Reproduced (left) is the front cover of the attractive six page brochure which will be handed out to visitors at the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's new Alpowai Interpretive Center near Clarkston, Garfield County, Washington. A section of Captain William Clark's map reproduced here, indicates the location of the new Interpretive Center, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on May 2, 1981 (the Expedition was in this area 175 years ago in early May 1806). Members of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, members of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and several hundred individuals attended the dedication.

The brochure details the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and its visits to this area on the outbound journey in October 1805, and the return journey in May 1806. Also told is the history of the Nez Perce Indians, who inhabited this region for at least 10,000 years prior to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The explorers were the first white men to travel through this country. The brochure concludes by saying:

Changes are still a part of this place the Indians knew as Alpowai. In 1975 the gates of the Lower Granite Dam were closed and the waters of the Snake River slowly covered this site of thousands of years of human occupation.

Presently, Chief Timothy State Park and the Alpowai Interpretive Center occupy the banks of the man-made lake. Through exhibits and audiovisual programs, the center depicts the geologic and human history of the location. The Nez Perce Indians, the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the (continued on page 3)

President Anderson’s Message

As my term of office winds down, I wish to impart an epilogue to the principal theme of my presidency over the past year. I am most gratified by the comments I have received in response to my concern for maintaining truth and honesty in Lewis and Clark historical expression.

My May 1981 message in We Proceeded On, Vol. 7, No. 2, mentioned that I had written to the publisher of a book on book reviewing, that gave adulation to Anna Lee Waldo’s utter fictional work, Sacajawea. I have since received a letter from the author of the book review volume which prompts me to wrap up my presidency with a parting admonition re-emphasizing the importance of safeguarding the integrity of Lewis and Clark history.

I am compelled to do this because of the unbelievable reaction I received from the author of that book, Evelyn Oppenheimer. Her opinions that I contradicted are those cited in her volume, Oral Book Reviewing to Stimulate Reading, as noted in my May 1981 President’s Message.

Ms. Oppenheimer recites impressive credentials through her prefatory remarks, stating her professional standing, including, among others, teaching positions at the University of Texas, UCLA, University of Dallas, University of Wisconsin, and Southern Methodist University. I am sure that history department authorities at these prestigious institutions would be as shocked as was I, to learn of Ms. Oppenheimer’s views concerning our Foundation’s position regarding apocryphal Lewis and Clark history. Oppenheimer wrote me verbatim:

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Scarcecrow Press forwarded your letter of April 7th (cc to ALA) re my review of Sacajawea in my book Oral Book Reviewing to Stimulate Reading. I will send a copy to author Anna Lee Waldo to add to her souvenirs.

She does not need me to defend her scholarship in the Lewis and Clark Expedition Journals. She is also a novelist which you and the reviewers you so carefully selected to include are not. Nor, I assume, were you and they on the Expedition.

With graduates coming out of schools, colleges and universities (excepting your own, of course) who never heard of Lewis and Clark today, count your blessings that now at least a few know who they were and what they did. That may cool some of the academicians.

(con’t on facing page)
demic outrage expressed in your letter.

Obviously it's as disturbing now as then for a squaw to be presented on a level of acceptable IQ rating.

A basic fact needs to be brought to your attention: that all history, ancient and modern, of so-called authenticy is written by men and women who record what they wish and leave out what they do not wish. This can be a bit of a shock to those whose study and stance tend to be dogmatic rather than comparative.

Most sincerely, (signed) Evelyn Oppenheimer

It is indeed sad to realize that a person of such apparent academic standing would respond in such a hostile, nonobjective manner. But it is even more astonishing to learn that an educator can hold such a flippant, sophomoric position with regard to a matter that is totally contravened by over a million words of primary documentation contributed by the Expedition's journalists. As Dr. Paul R. Cutright has so eloquently written: "... the Lewis and Clark journals are among the glories of American history ... the journey stands, incomparably, as the transcendent achievement of its kind in this hemisphere, if not the entire world."

To me, Oppenheimer's brash, doctrinaire attitude dramatically reinforces a challenge that I undertook upon commencing my term of office. Now, as I pass the gavel to my successor, I reiterate this challenge:

The Foundation need not necessarily be a big organization, but we should strive to be a great organization. Toward this objective there is a compelling need for leadership in preserving and perpetuating the integrity of the Expedition story and the lives of its members in literature, educational media materials, movies, and artwork.

It has been a rewarding privilege to have served as your president.

Irving W. Anderson

The Foundation needs the interest and encouragement of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. If you are not already a member, perhaps you will consider lending your support to the Foundation. A prospectus together with a membership application will be forwarded promptly. Address your request to the Secretary. See page 2.

Alpowai Dedication

Continued from page 1

town of Silcott (which began to deteriorate in the 1920's and eventually disappeared) form the basic story.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of Washington's natural and human history. The Alpowai Interpretive Center is another step toward this end.

The displays at the new center were designed by Richard J. Clifton, Chief of Interpretive Services for the Commission. Tom Ernsberger is the Park Manager of Chief Timothy State Park, and Steve Wang is the Interpretive Consultant for the Center.

The interpretation given to the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through this new center, and other interpretive centers and historical markers along the trail, is outstanding. Washington State is most deserving of special recognition for its comprehensive interpretive efforts.

2. The Sacajawea Interpretive Center at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, near Pasco, Washington; the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center high atop Cape Disappointment in southwest Washington, near the place where members of the exploring party first viewed the Pacific Ocean; and a great many additional historical markers in southeast Washington and along the northern and eastern shores of the Columbia River.

3. The Foundation recognized the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission in October 1978 (see WPO, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 1-2) with the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement. In 1977, at the Foundation's Ninth Annual Meeting, St. Charles, Missouri, the Award was presented to Ralph H. Rudeen, who served the Washington Commission from 1965 to 1980 as Chief of Interpretive Services (see WPO, Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 7 and WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 12-13).
Editor's note: Foundation member Robert Betts, New York City, who provided the delightful article concerning the ingenious spelling and grammar of William Clark, published in the November 1980 (Vol. 6, No. 4) issue of We Proceeded On, has turned his attention to another subject. This article, in a more serious vein, addresses a subject which has received little consideration from students of the collective journals of the Expedition. When writing the editor about his latest literary contribution, Bob Betts makes the observation that “At least the article is not a rehash of old material. It offers for the first time statistically reliable estimates of the number of words written by the various journalists, and in doing so corrects Thwaites’ often quoted, but inaccurate, figures. It also computes the approximate number of man-hours laboriously expended by the journalists in recording their odyssey with quill pens and under field conditions, a number that turns out to be much greater than I would have dared to guess.” Of special interest is Betts’ observation that a letter, overlooked by almost all writers about the journals, reveals that Alexander Willard may have been one of the journalists Lewis referred to when he wrote to President Jefferson from Fort Mandan (see his footnote number 34).

In commenting on his activities related to his development of this article, Bob Betts wrote the editor: “You may be amused to hear that during the tedious and time-consuming task of measuring more than 3000 pages of type, hand-counting more than 230,000 words, and making hundreds of calculations, my thoughts went more than once to Hercules cleaning the Augean stable. On the other hand, my wife’s thoughts went in a direction of a less classical nature. She became convinced of what she had previously only suspected — that I was slowly but surely taking leave of my senses. Then, when I lit a candle in my darkened den and began to copy passages from the journals with an old-fashioned pen, she seriously considered sending me off to one of those places where people wear Napoleonic hats and cut out paper dolls. But her sense of humor prevailed, she saw the project through to the end, and she now has her usually just barely sane husband back at her side again.”

Readers will find an additional biographical note about Robert B. Betts in the “Editor’s note” preceding his article published in We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 4, p. 10.

**“The writingest explorers of their time”**

**New Estimates of the Number of Words in the Published Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition**

By Robert B. Betts

"When they turned their boats against the current of the Missouri and set out ‘under a gentle breeze,’ Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were to become the writingest explorers of their time. They wrote constantly and abundantly, afloat and ashore, legibly and illegibly, and always with an urgent sense of purpose."

Donald Jackson

"The Serg.² in addition to those duties are directed each to keep a separate journal from day to day of all passing occurrences, and such other observations on the country &c as shall appear to them worthy of notice."

*Letter: Lewis's Orderly Book, May 26, 1804 (Thwaites, 1:33)*

"We have encouraged our men to keep journals, and seven of them do so, to whom in this respect we give every assistance in our power."

*Letter: Lewis to Jefferson, Fort Mandan, April 7, 1805 (Jackson, 1:232)*

Some time ago, when my typewriter was being repaired, I found myself answering an unusually large number of letters in slow, laborious longhand. After an hour or so, as my fingers grew cramped from clutching the pen and my eyes grew weary from dotting i’s and crossing t’s, I came to appreciate still another heroic, though unheralded, aspect of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. I refer, of course, to the sheer physical writing stamina of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and their several fellow journalists who, during the course of their arduous trek to the Pacific, compiled one of the most detailed and fascinating documents of any exploration in history.

Day after day, week after week, month after month, the men who kept journals dutifully carried out President Jefferson’s instructions to Lewis to observe and record “objects worthy of notice” along his route.

In doing so, they not only wrote a staggering number of words — as will be seen shortly, a number far in excess of the words in the Bible — but they frequently had to write under extremely adverse conditions. For example, no matter how bone-tired they may have been from the long day’s labors, they somehow fought back their fatigue and put pen to paper, scribbling away in the flickering light of campfires as smoke stung their eyes and clouds of mosquitoes swarmed around their heads. They wrote in the smothering heat along the Missouri, in the numbing cold of the Bitterroots, and in the slashing storms at the mouth of the Columbia. They wrote when they were sick, and they wrote when they were hungry. They wrote when quartered in what for us would be very Spartan lodgings, their drafty and poorly illuminated cabins at frigid Fort Mandan and rain-sodden Fort Clatsop. Most remarkable of all, they even wrote after having been charged by grizzly bears and having had close calls with unfriendly Indians.

As it dawned on me that the keeping of the journals was in itself a singular achievement and not just a routine adjunct of the expedition, I decided to do a little arithmetic and develop a statistic which might be of interest to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. I decided to try to compute the total number of hours it took the Lewis and Clark diarists to write all the words contained in their published journals, those rich documents that gave the world, as Bernard DeVoto has said, “the first report on the West, on the United States over the hill and beyond the sunset, on the province of the American future.” After all, others have taken the time to compute the cost of the expedition in dollars and cents. Why not an estimate of the writing man-hours expended?

At the moment, the project appeared to be an easy one, for early in this century Reuben Gold Thwaites did the initial spadework by estimating the number of words written by Lewis and Clark, Sergeant Charles Floyd, Sergeant Patrick Gass, and Private Joseph Whitehouse, as well as making a blind guess at the


2. Ibid., 1:63.

We Proceeded On, August 1981
number of words written by Sergeant John Ordway, whose journal had not yet been found. I therefore thought all I would have to do was to estimate the number of words contained in three manuscripts which have come to light since Thwaites lived (Ordway’s journal, the “Eastern Journal” kept by both Lewis and Clark, and the Field notes of Clark) add them to Thwaites’ figures, then divide the number of words I would determine can be written in longhand in an hour’s time. A simple enough procedure, or so it seemed. Little did I know that Thwaites’ estimate would prove to be woefully inaccurate and I would have to start from scratch to estimate the number of words written by all six of the men whose journals, in one form or another, have survived to this day.

As a first step, I turned to the estimates Thwaites gives in his introduction to Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806, where he makes a statement often quoted but seldom analyzed. He says that when Nicholas Biddle was preparing his narrative version of the journals for publication in 1814, he worked from “nearly 1,500,000 words of manuscript,” a phrase some have interpreted to mean that Lewis and Clark themselves wrote that many words. Not so. What Thwaites includes in the 1,500,000 figure are words by others as well as by Lewis and Clark. He includes an estimate of those by Sergeant Gass, an estimate of those by Sergeant Ordway, and “whatever additional notes he [Biddle] may himself have made during conversations with Clark and Shannon, or as a result of correspondence with the former — and they must have been copious” Biddle’s notes may have been, he does not venture to say, but he clearly attributes 83,000 words (“as printed”) to Gass, 100,000 words to Ordway, and 160,000 words to a collection of William Clark’s papers now in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society.

One can only wish Thwaites had been equally explicit in breaking down the balance of the 1,500,000 figure. In a short table that at a glance appears to give his final estimate (Madison, 1916), this volume contains: the “Eastern Journal of Lewis and Clark,” also referred to as “Lewis’s Ohio River Journal” (see footnote 4, ante), and Ordway’s complete journal May 14, 1804 — September 23, 1806.

Gass, Patrick, A Journey of the Voyages and Travels of a Corpse of Discovery (Minneapolis, 1858). Originally published in 1807, this is a paraphrased version of Gass’s journal, written by a scholar named David McKeen. In the form of the essay, which has been lost, Thwaites based his estimate of the number of words Gass wrote on the paraphrased version, as have I. 6.

8. Thwaites, op. cit., 1-xliv. In the same sentence, Thwaites goes on to estimate that Biddle’s narrative version of the journals, History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark, contains “370,000 printed words,” an estimate I have not taken the trouble to check as these words are not by the journalists themselves.

7. Even as eminent a Lewis and Clark authority as Paul R. Cutright has misinterpreted this phrase, leading him to write, “Thwaites estimated the words written by Lewis and Clark at some million and a half.” (Cutright, Paul R. A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals [Norman, 1976], p. 132, fn. 11.) Despite this manifest error in the printed text, the fact remains that this is highly informative, as well as absorbing, and I have turned to it frequently while preparing this article.

8. Thwaites, op. cit., 1-xliv.

9. Ibid., 1-xliv.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid.

13. Milo M. Quaife was one who was misled into thinking that the Lewis and Clark manuscripts at the American Philosophical Society contained only 900,000 words. In an article published in 1915, he quoted Thwaites as estimating that Lewis and Clark wrote 1,060,000 words, though Thwaites never gave any such figure. What Quaife obviously did to arrive at 1,060,000 words was to add the 900,000 words Thwaites assigned to the American Philosophical Society codices to the 160,000 words Thwaites assigned to the Clark collection now at the Missouri Historical Society, completely overlooking the approximately 225,000 words Thwaites shortly thereafter rather ambiguously assigned to Lewis and Clark’s journal. Thwaites himself simply buried in a paragraph following the table, Thwaites goes on to say, “A large proportion of the scientific matter of the Lewis and Clark notebooks, however . . . may have aggregated a fourth of the journals as a whole.” What Thwaites has done, in spite of any ambiguous language, is to differentiate between the daily journals (900,000 words) and the relatively more scientific matter, which he evidently estimated at 225,000 words (one-fourth of 900,000). With these added in, the total now rises to 1,468,000 words, or comfortably close to the “nearly 1,500,000 words of manuscript” he estimates Biddle had available to him when he wrote his narrative. We can only surmise that Thwaites attributed the remaining balance of 32,000 words to Biddle’s notes, but the figure does bring the total precisely close to his overall estimate.

Although Thwaites never gives us an exact figure for the number of words he thought he published in (continued on page 6)
the first five volumes of Original Journals, he strongly implies one. He says that Lewis and Clark's journals are "now definitely published to the world," adding that with but a few exceptions he has even included the rough drafts they made before writing their final entries of daily events. According to Thwaites' own figures, this means he must have thought the first five volumes contained about 1,038,620 words — the almost 900,000 from the daily journals, plus a minimum of 138,620. He subsequently says he published from the Clark collection now at the Missouri Historical Society. As for volume six, Lewis and Clark's scientific data, Thwaites merely says "it has not seemed essential to publish the different drafts — the best only has been presented." And there he leaves the subject, giving us no inkling of how much has been omitted. For working purposes, I make the assumption (and I do not think it can be far off the mark) that for every item published there was a rough draft not published, or half of the 225,000 words he attributes to Lewis and Clark's scientific notes. If so, then Thwaites thought volume six contained approximately 112,500 words. In all, it seems reasonable to deduce that if Thwaites had given an estimate of the total contents of the first six volumes of Original Journals, he would have placed the figure in the neighborhood of 1,151,100 words.

Finally, Thwaites estimates the number of words in two manuscripts discovered long after Biddle wrote, both of which he published in volume seven of Original Journals. They are the journal of Sergeant Charles Floyd, to which he credits 12,500 words, and the journal of Private Joseph Whitehouse, to which he credits 67,000 words, and here, too, his estimates have been quoted as being authoritative. Floyd's journal is the shortest journal of all, requiring only twenty-four printed pages to cover the period from March 13, 1804, until two days before he died of what was apparently a ruptured appendix on August 20, 1804. It is also the journal that made me wary of Thwaites as an estimator of words. Before beginning to compute the man-hours the men of the Lewis Expedition devoted to their journals, I thought it might be wise to check Thwaites' reliability by hand-counting this brief work word by word. To my dismay, I found that whereas Thwaites thought Floyd had written 12,500 words, the young sergeant had in fact written only 7,145 words, or a 40% underestimate by Thwaites. A huge discrepancy, indeed.

No longer could I depend upon Thwaites for the figures I needed. Nor would it be feasible for me to hand-count each and every word on the more than 3,000 pages of the other journals combined. Instead, what was called for was a method by which sufficiently large numbers of hand-counted words in a given journal could be projected mathematically to arrive at a statistically reliable estimate of all the words in that journal. For this I turned to two business colleagues who deal with statistics every day and are knowledgeable about such arcane mathematical matters as a formula called "The Standard Error of the Estimate." 22 With their help I was able to estimate hundreds of thousands of words with confidence that the total reached was within a range of error of no more than plus or minus 3%.

Or, another way of saying it, if all the words in all the journals were actually counted, the statistical certainty is that the difference between the actual total and the estimated total would be no more than 3%. For those who are interested, a detailed description of the method applied is given in a footnote. 23 Put simply, it entailed three steps: 1) all pages of type of uniform size and line-length were first measured in vertical inches, which were then to: 2) estimate hundreds of thousands of
taled; 2) a hand-count was then made of all the words actually printed within a statistically significant percentage of those pages; 3) the average number of words in a typical hand-counted inch was then determined and multiplied by all the vertical inches previously measured. The result was the estimate of the total number of words on all the measured pages. There is, however, no way to project mathematically those isolated blocks of type which appear throughout the journals and vary in size and shape from the uniformly printed pages—for instance, tables of astronomical observations, personnel rosters, and supply lists. All these had to be counted word by word.

As can be imagined, the small project I originally thought would not take much time ended up consuming most of my spare hours for nearly two months. At long last, after all the pages in all the journals had been measured, more than 230,000 words had been hand-counted, and all the projections had been made, the estimates were completed and entered in the accompanying table.

A glance at the table reveals that the Lewis and Clark journalists were truly a writing crew. Between them, they penned an estimated 1,123,445 words, or 349,699 more words than are to be found in the Bible. The table also reveals the largest proportion of those words (862,500, or about 77%) to have been written by the two busy captains themselves, although it does not break out the fact that Clark contributed more words than did Lewis. Of the three noncommissioned officers and one private whose journals have survived to the present day, Sergeant Ordway was by far the most prolific, but this should come as no surprise. As is generally known by Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, he was the most diligent of all the diarists, the only one who made an entry every day for all 863 days of the expedition.

The table also points up the wide disparity between Thwaites’s estimates and the new estimates, with his in all but one instance higher. His one lower estimate is the stab he made at the number of words in Ordway’s still-undiscovered journal, a guess curiously coming closer to the new estimate than do any of his estimates for the very journals he edited, with the exception of the one given for Whitehouse. Overall, when Thwaites’s estimates and the new estimates for the same journals are totaled and compared, his turned out to be a generous 377,455 words, or 36½%, higher. While he never described the method he used to arrive at his figures, such a wide spread tells us it could not have been based on the mathematical projection of statistically reliable samples.

One important point the table leaves out should be noted. The diarists of the Lewis and Clark Expedition unquestionably wrote many more words during their journey across the continent than appear in their published journals. This is because there are a number of items known to be missing, as well as a number of items thought to be missing. Among those known to be missing is the journal of Private Robert Frazer, for which a prospectus was published in 1806, although the book never appeared. Then, as mentioned earlier (continued on page 8)

Estimates of Words in Published Lewis and Clark Journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journals and Editors</th>
<th>New Estimates</th>
<th>Thwaites Estimates</th>
<th>% Thwaites Over New Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis and Clark’s journals (Thwaites)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol. 1, daily entries</td>
<td>126,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol. 2, daily entries</td>
<td>141,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol. 3, daily entries</td>
<td>126,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol. 4, daily entries</td>
<td>140,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol. 5, daily entries</td>
<td>143,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vol. 6, scientific data</td>
<td>678,600</td>
<td>1,038,600</td>
<td>+53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96,600</td>
<td>112,500</td>
<td>+16¾%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>775,200</td>
<td>1,151,100</td>
<td>+48⅞%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd’s journal (Thwaites, Vol. 7)</td>
<td>7,145</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>+75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehouse’s journal (Thwaites, Vol. 7)</td>
<td>55,300</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>+21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gass’s journal (as paraphrased by McKeenan)</td>
<td>74,700</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>+11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordway’s journal (Quaife)</td>
<td>123,800</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis and Clark’s “Eastern Journal”4 (Quaife)</td>
<td>16,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark’s field notes (Osgood)</td>
<td>71,000</td>
<td>1,123,445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. A Deduction, based on Thwaites’s words, of what he thought these volumes contained.
2. Not an estimate, but an actual count of words.
3. A guess by Thwaites, as this journal had not yet been found.
4. Often referred to as “Lewis’s Ohio River Journal”. See footnote 4, author’s text.
may have been Private George Shannon, and a letter in the archives of the Oregon Historical Society provides a clue to the identity of the other as perhaps having been Private Alexander Willard. Still another source of missing words could be the rough field notes of Ernest S. Osgood in both Lewis and Clark made throughout the entire expedition, although until now only Clark's field notes as far as Fort Mandan and his field notes for September 11 to December 31, 1805, have turned up. Finally, there are a number of hiatuses in Whitehouse's journal, in the paraphrased version of Gass's journal, and particularly in Lewis's journal, many of which may be due to lost entries and not lapses on the part of the journalists themselves.

There is no way, of course, to measure how large the various missing links in the long chain of words forged by Lewis and Clark and their comrades may have been. We can only speculate that the words they contained would increase the already imposing figure of 1,123,445 published words substantially, perhaps by an astonishing amount. But to compute the statistic I was after in the first place — the total man-hours expended by the journalists in writing all the words in their published volumes — I could work only with known numbers. And still one more number needed to be known. I needed to estimate approximately how many words can be written in long hand in an hour's time, and this I tried to do under conditions as closely resembling those of the men in camp as is possible for an apartment dweller in New York City. I selected several of the journals from the bookshelves in my den, closed the shutters across the windows to black out the city glare, lit the lamp, and with an old-fashioned nibbled pen that has to be dipped into ink, began copying.

At the end of fifteen minutes of copying at a steady pace, I found I had transcribed 272 words, or the equivalent of 1,088 words an hour. These were more words, I knew, than the journalists could have put on paper in the same period of time, for, unlike them, I had no interruptions, did not have to turn away from writing to mix ink or sharpen a quill, and did not have to pause now and again to search for words, as is usually the case when composing a long sentence. Nevertheless, since there is no more precise way of knowing the rate at which they wrote, I used the 1,088 words-per-hour figure. When divided into the 1,123,445 words estimated to be in all the published journals, the startling result is slightly more than 1,032 man-hours. Stated more graphically, this translates into one man writing constantly for half a year of eight-hour, five-day work weeks (after the rugged explorers never dreamed of).
And stated even more graphically, this means that writing was being done by someone during 5% of all the hours, day and night, the expedition was in the field. These are impressive figures, to say the least, especially when we consider that the keeping of the journals was only one of a multitude of daily duties that had to be performed. But, then, the accomplishments of Lewis and Clark and their men never fail to impress us, whether in matters large or small.

For the most part, those men who broke a trail to the Pacific were an uncomplaining lot. They probably griped, as soldiers usually do, about relatively minor discomforts—say, the fleas that infested their clothing along the Columbia, or having to go without tobacco for a long period of time, or the more than generous doses of Dr. Rush’s powerful laxative pills administered by their captains. But when they faced real hardships, they endured them stoically. They endured painfully sore eyes from the sun’s rays reflected off rivers, frostbitten ears and toes from sub-zero temperatures at Fort Mandan, complete physical exhaustion from portaging their gear around the Great Falls, and cruel feet from cordelling their dugouts up Rocky Mountain streams, violent sickness from questionable food eaten after barely surviving starvation in the Bitterroots, and a host of other aches and pains along the way.

All these, as their records attest, they endured with seldom a murmur and never a word of self-pity. Perhaps one small tribute remains to be paid to an unsung facet of their fortitude: not once did any of the journalists complain of writer’s block. Perhaps one small tribute remains to be paid to an unsung facet of their fortitude: not once did any of the journalists complain of writer’s block.

41. In a succinct sentence written during the portage, Clark depicts the exhaustion of the men and also gives us an insight into how pressed he was for time to keep his journal. He wrote, “to state the fatigue of this party would take up more of the journal than other notes which I find so cursorily set down.” In the same entry, Clark alludes to the men’s morale by writing, “but no man complains all go cheerfully on.” (Thwaites, op. cit., 2:185.)

42. For more about the many injuries and illnesses that afflicted the men, see Dr. E.G. Chinnard’s Only One Man Died (Glendale, 1979).

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.
Anecdote – From The Journals & Literature About The Expedition

A wonderful bird is the pelican!
His bill will hold more than his"helican.
He can take in his beak
Food enough for a week
But I'm darned if I can see how the helican.

Dixon L. Merritt

(In Burton Stevenson's The Home Book of Quotations, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1967, p. 1477)

Always curious and delighted with any object or event that was new or different to them, the members of the Expedition exercised unique and sometimes startling methods of investigating and documenting their observations.

On August 8, 1804, the exploring party, on the Missouri River, was in the Decatur Bend region (Burt and Thurston Counties, Nebraska; and Monona County, Iowa), about 60 miles north of present-day Omaha, Nebraska. One of the objects described in the journals for that date was the white pelican (Pelecanus erythrorhynchos). Clark's journal for August 8, 1804, merely reports "... some hundreds ..." of these birds, and that "... Cap Lewis Killed one, & took his dimensions..." In the "...Rough Notes by Lewis..." and transcribed by Thwaites in his Volume VI, in the section titled "Zoology", we find the details of acquiring the specimen and the description of the bird. They were particularly intrigued by the size of the distensible pouch beneath the very large bill. We may marvel at their improvising a method of determining the capacity of the pouch. Excerpts from Captain Lewis's notes follow:

August 8, 1804
We had seen but a few aquatic fowl of any kind on the river since we commenced our journey... this day after we had passed the river Sioux... I saw a great number of feathers floating down the river those feathers had a very extraordinary appearance as they appeared in such quantities as to cover pretty generally sixty or seventy yards of the breadth of the river. For three miles after I saw those feathers continue[e] to run in that manner, we did not perceive from whence they came, at length we were surprised by the appearance of a flock of Pelican... at rest on a large sand bar... on our approach they flew and left behind them several small fish of about eight inches in length, none of which I had seen before... we now approached them within about three hundred yards before they flew; I then fired at random among the flock with my rifle and brought one down. The dissection of the bird is as follows: Lewis's next paragraph is headed "Habits" and indicates that the Pelican is found along the Florida coast, the Gulf of Mexico, and in the lower portions of the Mississippi River. He reported that in the spring they migrate northward for the purpose of raising their young. Reference is also made to having observed the pelican in April prior to the exploring party's departure from its winter establishment, "Camp Wood", at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. In describing the pelican's nesting, Lewis said: "... they lay usually two eggs only..." He then provides a chart headed "Measure", which lists seventeen measurements of the pelican in feet and inches (example: "Tip to tip of wing, 9 feet, 4 inches"). The following paragraph captioned "Description of Colour &c." contains a lengthy and accurate description of the pelican.

The beak is a whiteish yellow the under part connected to a bladder like pouch, this pouch is connected to both sides of the lower beak and extends down on the underside of the neck and terminates in the stomach this pouch is uncovered [not covered] with feathers, and is formed [of] two skins the one on the inner and the other on the outer side a small quantity of flesh and strings of which the animal has at pleasure the power of moving or drawing in such manner as to contract it at pleasure. In the present subject [this specimen] I measured this pouch and found it's contents 8 gallons of water.

Sergeant Ordway's journal reads: "... a bag under his neck & bill... held 5 gallons of water." Even though Lewis's and Ordway's verbage indicates that the pouch contained or "held" five gallons of water, Sergeant Gass's and Private Whitehouse's documentation reveals that their investigation involved pouring water into the bill and pouch of the pelican. Gass wrote: "In the bag under the bill and neck of the pelican, which Captain Lewis killed, we put five gallons of water." Whitehouse stated: "Cap. M. Lewis Shot a pelican the Bagg that it carries its drink in contain.5 gallons of water by measure." In the Nicholas Biddle narrative based on the journals of the Captains, Sergeant Ordway, Sergeant Gass, and perhaps the verbal conversations that Biddle had with George Shannon, who spent time with him in Philadelphia, while Biddle was editing the journals and developing his two volume work, we find the following:

Two miles beyond this [Little Sioux] River is a long island which we called Pelican Island, from the numbers of that bird which were feeding on it; one of these being killed, we poured into his bag five gallons of water. Biddle follows Gass's documentation and it is possible that Shannon (con't on facing page)

5. Ibid., Vol. VI, p. 127.
also indicated to Biddle that the bill and pouch of the specimen was filled with five gallons of water in order to determine its capacity.

Inspection of Clark's Field Notes would lead us to believe that Clark was not present for this procedure, or, if he was, he did not think that the capacity of the pelican's bill and pouch was important enough to document.

Another item of interest gleaned from reading all of the journalists is that Captain Clark's journal (quoted ante.) makes the statement that there were "... some hundreds ..." of the birds in this region. Private Whitehouse, who provides the only other estimate, wrote: "... after we passed the pillicon Island there was better than 5 or 6000 of them flying."

Editor's note: If Lewis and his men were interested in the capacity of the pelican's pouch, it appears that ornithologists and the writers of bird books have avoided making any mention or determination regarding that aspect of this bird's description. A thorough examination of many bird books and identification manuals very much confirms and agrees with Lewis's measurements of the other characteristics of the pelican (Thwaites, Vol. VI, pp. 126-127), but make no mention of the capacity of the pelican's pouch.

(See related story, We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 4 (Nov. 1980), page 12)
Frazier's Razor
The Ethnohistory of a Common Object

By James P. Ronda

While on a special journey from the Expedition's "Camp Chopunnish" to their "Lewis's Rivers" (present-day Snake and Salmon Rivers, north-central Idaho) for the purpose of procuring salmon to bolster the party's food supply, Sergeant John Ordway recorded the following incident in his journal:

"Thursday 28th May 1806. rained the greater part of last night. a rainy morning. we took a light breakfast. Frazier got 2 Spanish mill dollars from a squaw for an old razor. we expect they got them from the Snake Indians who live near the Spanish country to the south. we proceeded on..."

2. The journey was for seven days and involved a round trip of 100 miles. Privates Robert Frazier and Peter Wiser were Sergeant Ordway's companions for this side-adventure.

3. Quaife, Milo M. (Editor); The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway... The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1916, Page 361.

In the February, 1981 issue of We Proceeded On (Vol. 7, No. 1, p. 15), Editor Robert E. Lange recounted the charming story of a trade bargain struck between the Lewis and Clark Expedition's Private Robert Frazier and an unnamed Nez Perce woman. As recorded in the journals of Sergeants John Ordway and Patrick Gass, the exchange took place near the junction of the Salmon and Snake Rivers at the end of May, 1806. Frazier offered the Indian woman "an old razor" in return for two Spanish dollars. While we may never know the ultimate fate of either the razor or the coins, this small incident and the comments made about it by Ordway and Gass can tell us much about the ethno-history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the native peoples of the Plateau.

The presence of Spanish coins among the Nez Perce and their Shoshoni neighbors is a reminder of the complex trade networks that existed in Indian America even before European contact. Once whites arrived, they and their goods simply became part of those trade routes. During the long period that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was in the field, the Captains and their men encountered both major western trade complexes. As they pressed their way up the Missouri River towards the Mandan villages, the explorers recorded the trade network that modern anthropologists have called "the Middle Missouri System." That far-flung network involved agricultural staples produced by Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara farmers, goods from Canadian traders, and merchandise handled by Sioux middlemen obtained at the James River Dakota Rendezvous. Western peoples like the Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Kiowa purchased Upper Missouri village corn in return for fried meat, robes, and the highly prized Mountain Sheep bows. That this system reached all the way to the Southwest was made clear when Jacques d'Eglise noted the presence of "saddles and bridles in Mexican style" among the Mandans. Just as the Captains learned much about the Missouri trade system, they also came to understand something about the second great western trade network. Focused at The Dalles on the Columbia River, the "Pacific Plateau System" involved an annual fall trade fair when people from the coast traded with Wishram and Wasco middlemen for goods from the Plateau and even the Plains. Lewis and Clark described the trade at The Dalles in considerable detail, noting the many tons of dried salmon prepared for exchange in October, 1805.


7. Wood, "Contrastive Features," pp. 156-158. The fullest discussion is in Luther S. Cressman and others, "Cultural Sequences at The Dalles, Oregon," Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 50, pt. 19 (1960). But these two vast economic systems, as important as they were, probably do not account for Private Frazier finding those Spanish dollars in what is now western Idaho. Sandwiched between the two major exchange networks was a third that ethnologist John Ewers has called "the Shoshoni Rendezvous." Located in southwestern Wyoming, this spring trade fair connected the two larger systems and reached into the Spanish Southwest. The fair brought together Crow, Flathead, Nez Perce, Shoshoni, and Ute peoples to exchange all sorts of objects, both of native and European manufacture. This trading place was so important that it served in later years as the basis for the fur rendezvous system developed by General William H. Ashley. Of special interest for our Spanish coins was the role of Ute merchants who brought Spanish goods to the rendezvous from the New Mexico settlements. At the same time, it is known that Shoshonean-speaking people did carry on a direct trade with the Spanish. As Sergeant Ordway noted, "we expect they [the Nez Perce] got them [the coins] from the Snake Indians who live near the Spanish country to the South." Sergeant Gass added to the information on the operation of the trade by reporting that Shoshoni horses came from Spanish herds. Those Spanish coins were just one small part of the tidal wave of Spanish goods flood-
If exchange networks that laced the West even before Lewis and Clark. More important, they are a visible reminder of those intricate dealings between the Nez Perce and the Shoshoni. Sergeant Gass found the simple trade deal important enough to write that the Nez Perce "got the dollars from about a Snake Indian's neck they had killed some time ago,"12 The Sergeant's comments reveal much about the relations between Plateau peoples. During most of the year, with the exception of truce periods for trade, Nez Perce and Shoshoni warriors engaged in small scale raids on each other. This raiding produced only a few casualties and was more ritual in character. While most Nez Perce warfare was with their neighbors the Coeur d' Alenes and Spokanes, Nez Perce warriors did wage raiding forays against Shoshonean-speaking peoples. It is revealing that the Nez Perce word for the Western Shoshoni was teewalka, "an enemy to be fought."13 It must have been on one such raid that the Spanish coins fell into Nez Perce hands.

Those coins, having passed through so many hands, can also symbolize the diverse ways Native Americans viewed European manufactured goods. While we cannot know with any certainty how that dead Shoshoni warrior perceived the bright metal discs, what is known about Indian views of European objects can help us make some guesses. On one level there can be little doubt that Indians throughout the West were attracted to European luxury goods, whether blue beads on a Blackfoot woman's dress or hair pipes decorating a Mandan dandy. The Spanish dollars must have made a stunning necklace. But we would miss much if we thought of those coins as merely decorative jewelry. Native people throughout North America often saw European goods as something more than just material objects. This was especially the case with guns, peace medals, Christian missionary relics, and coins. Those things were venerated as both symbols and transmitters of the strong medicine and special power the whites seemed to possess. Metiwether Lewis had some inkling of this when he wrote in 1807 that Indians believed the first white traders "were the most powerful persons in the nation."14 The power of the whites could be shared with others by wearing or using things associated with the Europeans. So much of Indian religious practice centered on the search for sacred power. Objects, whether medicine bundles or rings and crosses distributed by Jesuit missionaries, were seen as a means of linking the wearer to sources of vast spiritual energy. We might usefully see those coins as a sacred amulet giving the Shoshoni warrior some of the white medicine. By wearing the coins, the Indian may have hoped to share in the strength of distant conquistadors.

Finally, the coins, the razor, and the observations recorded about their exchange give us a tantalizing glimpse into the differing cultural values of Private Frazier and the Nez Perce woman. Cultures value objects and goods depending on the needs and circumstances of that particular culture. What one group prizes as beautiful or useful may well be seen by another people as ugly or useless. A classic case is the use made by the Mandans of the corn mill left behind after the winter of 1804-5. The Mandans had no use for a corn grinder. On the other hand, metal was a valued and scarce commodity useful for arrow points and hide scrapers. The Mandans dismantled the mill to serve their own cultural needs. The largest piece was attached to a wooden handle and what emerged was a fine pounder to make grease from buffalo marrow bones. When Alexander Henry the Younger saw the skillful transformation of the corn mill he quickly labeled the Mandan mechanics "foolish fellows."15 It is easy to imagine the same clash of perspectives when Private Frazier and his Nez Perce trade partner struck their bargain. The Indian woman probably left the exchange sure she had gotten the best of a dubious deal. The Spanish dollars were worthless to her in her daily round of domestic duties. On the other hand, a metal razor was a very valuable instrument. Without question she could have found dozens of uses for the sharp tool. It is equally easy to picture Private Frazier chuckling to himself after the encounter. He had exchanged an old and perhaps broken straight razor for two good Spanish dollars. While there are surely more spectacular cases of culture value differences recorded in the Lewis and Clark journals, few illustrate the point more simply and more directly.

The famous detective Sherlock Holmes once wrote: "From a drop of water a logician could infer the possibility of an Atlantic or a Niagara without having seen or heard of one or the other."16 Those Spanish dollars or that old razor may not quite be Holmes's drop of water but they do give us a rare and humanizing look into the encounter of diverse cultures that was so much a part of the Lewis and Clark adventure. The prominent American archaeologist James Deetz has written that we can learn much about the past by scrutinizing common objects, the "small things forgotten."17 So it is with the Spanish coins and the old razor.

13. Ibid.
Remembering “Boo”

There will be a presence missing again this year, as he was last year, especially as we travel during our Annual Meeting through western Montana and view the country he loved and the Lewis and Clark landmarks he helped to preserve for our enjoyment, and the instruction and inspiration of future generations. (See WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 3-5.)

We will be passing through “Boo” MacGilvra country. There will be many reminiscences of him, both silent and verbal. Perhaps no better tribute can be paid to his memory than to carry in the columns of We Proceeded On the resolution which was passed unanimously at last year’s Annual Meeting in Omaha:

WHEREAS: E.E. “Boo” MacGilvra, one of the beloved founding members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., has departed this life, and

WHEREAS: he was a life-long devotee of Lewis and Clark history, much of it being intermingled with his own activities, making him a legend in his own lifetime, and

WHEREAS: his abiding interest in the Lewis and Clark saga motivated him to save for posterity many Lewis and Clark historical sites, such as Beaverhead Rock, “Sacagawea Springs” (Salpig Spring) and other sites, and earned him the designation of “Mr. Lewis and Clark of Montana”, and

WHEREAS: he was an Honorary Past-President of this Foundation, and

WHEREAS: it is the desire of the members of this Foundation to perpetuate the memory of our good friend and the inspiration he has been to us, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: that this foundation hereby establishes the E.E. “Boo” MacGilvra Memorial Fund to be administered by and used for purposes determined by the Board of Directors of the Foundation.

[The above resolution is included in the minutes of the Foundation’s Directors Meeting, August 22, 1980.]

The minutes further indicate that the “BE IT RESOLVED” clause in the resolution was amended, and in the minutes the following paragraph was added:

The motion to adopt this Resolution was amended to read: “that the Foundation set up a GENERAL MEMORIAL FUND to which contributions can be made to specific persons and identified as such.” Motion passed unanimously.

Admirers of “Boo” MacGilvra and his lasting contributions to perpetuating the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, may earmark contributions in his name to the Foundation’s Treasurer, Clarence H. Decker, P.O. Box 128, East Alton, Illinois 62024.

Donald W. Rose 1900-1981

Foundation members were saddened to learn of the passing, on June 13, 1981, of Donald W. Rose, Portland, Oregon. Mr. Rose joined the Foundation several years ago, and was a serious student and enthusiast of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In the previous issue of We Proceeded On (Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 4-7) he contributed the informative piece titled: “Captain Lewis’s Iron Boat: The Experiment.” This was a published version of a paper presented at a recent meeting of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation. Don was active in the Oregon Foundation, and was presently serving as that organization’s First-Vice-President. Mr. Rose was also an active member of the Oregon Archeological Society, and he served that organization as its President, Chairman of the Society’s Site Management Committee, and managed several Columbia River digging sites. He was a 50 year member of Doric Lodge 132 AF&AM, and a veteran of World War II. Born in Topeka, Kansas, he resided in Portland, Oregon since 1902, and retired after fifty years employment with the Thomas Autzen family and the Portland Manufacturing Co.

Foundation members and friends join the editor in expressing to Mrs. (Erna) Rose and her sister Mrs. Frank Gimbel our sorrow at the loss of a fine friend and associate.

A Book About North America’s Mountain Pass Geography

We Proceeded On readers who have an inclination toward the study of Trans-Mississippi West geography will be interested in a fine 486 page volume titled: The Great Gates: The Story of the Rocky Mountain Passes, by Marshall Sprague, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1964. Sprague’s scholarly treatise (now out of print, but often available at used booksellers) provides both geographic and historic details of the passes along the Continental Divide from the northern section of the state of New Mexico to the Canadian Rockies (Jasper National Park) in western Canada. The author’s Chapter Three, “Victory at Lemhi” (pages 24-45), tells of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s transit of this mountain pass so familiar to students of the enterprise, together with a review of the other mountain passes used by the exploring party. A useful, abbreviated guide, “A Ros­ter of Passes” (pages 370-456) in the back pages of the volume, supplements the text. Sprague, in describing the some eight hundred passes, listed by state or country, in this section, comments: “I prepared the list originally to help me memorize the ranges and drainage systems and different kinds of terrain.” He indicates that at a later date he realized the necessity of elaborating on this data in the form of a full length volume.

Billian Reports 1982 Meeting Possibility For Philadelphia:

“In March 1981, the Foundation’s membership was polled for reactions toward holding the Foundation’s 1982 Fourteenth Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. About 510 questionnaires were mailed and 172 responses involving 244 persons were returned. That’s a one-third mailback, a tremendous degree of response for any mailing survey!” Hal Billian, Jim Large and Bob Taylor, the 1982 Annual Meeting Site Selection Committee, thank all of the members who cooperated in establishing a firm foundation of fact on which a meeting can be recommended and planned.

“The survey results indicate that slightly more than 90 persons would plan to attend a three-day 1982 meeting organized around Lewis and Clark history interpretation in Philadelphia. That is more than enough for the committee to recommend such a meeting to the board of directors of the Foundation. The survey also showed that there was considerable interest by some members for spending additional time in the Philadelphia area, and even more interest (at least one comfortable bus load) for an organized bus tour to other pertinent areas, from Philadelphia to Charlottesville, Virginia, and points between. Two-thirds of the respondents preferred that annual meetings continue to be held in the traditional month of August.

“Should the board of director’s decision favor an annual meeting for 1982 in the Philadelphia area, then, dates will be determined and a committee can proceed with definite plans. Thanks again for your response to the questionnaire.”
Anecdote—From The Journals And Literature About the Expedition

Excitement ran high on the afternoon of May 14, 1804. The locale was on the east bank of the Mississippi River (present-day Illinois) at the Expedition's 1803-1804 winter establishment. The neighboring inhabitants had gathered to watch the "Voyage of Discovery" depart for what would be a two-year, four-month, and nine-day journey to the Pacific Ocean and return. It was an overcast day and Clark's journal reads: "... a heavy rain this afternoon."

Five of the party's journalists began their documentation of the long journey on this day, and it is interesting to note how they described the event.

Captain Clark wrote: "I set out at 4 o'clock P.M. ... I determined to go as far as St. Charles a French Village 7 Leags. up the Missouri, and wait at that place until Capt. Lewis could finish the business in which he was obligated to attend to at St. Louis and join me by land from that place 24 miles [distance from St. Charles] ..."

There was confusion concerning the time of day. Sergeant Ordway's journal reads: "... Set out at 3 o'clock P.M. for the western expedition, one Gun fired. a number of Citizens see us start ..."

Sergeant Floyd, keeping time with Ordway, says: "Showery day Capt Clark Set out at 3 o'clock P.M for the western expedition the party consisted of 3 Sergeants and 38 working hands which maned the Batteow and two Perogues ..."

Sergeant Gass, or perhaps his paraphraser, David McKeenan, provides a very obvious detail: [The Expedition's winter establishment, December 12, 1803 to May 14, 1804, "Camp Wood" or Camp Dubois, was on the east side of the Missouri River directly across from the mouth of the Missouri River.] Gass's journal reads: "... having crossed the Mississippi proceeded up the Missouri on our intended voyage of discovery."

Private Whitehouse's journal, as it often does, provides some additional facts. He tells us what gun was fired and that sails were raised: "... we got in readiness, we fired our swivel on the bow hoisted Sail and Set out in high Spirits for the western Expedition."

Taking note of these opening comments of the journalists, Paul Russell Cutright, as he always does, says it so well:

Thus, the Lewis and Clark Expedition began its epic of exploration and, in the ways indicated, the journalists wrote opening descriptions of daily events, each with different eyes seeing what the other had overlooked, recording what the other had slighted. And so it would continue. Therein lies a primary strength of the parallel accounts.8

1. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor); Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition ... Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904, I:16-17. The journal reveals that the party only advanced ... up the Missouri to the upper point of the 1st Island 4 miles and camped on the Island ... Ordway and Floyd say: "...6 miles ..." Whitehouse details: "... about 6 miles ..." Gass/McKeenahan state no mileage. The party did not arrive at St. Charles until Clark says: "... 12 o'clock ..." Ordway, Floyd, Gass and Whitehouse say: "... 2 o'clock ..." on May 19, 1804. Two night encampments were established between Camp Dubois and St. Charles. The party remained at St. Charles until Lewis joined them on the 20th, and set out on May 21, 1804, to ascend the Missouri River. Clark says: "... at half past three O'clock under three Cheer from the gentlemen on the bank and proceeded on ..." All the other journalists list the departure as: "... 4 o'clock."

2. Quafe, Milo M. (Editor); The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway ..., The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1916, p. 79.


Recent Meeting

The Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee met for its 47th quarterly meeting on Saturday, May 2, 1981, at the Clarkston Golf and Country Club, Clarkston, Washington. The business meeting was called to order by Committee Chairman Archie Graber at 10:00 A.M., followed by luncheon, and the afternoon dedication activities at the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Alpowa Interpretive Center at nearby Chief Timothy State Park (see front page story, this issue). Thirteen of the committee's eighteen members were present for the meeting, along with some 40 guests, including members and staff of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.

At the business session, Ted Little reported on nominations for committee members from Whitman, Garfield and Columbia Counties; it was announced that the Pacific Coca-Cola Bottling Company had agreed to fund $1400.00 for framing and other processing of twenty-nine maps showing the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which will be presented to high schools in Washington State named after members of the exploring party; a committee consisting of George Tweney, Ralph Rudeen, Cliff Imsland, and Chairman Graber reported on the activities related to development of a permanent Lewis and Clark Expedition display to be installed at the Washington State Historical Society Museum, Tacoma, Washington (the Society has provided $6000.00 to cover design and construction of the exhibit); Ralph Rudeen announced that the Washington State Board on Geographic Names will meet in September, and will consider the committee's application for name changes for the dams on the Snake River in southeast Washington (a motion carried that the renaming for the dams be pursued, recommending the names Lewis and Clark, Jefferson, and Patrick Gass); Jack Ritter reported on the plans for the forthcoming Eighth Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium; and a committee composed of Robert Carriker, Vic Ecklund, and Barbara Kubik recommended, and a motion was passed that the invitation be extended, for the Washington Committee to host the 1983 Annual Meeting of the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., to be held in the southeastern region of Washington State (Pasco, Richland, Kennewick, Yakima, Toppenish, Walla Walla, and Clarkston).

It was announced that the next meeting of the committee is scheduled for 2:30 P.M., July 11, 1981, at the Inn of the Quay, Vancouver, Washington.

Editor's Note:

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

The Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee held its second 1981 quarterly meeting on Saturday, June 6, 1981, at the Far West Federal Savings Building, Tualatin, Oregon (near Portland). Chairman "Fren- chy" Chuinard called the meeting to order at 10:00 A.M. Thirteen of the committee's twenty-two members attended the meeting. Special guests, members of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, were Archie Graber, Hazel Bain, and Clifford Imsland.

Subjects discussed and acted upon were: miscellaneous correspondence; a status report on the National Lewis and Clark Historic Trail Study, and the forthcoming "Planning Workshop" to be conducted by the National Park Service and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Advisory Committee (the workshop meeting was held on June 23, 1981, at the Mallory Hotel, Portland, Oregon); a review of a map of Cannon Beach, Oregon, relative to Oregon's Ecola State Park and the site of the beached whale visited by Captain Clark and party in January 1806; a report by Ed Harvey concerning the promotion and sale of the sculpture "Arrival" (see page 11, this issue of WPO); a report of the activities of the Oregon Governor Atiyeh's memorandum regarding attendance at state commission and committee meetings; a discussion by Dr. Chuinard and a request for authorization to add a paragraph to the committee's recent report submitted to several agencies regarding the preservation and development of the trail and viewpoints on Oregon's Tillamook Head (the Expedition's "Clark's Mountain and Point of View"); mention of a possible KOIN/CBS television documentary title: "Lewis and Clark in Oregon"; a report of the activities of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Committee by that committee's chairman, Archie Graber and committee member, Clifford Imsland; a status report on the Lewis and Clark Nature Trail at Oregon's Lewis and Clark State Park (a project of the Oregon committee, see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 22-23), by Roger Mackness; a report by Hazel Bain (Washington Committee member) concerning the dedication ceremonies at the Alpowa Interpretive Center, near Clarkston, Washington (see page 1, this issue of WPO); a discussion regarding the action to be taken by the Washington Committee related to the renaming of the dams of the Snake River in southeastern Washington state, by Archie Graber; an announcement about the Eighth Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium, hosted by the Washington Committee, July 11-12, 1981, Vancouver, Washington; a report concerning the national Foundation's Thirteenth Annual Meeting, August 3-5, 1981, Helena, Montana, by Robert E. Lange; a discussion by Dr. Chuinard with respect to the use of the Lewis and Clark Logo Signs along Oregon's highways that are geographically related to the Lewis and Clark Trail; status reports relating to the organization of national Foundation entities at Astoria, and The Dalles, Oregon, by Ed Harvey and John Lundell; and a discussion by Dr. Chuinard regarding recommendations for long-range planning for development of the expedition's salt works (Salt Cairn) site at Seaside, Oregon (the site is administered by the National Park Service, Fort Clatsop National Memorial).

The next meeting of the committee will be September 19, 1981, at the Far West Federal Savings Building, Tualatin, Oregon.

Washington Society Honors Cliff Imsland

Foundation Director Clifford Imsland, Seattle, Washington, was recently honored in a special ceremony recognizing Washington State citizens. The Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, cited Cliff with its David Douglas Fellow Award. In addition to an attractive wall certificate, the award included a letter from the Society which reads:

LET ALL MEN KNOW BY THESE PRESENTS that the Washington State Historical Society has named Clifford Imsland as a David Douglas Fellow of the Society. His contributions to the history of the Pacific Northwest, particularly as concerns the story of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, are saluted.

The David Douglas Fellowship is awarded from time to time by the Washington State Historical Society to individuals who have greatly aided the Society in some aspect of its general program. Mr. Imsland has spent years in travel and research in the identification of sites related to the Expedition. He has also presented a number of helpful programs based on his world travels.

The Washington State Historical Society commends Mr. Imsland for significant contributions through his work for the [Washington State] Lewis & Clark Trail Committee and in special help for the Washington State Historical Society.

DONE AT TACOMA, WASHINGTON this second day of May 1981.

THE WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
[Signed] Douglas A. Gonyea, Acting President
[Signed] Bruce Le Roy, Director

Cliff Imsland's many friends and members of the Foundation join the editor in congratulations for this deserving award.

1. The Portland meeting was one of seven "Workshop" meetings. Other meetings have been held at Jefferson City, MO, Omaha, NB, Billings, MT, Helena, MT, Bismarck, ND, and Boise, ID. "Advisory Council" meetings were held in Omaha, NB and Portland, OR.

1. See also: WPO, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 5.

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, 1805.
Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1805.
Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.

We Proceeded On, August 1981