spelling of his name, was probably born in 1776 or 1777, near Sandwich, Canada.² He was the son of a French-Canadian father, Pierre Drouillard, and a Shawnee Indian mother. M.O. Skarsten⁷ tells us that George Drouillard held his family,


2. Fifth president of the Foundation. Editor We Proceeded On.

3. Rene Jusseaume or Jussame, a French Canadian half-breed first encountered by Lewis and Clark on October 27, 1804, at the Mandan Villages. He may have been a trader in the Mandan country as early as 1791; was connected with the North West Company, in 1793, on the Red River; and employed by David Thompson during his exploration in 1797. Lewis and Clark engaged him temporarily as an interpreter during the winter at Fort Mandan. When the Expedition returned to the Mandans, on the return journey in 1806, Jusseaume was hired to escort Chief Big White (Sheheke) and his family to Washington to visit President Jefferson. His reputation was shamed. The Captains' journal says: "...our interprét we discover to be assuming and discontent d."; Alexander Henry, the younger, refers to him as a "scoundrel"; and there is much evidence that he was a failure as an interpreter and guide for David Thompson.

4. There are other spellings in the journals, i.e. "Drewyer", "Druylard", "Druarl", etc., and in several instances Lewis uses "G.D." in lieu of writing out the name.


and particularly his brothers and sisters in high esteem, and appears to have had the benefit of some schooling... If he wrote, instead of dictating, the letter which reference has been made [a letter to a sister], then he wrote very well. But whether he did or not, the solicitude revealed by the letter suggests that the author was, if not a man of refinement, then at least one blessed with some knowledge of the social amenities. If along with writing, he could also read, then his schooling must have been more extensive than that of many of his day.

At some time during his youth, Drouillard and segments of his family migrated to Missouri, and may have settled near Cape Girardeau. There is other information that indicates that he was in or near Fort Massac. This was a military post six miles below Paducah, Kentucky, on the Illinois side of the Ohio River, on a site previously occupied by a French military outpost. Fort Massac was established in 1794 as a United States Military Post, by General Anthony Wayne.

It was at Fort Massac, early in November 1803, that Lewis and Clark were first in contact with Drouillard, and were interested in engaging him as an interpreter for the exploring enterprise. Lewis's Ohio River Journal for the eleventh of November 1803, indicates:

...engaged George Drewyer in the public service as an Indian Interpreter, contracted to pay him 25 Dollars pr month for his services. [Drouillard was not to be an enlisted man in the army, and Lewis's use of the term "public service" was to indicate his status as a civilian employee of the army.]

We also have a letter written by Lewis and preserved at the Missouri Historical Society. Lewis wrote to Clark from Cahokia, an early settlement in Illinois, south from present day St. Louis, Missouri, on December 17, 1803. Clark had proceeded with the men that they had recruited to the Expedition's Wood River (Camp DuBois) winter establishment in present day Illinois, north of St. Louis and directly across the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River. Lewis's letter indicates that Drouillard's engagement as a member of the exploring party was not definite.

Drewyer and myself have made no positive bargain. I have offered him 25s pr month so long as he may choose to continue with us. [Drouillard was dispatched from Cahokia with the letter to Clark and a detachment of additional recruits to Wood River, and this party arrived at Camp Dubois on December 22, 1803.] Drouillard's decision to definitely accompany the Expedition was made soon after he joined Clark at Camp DuBois. Clark in his Field Notes, also known as The DuBois Journal, ends his journal entry for "Christmas 25th Deer" with the statement:

Drewyer says he will go with us, at the rate off [offered] and will go to [his home in] Massac to settle his [personal] matters.

As the journals of both Captains and the other journalists reveal, the man they hired as an "Indian Interpreter" served them well in several other important capacities. Skarsten summarizes very well Olin D. Wheeler's statement that "... Drouillard...

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(Con't from facing page)

was beyond question one of the two or three most valuable men on the expedition.” Skarsten remarks as follows:

“...But George Drouillard served Lewis and Clark equally well in several other capacities. He was, for example, their number one hunter. He was more than ordinarily successful in making diplomatic ventures to the Indians. He rounded up the explorers’ horses when they strayed from camp, and brought in stray horses from the prairie. He succeeded in a difficult assignment of apprehending two deserters. He dogged the trail of Indian horse thieves; took a hand at steering a pirogue on the Missouri; engaged in horse trading on the Columbia; gilded horses on the Clearwater; and successfully bartered with Indians for canoes after Lewis and Clark had failed in a like attempt. He pleaded with the Nez Perces for guides to lead the explorers over the Bitterroot Mountains [on the return journey]. He was a boon companion of Meriwether Lewis. With his [the Field brothers] he played a leading role in a knife and gun struggle with a band of Piegan Blackfeet. As a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, George Drouillard was simply invaluable. And along with all his various responsibilities he found time for trapping the beaver.”

Drouillard was, like his Captains, a keen observer. Captain Clark was the exploring party’s cartographer. The development of maps without actually seeing or traversing the country was beyond question. As a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, George Drouillard was simply invaluable. And along with all his various responsibilities, he found time for trapping the beaver.

Drouillard traveled considerable distances away from the exploring party’s regular routes while hunting, and what he saw, and the places he visited were described to Clark. Much of the information shown on the Clark maps would not have been developed without enlightenment from the Indians of the many areas. We must also make the observation that, with respect to Indian information, it was usually Drouillard who brought the facts to Clark. Clark is generous in giving credit for this information, and there are examples of this, in his handwriting, on Maps numbers 36, 39, 40, and 41, where Clark, on the face of his maps, credits specific Indians for information that he has detailed. On his Map number 36, we find this notation: “The Islands in the Columbia is above camp and high land as informed by Drewyer.” There are other maps where some detail is shown prefaced by the legend “Drewyer Says...”


In the journals for October 13, 1805, the Captains named the waterway that discharges from the north into the Snake River, near Raparia, Washington, for George [“Drewyer”] Drouillard. Unfortunately their naming did not persist. Thwaites, Vol. 3, p. 112, fn. 2, says: “Now the Palouse River; the largest tributary of the Snake below the Clearwater.” It would appear that the nomenclature, in italics — enclosed in brackets, was not included in Clark’s original verbage, but was added later as Thwaites’ note, Vol. 4, p. 11, fn. 1, indicates “by several persons — Clark, Couch, or an unknown hand”. Nevertheless, we may observe, that in “Clark’s Summary Statement of Rivers, Creeks, and Most Remarkable Places” (Thwaites, Vol. 6, pp. 56-79, specifically p. 65), he wrote the name “Drewyers river”. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission has erected the handsome historical marker at the confluence of the present Palouse River with the Snake River, in Washington State’s Lyons Ferry State Park. See also story in WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 10.

We Proceeded On, May 1979

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At the beginning of this biographical monograph the quotation from Gordon Speck’s volume Breeds and Half-Breeds makes mention of Drouillard’s unnecessary, unfortunate, and gruesome death in May 1810. After the return of the Expedition to St. Louis in September 1806, Drouillard along with other members of the exploring party were involved in the beginnings of the extensive fur trading operations along the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers and their tributaries. John Colter, John Potts, Peter Wiser, and others were regularly seen journeying back and forth along the rivers, many times retracing the steps of their famous Expedition. Their knowledge, previous travel in the fur country, and their ability to lead the rugged outdoor life, made them valuable to the fur trading entrepreneurs of the time.

In 1809, Manuel Lisa and others had

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17. Men like Manuel Lisa, William Morrison, Pierre Menard, Joshua Pilcher, Sylvester Pratte, Andrew Henry, the Sublette family, and others, were principals of some of the fur trading companies.
organized the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company with the intention of establishing a fur trading post in the valley, surrounded by the mountainous terrain, at the Three Forks of the Missouri River. A company expedition to this locale was commanded by Pierre Menard, and John Colter had been engaged as a guide. It has never been disclosed in what official capacity Drouillard joined this enterprise.

From the diaries kept by several of the men on this fur trading expedition we have the details of how Drouillard met his death. The trapping operations along the rivers were in heavily infested Indian country, and the Indians, especially the Blackfeet, were most unfriendly. The previous year Potts had been killed in this area, and at the same time Colter had experienced his famous “Run” escaping from the savages. In May 1810, after the establishment of a trading post near the Three Forks, which included some fortification for protection from the Indians, Drouillard is reported to have said, when most of the party were fearful of leaving their fortification to work their traps, that: “...I am too much of an Indian to be caught by Indians.” And he ventured forth alone to set and run his traps. This was the man’s nature. That he was wrong in doing this was evident! Reports as to what happened provide some gruesome reading, and to spare readers the lurid account provided for us by

Thomas James, we transcribe here the less violent description written by Hiram Chittenden:

Early in May [1810], Drouillard with several Delaware Indians in the employ of the company went out to hunt, contrary to the advice of the rest of the party, who believed that the Indians were prowling in the neighborhood. Their fears were quickly realized. Drouillard had not gone two miles when his party were ambushed by the Blackfeet and himself and two of his companions killed. From the appearance of the scene of this attack it was apparent that Drouillard made a desperate defense. He seems to have used his horse as a breastwork, turning him so as to shield himself constantly from the enemy. It was but a short time until the horse was killed and he himself was the next victim. A most painful feature of this affair was that it took place within ordinary hearing distance of relief, but owing to a high wind prevailing at the time, the firing was not heard.

George Drouillard, the Captains “Drewyer,” a brave and talented frontiersman, met his end in the same beautiful area of the Three Forks of the Missouri River, where five years earlier he was serving the explorers, Lewis and Clark, as “One of the...most valuable men on the Expedition”.

21. Ibid, pp. 82-83.


Jerry Schober Is New JNEM Superintendent

Fifty-eight old, Missouri native Jerry L. Schober is the new Superintendent at Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, National Historic Site in St. Louis, Missouri. His appointment was effective February 11 and he has been on site since February 28.

Schober succeeds Robert S. Chandler as Superintendent of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Chandler was appointed the first Superintendent of the newly authorized Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area near Los Angeles. (See WPO, Vol. 5, No. 1.)

Having served as Superintendent of Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco the past four years, Jerry Schober has had an intensive urban park experience. In addition, he holds a B.S. Degree in History from Mississippi College in Clinton. His extensive experience as National Park Service historian interpreter and park manager began in 1960 at Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi. Subsequent assignments included tours as Park Historian at Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee; Supervisory Park Historian for National Capitol Parks, Washington, D.C.; Superintendent of Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Kentucky; and Superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg National Cemetery, and Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania.

When Schober was in the Air Force from 1951 to 1955, he attended St. Louis University for a time while stationed in St. Louis. He and his wife, Kathy, have three daughters: Jerrie, 22; Lisa, 21; and Kelly, 17.

Kathy Gurley, (St. Louis) Globe-Democrat staff writer noted in her article of March 24-25, 1979, that Jerry Schober has “a Mark Twain moustache, twinkling green eyes, and the ruddy look of an outdoorsman.” More importantly, however, she quoted Jerry as having said of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, “I guess you could say I’m the custodian of a legacy for the public.” With that point of view, surely JNEM, as before, is in good hands.

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