



THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.  
VOL. 6 NO. 4

NOVEMBER 1980

## President Anderson's Message



Courtesy Lewis & Clark College

This day I completed my thirty first year, and conceived that I had in all human probability now existed about half the period which I am to remain in this Sublunary world. I reflected that I had as yet done but little, very little, indeed, to further the happiness of the human race, or to advance the information of the succeeding generation. . . . [I] resolved in future, to redouble my exertions and at least indeavour to promote those two primary objects of human existence, by giving them the aid of that portion of talents which nature and fortune have bestowed on me; or in future, to live for mankind, as I have heretofore lived for myself. (Meriwether Lewis, August 18, 1805, Thwaites 2, 368.)

To me, this introspective self-appraisal by Meriwether Lewis on his 31st birthday provides a keystone to understanding the remarkable political

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## Foundation Founder And Artists Share Awards

The 1979-1980 Awards Committee<sup>1</sup> received three nominations for the Foundation's *Award of Meritorious Achievement*. At this year's Twelfth Annual Banquet Edward Ruisch, Sioux City, Iowa; John and Doris Clymer, Teton Village, Wyoming; and Bob Scriven, Browning, Montana, were recipients of the award. The citation on the award plaque reads: "Award of Meritorious Achievement . . . For Outstanding Contributions in Bringing to This Nation a Greater Awareness and Appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition."

Edward Ruisch's interest in the Lewis and Clark Story dates to his service with the 1965-1969 Congressional *Lewis and Clark Trail Commission*. And before that, in 1956, Ed was active in the organization of the *Iowa Lewis and Clark Historical Association*, and he served this organization as its president in 1964. When the Congressional Commission completed its work in 1969, and recommended that the Lewis and Clark Trail States carry on the work of the Commission, Ed Ruisch was one of thirteen who journeyed to St. Louis on June 27, 1970, for the specific purpose of organizing the *Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.* He served as a Foundation Director from 1970 to 1977. The Sioux City group hosted

1. V. Strode Hinds, Chairman; Ralph H. Rudeen; Hazel Bain.

the Foundation's Third Annual Meeting in August 1971, and Ruisch organized that meeting. Readers may review Ed Ruisch's many Lewis and Clark and civic activities in the "Foundation Personality" feature titled: "Edward Ruisch - Iowa's Lewis and Clarkiana Man", which appeared in the Vol. 2, No. 2, issue of *We Proceeded On*. Foundation Vice President V. Strode Hinds made the presentation of the award to Ed Ruisch.

The historical paintings of John Clymer, complemented by the research of Doris Clymer, represent one of the most significant artistic achievements in the present generation of American Art. Foundation director William Sherman, Portland, Oregon, who nominated the Clymers for the Foundation's award wrote:

To my mind, anyone born free in America is born deeply in debt! Certainly we owe a debt to the warriors who fought the battles that made us free and kept us free - both to those who survived and to those who gave their lives.

Certainly we owe a great debt to those founders who shaped our political destiny with brilliant concepts that have lighted the paths of freedom, for the entire world, for all time.

Certainly we owe a debt to the explorers and to the pioneers who opened up vast wilderness and made it possible for the merchant, the farmer and all professional

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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 . . ."

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.

"... wind from the S.W. we proceeded on . . . until 6 oClock . . ."

Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.

"... the fog rose thick from the hollars we proceeded on . . ."

Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.

"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes . . ."

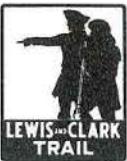
Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.

"We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side . . ."

Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.

"... clouded up . . . We proceeded on under a fine breeze . . ."

Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse, October 10, 1805.



## THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

Incorporated 1969 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption Certificate No. 501(C)(3) — Identification No. 51-0187715

### OFFICERS — EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Harold Billian Villanova, PA	Donald Jackson Colorado Springs, CO	William P. Sherman Portland, OR
Viola Forrest Walla Walla, WA	Arlen J. Large Washington, D.C.	Wilbur P. Werner Cut Bank, MT

Bob Saindon, Helena, MT, Immediate Past President, is a Foundation Director.

### PAST PRESIDENTS — DIRECTORS

"Honorary Past President" — E.E. "Boo" MacGilvera (Deceased)

Edwynne P. Murphy, 1970 St. Louis, Missouri	Lynn Burris, Jr., 1972-1973 Topeka, Kansas	Wilbur P. Werner, 1975-1976 Cut Bank, Montana
E. G. Chuinard, M.D., 1971 Tigard, Oregon	Robert E. Lange, 1973-1974 Portland, Oregon	Clarence H. Decker, 1976-1977 East Alton, Illinois
John Greenslit, 1972 Lansing, Michigan	Gary Leppart, 1974-1975 Lewistown, Montana	Gail M. Stensland, 1977-1978 Fort Benton, Montana
Mitchell Doumit, 1978-1979 Cathlamet, Washington		Bob Saindon, 1979-1980 Helena, MT

### ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

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

### WE PROCEEDED ON

*We Proceeded On* is the official publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. The publication's name is derived from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the famous Expedition.

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P.O. Box 1244  
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### President's Message

(Continued from Page 1)

success, and significant scientific contributions made by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In reading between the lines of the journals, it is clear that to the Captains and their partners in discovery, the worth of their undertaking became a virtual "calling", appearing at times to even transcend the magnitude of Thomas Jefferson's detailed instructions. It is this intrinsic thread of personal human values based in the truth and honesty found woven throughout the Lewis and Clark story, that makes timeless the drama and excitement of this inspiring legacy of American history.

I have come to this realization not only through my own study of the Expedition, but also through the medium of "Lewis and Clarkiana osmosis" exuded by our history-conscious, knowledgeable members. At our annual meetings this transcendent dimension of Lewis and Clark history is particularly experienced; to those who have yet to enjoy these deliberations, I am sure that you would also delight in the content, quality and diversity of programs and field trips. Complementing our serious efforts are enjoyable interspersions of humorous anecdotes from the journals, and the fine camaraderie of the group.

Indeed, our Twelfth Annual Meeting, at Omaha in August, was another in our record of interest-holding programs that pleasingly balance scholarly dissertations with activities shared in by all participants. We commend Foundation directors Mildred Goosman, Omaha, and Dr. Strode Hinds, Sioux City, together with their many other volunteer helpers, for the comprehensive program offerings, and attendant perfection of scheduling.

In testimony to the unique *élan* of our group, are the words of Dr. Robert Manley, creator of Nebraska's Educational Television program, *Listen to the Land*. Dr. Manley, author, educator, lecturer, and folk singer entranced our party during the Fort Atkinson evening cookout with his diversity of talents. In writing to us, Dr. Manley states: "I thoroughly enjoyed meeting the people associated with the Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation. They were a delightful audience. I sensed immediately that they had a real feeling for history — the living past which is all around us. Believe me, that kind of audience is not often found. You can take that from one who talks to a couple of hundred audiences a year."

Consistently each year we marvel at the ingenious localized format of our

annual meeting, and look forward expectantly to the next year's event. And this provides a natural opener for me to give a sneak preview of the site selection for the 1981 Annual Meeting. Plans are yet tentative, but focus around a proposed three-day traveling meeting, via air conditioned charter busses. The tour would originate in Missoula, Montana, and travel east to pick up the Lewis and Clark Trail at the Three Forks of the Missouri River. The Expedition's outbound route would then be retraced through western Montana and northern Idaho, returning the third day to Missoula for our annual Awards Banquet. Interpretive programs would be conducted throughout the journey at significant Expedition sites, such as Shoshone Cove (Montana), where Lewis wrote his birthday epistle, above. Meeting announcements covering dates, costs, etc., will be made both in WPO, and in detail in separate mailings, as soon as plans are formalized.

It has been a continuing privilege and source of deep satisfaction to have served our Foundation in various organizational capacities over the past ten years. As I stated when I received the gavel from Bob Saindon at Omaha, although we are modest in numbers, it is my philosophy that we need not necessarily be a *big* organization, but that 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.

We have seen numerous examples recently of unbelievable historical inaccuracies in these areas. The challenge of guiding such works away from apocrypha is enormous, but as our expertise becomes better known we can anticipate increasing requests for reviewing and critiquing sincere research and writing efforts while still in the draft stage. As we progress in serving this need as a reference organization, I hope that through committee-type working groups, we can actively involve a broad spectrum of our membership in this, and its counterpart task of pointing up and correcting errors in existing works. With your help, we can maintain veracity in, and simultaneously become the recognized authority for, Lewis and Clark historical expression by whatever medium.

It is a sincere pleasure to serve as your president.

Irving W. Anderson

## Foundation Awards

(Continued from Page 1)

men to develop the complex, advanced and marvelous country we enjoy today.

Those foremost in repayment of that debt are our artists — of the written word of our history, of great music and songs of our deeds, and those of brush, canvas, bronze and stone who have preserved for posterity, the visual essence of our travels down through the pages of history.

It is truly right and proper that we should honor these preservers of our heritage. It is especially fitting that we should honor them in their own time while they are still alive to appreciate the recognition of their many years of hard work, of studious research and of diligent effort. We heartily acknowledge their repayments on the debt of our national heritage.

Those are the sentiments I've always had — since the earliest days of my youth. Whether they were environmentally induced or genetically transferred, I don't know, but they have been the basic star I've steered by. Seeing John and Doris Clymer recognized is deeply rewarding to me.

It was fitting that Foundation President Bob Saindon reiterated Bill Sherman's words as he made the presentation remarks for the Clymers' award to those assembled for the Annual Banquet. It was unfortunate that, due to a previous commitment, the Clymers were not able to be present to receive the award. Of particular interest to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts are the nine oil paintings by John Clymer that depict incidents related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In concluding his remarks President Saindon described the paintings as color slides were projected on the screen. Some of Clymer's Lewis and Clark paintings that have been reproduced in fine limited print editions were exhibited at the rear of the banquet room.

Sculptor Bob Scriver is well known to most Foundation members. His heroic size statue, the Montana Bicentennial Memorial to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, stands on the Missouri River levee at Fort Benton, Montana. The work depicts Captains Lewis and Clark with the Indian woman, Sacagawea, and her infant son, involved with the "Decision at the Marias". (See *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 1, 3; Vol. 5, No. 2, p. 5; and Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 8-13.) Several art connoisseurs have named the Fort Benton bronze to be one of the twelve outstanding sculptures in America. In 1977 Scriver accepted a modest commission to produce the 8 inch high bronze "Meriwether Lewis and Our Dog Scannon" for the Foundation. The sale of this bronze (a limited edition of only 150) has established a fund to underwrite the publishing

costs of the Foundation's quarterly publication *We Proceeded On*. There are twenty-two separate entries in the collective journals which relate to the Newfoundland dog — as a swimmer, retriever, watchdog, curiosity for the Indians (for Newfoundlands stand nearly 30 inches tall and weigh about 150 pounds), and as a companion to the explorers. Bob Scriver portrays Captain Lewis in the act of writing in his journal with his constant companion, the dog Scannon, standing alertly beside him. (See *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 1, 3; Vol. 4, No. 3, p. 16; and the supplementary publication, *WPO Publication No. 2, July 1977, "Our Dog Scannon — Partner In Discovery"*, by Ernest S. Osgood, a reprint of a monograph originally published in *Montana, The Magazine of Western History*.) Scriver's sculptures have received many awards, and, at the Foundation's Twelfth Annual Banquet, the Foundation was privileged to recognize this sculptor for those works of his art, which have certainly brought to this nation "A Greater Awareness and Appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". Past President Wilbur Werner made the presentation to Bob Scriver, who was present to receive the honor.

## Our New President Irving W. Anderson

Irving Anderson is a native of Seattle, Washington, a veteran of World War II, and a University of Washington graduate in Geography. Until his retirement from the *Bureau of Land Management* in 1977, Anderson was professionally identified with public land and resource management for nearly a third of a century. During the period 1953-1955 he served in Egypt on a "Point 4 Assignment" with the International Cooperation Administration, assisting the Egyptian government in natural resource programs. From 1955 to 1957 he was an Agricultural Economist on the BLM Director's staff in Washington, D.C. He also served in Alaska for ten years, including an assignment with BLM during the first Alaskan oil and gas boom and Alaska Statehood. From 1960 until his retirement he served on the State Director's staff, Oregon State Office, BLM, Portland.

"Andy" as he is known by his friends and associates, is the Foundation's twelfth president. He is a member of the Governor of Oregon's Lewis and Clark Trail Committee; past president of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation; and in 1976 he chaired a Bicentennial committee

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that created a Lewis and Clark Botanical Memorial within Portland's Downtown Waterfront Park. Irving is past Chairman of the Governor's Committee for a Livable Oregon; member of the Recreational Resources Committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce; and a member of the Board of Directors of SOLV, Inc. (Stop Oregon Littering and Vandalism). Irving and his wife Lynne, live in Portland. They have five children and six grandchildren.

Our new president is recognized nationally for his studious research interests, which have developed as a natural outgrowth from his extensive career experience in searching out, interpreting and evaluating archival documents. His principal historical efforts to date concern the biographies of Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, his mother, Sacagawea, and his father Toussaint Charbonneau, all of Lewis and Clark Expedition fame. Irving's published research contributions include:

"J. B. Charbonneau, Son of Sacajawea", *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Vol. LXXI, No. 3, September 1970. Also, *OHQ*, Vol. LXXII, No. 1, March 1971.

"Sacajawea's Papoose", *Congressional Record*, 92nd Congress, First Session, Washington, D.C., February 1971.

"He Rests at the End of the Trail", *Our Public Lands*, National BLM Quarterly, Washington, D.C., Spring 1972.

"Probing the Riddle of the Bird Woman", *Montana, the Magazine of Western History*, Vol. XXIII, No. 4, Autumn 1973.

"Fort Manuel: Its Historical Significance", *South Dakota History*, Vol. 6, No. 2, Spring 1976.

"Sacajawea, Sacagawea, Sakakawea?", *South Dakota History*, Vol. 8, No. 4, Fall 1978.

"Profiles of the American West: A Charbonneau Family Portrait", *The American West*, Vol. XVII, No. 2, March/April 1980.

Irving Anderson has been a frequent contributor to *We Proceeded On*<sup>1</sup> and is a recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement "For Outstanding Contributions in Bringing to this Nation a Greater Awareness and Appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". He served the Foundation as secretary from 1974 to 1979. The organization can look forward to a year of interesting activities and guidance during his presidency.

1. Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 10-11; Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 6-7; Vol. 5, No. 3, p. 11; Vol. 6, No. 3, p. 14.



## STANDING COMMITTEES

The first named individual under each committee heading has been designated to be Committee Chairman.

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### 1981 ANNUAL MEETING

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Wilbur P. Werner  
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Robert E. Lange  
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David G. Ainsworth  
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Robert L. Taylor  
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Viola Forrest  
Walla Walla, WA

### NEW CHAPTER PROMOTION

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Gladys Silk  
Glasgow, MT

Harold B. Billian  
Paoli, PA

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New Orleans, LA

Clifford Imsland  
Seattle, WA

Margaret Norris  
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Ida Prokop Lee  
Bismarck, ND

Sheila Robinson  
Bismarck, ND

1. To study the practicability of employing an Executive Secretary and for providing funds for this activity.

2. The design of a new Foundation medallion was approved at the August 1980 Annual Meeting of the Foundation. This committee is to investigate the feasibility of production, sale, and other applications of the medallion.

3. To study the necessity of providing a Corporate Seal for the Foundation.

4. To administer the promotion and sale of the Foundation's Bronze, *Meriwether Lewis and Our Dog Scannon*.

### AD HOC CORPORATE SEAL<sup>3</sup>

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Cut Bank, MT

Clarence H. Decker  
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AD HOC BRONZE<sup>4</sup>  
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Ray Forrest  
Walla Walla, WA

William P. Sherman  
Portland, OR

is presently within the city limits of The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon. The site was authenticated by local historians and members of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, who conducted a special study of the site and the exploring party's journals and maps in October 1974. In October 1975 the *Third Annual Oregon-Washington Lewis and Clark Symposium* was held in The Dalles, Oregon, and papers were presented at this symposium by Dr. E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard and Robert E. Lange of the Oregon Committee detailing the Expedition's activities in this region. A field trip to the site was part of the symposium event.<sup>2</sup>

The dedication of a bronze marker and the transfer of the land encompassing the site to Wasco County, Oregon, from the Union Pacific (Railroad) Land Resources Corporation, took place on October 22, 1977.<sup>3</sup> The text on the marker was developed by the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

In June of this year (1980) the Oregon State Advisory Committee On Historic Preservation forwarded the nomination for the *Rock Fort Campsite* to the National Register of Historic Places for final action. Both David G. Talbot, State Historic Preservation Officer, and Elisabeth Walton Potter, Preservation Specialist, who prepared the nomination papers, are former members of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

2. The symposiums are an annual event co-hosted by the Lewis and Clark Trail Committees from Oregon and Washington states, and are open for public attendance. See also, *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 9.

3. See *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 9-10.

## News Notes

From the Foundation's *Blue Mountain Chapter*, Walla Walla and southeastern Washington state, we have the following information:

Two public exhibits calling attention to the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition were in place in Walla Walla. An exhibit in the Community Window of the Baker-Boyer Bank on Main Street was assembled and displayed from September 29th through October 18th. Special reference was made to the Expedition's presence in southeastern Washington particularly at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, now the site of Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's *Sacajawea State Park*.<sup>1</sup>

A showcase exhibit arranged with the cooperation of Head Librarian, Anne Haley, related to the Expedition, was also on display at the Walla Walla Public Library.

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association has purchased from the national Foundation a second bronze of "Captain Lewis and Our Dog Scannon". This Bob Scriver bronze is to be placed in the organization's Clark-

ston (Washington) Branch when it opens later this year. Earlier the Association purchased a bronze for display in their main office in Walla Walla. Bert Edwards of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association believes that the Lewis/Scannon bronze is a most appropriate art work for display in their offices which are located on the trail of the Expedition.

\* \* \*

The Oregon Department of Transportation - State Historic Preservation Office - Parks and Recreation Division has recently received official notification from the Department of the Interior - Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service that the *Rock Fort Campsite* occupied by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, October 25-27, 1805, on the outbound journey, and, April 15, 1806, on the return journey, has been entered in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

The rocky prominence on the south side of the Columbia River and several miles below the Expedition's "Great Falls of the Columbia River":

1. Clark's maps, in addition to indicating the "Great Falls" also detailed the "Long and Short Narrows" in the river, all of which were involved in the Expedition's difficult portage operation in October 1805. In later years the nomenclature: Celilo Falls (after the local Indians), Big Eddy, Five Mile Rapids, and Ten Mile Rapids, replaced the names applied to these geologic faults in the river by members of the Expedition. All of the rapids and the falls are now inundated by the waters impounded by The Dalles Dam, a U.S. Corps of Engineers flood control and hydroelectric facility constructed during the years 1952-1960.

## Children's Visits To Fort Clatsop Excite Variety of Responses

Superintendent Bob Scott, National Park Service, Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, Oregon, has provided the editor with the *Final Report, Environmental Living Program, Fall 1979-Spring 1980*, for the Memorial. Along with a general synopsis of both the on-site and off-site "Living History Programs" and comments by teachers and parents about the activity, the report includes a section with excerpts from notes and letters from children (students) who visited the Fort or attended the classroom demonstrations in schools in the states of Washington and Oregon.<sup>1</sup> Readers of

(Continued on Page 18)

## 12th Annual Meeting Visits the Floyd Monument



### Attendees (Members & Guests) 12th Annual Meeting

Figures in parentheses, following name of states, indicate number of full time registrants.

\*Indicates attended only certain events.

+ Indicates program participant.

\*\*Unable to attend - refused refund of registration fee.

#### CALIFORNIA (6)

Todd Berens, Santa Ana  
Mrs. Todd (Betty) Berens, Santa Ana  
Wilbur Hoffman, Yuba City  
Mrs. Wilbur (Ruth) Hoffman, Yuba City  
John Wilhelm, Sacramento  
Mrs. John (Mary Ann) Wilhelm, Sacramento

#### COLORADO (2)

Dr. Donald Jackson, Colorado Springs  
Mrs. D. (Cathie) Jackson, Colorado Springs

#### IDAHO (2)

Ralph S. Space, Orofino  
Judith Space, Orofino

#### ILLINOIS (2)

Clarence H. Decker, East Alton  
Mrs. Clarence (Judy) Decker, East Alton

#### IOWA (3)

+V. Strode Hinds, D.D.S., Sioux City  
Mrs. Strode (Beverly) Hinds, Sioux City  
+Edward Ruisch, Sioux City  
\*Mrs. Edward Ruisch, Sioux City  
\*Barbara Hansen, Council Bluffs  
\*Elizabeth Hansen, Council Bluffs  
\*Craig Zellers, Sioux City  
\*Mrs. Craig (Lynne) Zellers, Sioux City

#### LOUISIANA (0)

\*\*Stephen E. Ambrose, New Orleans

#### MISSOURI (5)

Tony Crawford, St. Louis  
Dr. Richard Forry, Arrow Rock  
Mrs. Richard (Nelda) Forry, Arrow Rock  
Henry W. Hamilton, Marshall  
Mrs. Henry (Jean) Hamilton, Marshall

#### MONTANA (8)

Helen Hetrick, Glasgow  
Irma McInerney, Glasgow  
Tony Mitch, Cut Bank  
+Bob Saindon, Helena  
\*Bob Scrivier, Browning  
Gladys Silk, Glasgow  
Spencer H. Smith, Glasgow  
Mrs. Spencer (Irene) Smith, Glasgow  
+Wilbur P. Werner, Cut Bank

#### NEBRASKA (7)

\*Dr. John M. Christlieb, M.D., Omaha  
\*Mrs. John (Betty) Christlieb, Omaha  
\*Stephen F. Cox, Lincoln  
\*Dorothy Devereux Dustin, Omaha  
+William C. Ferrand, Omaha  
+Gary Garabrandt, Bellevue, Omaha  
+Mildred Goosman, Omaha  
\*Kenneth Krabbenhoft, Omaha  
+Charles W. Martin, Omaha  
Mrs. Charles (Mary) Martin, Omaha  
\*Dennis N. Mihelich, Omaha  
+Dr. Gary Moulton, Lincoln  
\*Marge Mueller, Omaha  
A. T. Samuelson, Omaha  
+Dr. W. Raymond Wood, Lincoln  
Mrs. Raymond (Margaret) Wood, Lincoln

#### NEW MEXICO (1)

+Dan Murphy, Santa Fe

#### NEW YORK (3)

William B. Norris, Fayetteville  
Mrs. Wm. (Margaret) Norris,  
Fayetteville  
George J. Richards, Chadwicks

#### NORTH DAKOTA (3)

Eldred P. Codling, Bismarck  
Ida Prokop Lee, Bismarck  
Sheila Robinson, Coleharbor

#### OHIO (2)

Jean C. Cambridge, Strongsville  
Dr. James P. Ronda, Youngstown

#### OREGON (6)

Irving W. Anderson, Portland  
+Dr. E. G. Chuinard, M.D.,  
Tigard/Portland  
Mrs. E. G. (Fritzi) Chuinard, Tigard  
Robert E. Lange, Portland  
William P. Sherman, Portland  
Mrs. Wm. P. (Marian) Sherman,  
Portland

#### PENNSYLVANIA (2)

Harold B. Billian, Villanova  
Mrs. Harold (Jane) Billian, Villanova

#### VIRGINIA (2)

Eric W. Wolf, Falls Church  
Mrs. Eric (Elicia) Wolf, Falls Church

#### STATE OF WASHINGTON (5)

Hazel Bain, Longview  
Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet  
Ray Forrest, Walla Walla  
Mrs. Ray (Viola) Forrest, Walla Walla  
Clifford Imsland, Seattle

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (2)

Arlen J. Large, Washington, D.C.  
Robert L. Taylor, Washington, D.C.

#### SPECIAL GUESTS

Berneal Anderson, Omaha, NB  
James J. Finnegan, Omaha, NB  
(Con't facing Page)

## 12th Annual Meeting Exceeds Expectations

Everything that was projected in previous issues of *We Proceeded On* about the August 20-22, 1980, Omaha, Nebraska — Sioux City, Iowa, Annual Meeting of the Foundation took place with dispatch. The Red Lion hotel facility in Omaha provided a comfortable meeting place, the charter buses were first class, and Director Mildred Goosman (Omaha) and Vice President Strode Hinds (Sioux City) and their helpers deserve a sincere and lasting "thank you" for an interesting and entertaining 12th Annual Meeting.

The visit to and luncheon at Omaha's famous Joslyn Art Museum was a pleasant and educational event. This was also true of the all day charter bus tour north along the Missouri River to the Sergeant Floyd Monument at Sioux City, with the ceremony there provided by one of our organization's founders, Edward Ruisch. Similarly, a delightful change of pace was enjoyed by everyone at the Fort Atkinson historic site (Nebraska Game and Parks Commission) where a delicious picnic supper was served, followed by interpretive information about the reconstructed fort, and entertainment provided by educator, historian, and folk singer, Dr. Robert Manley from Crete, Nebraska.

All of the papers presented during the meeting were of high calibre, and covered a variety of subjects related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, local history, or the saga of our nation's westward expansion. Of special interest was Dr. Gary Moulton's banquet address (see page 14, this issue of WPO) which detailed his progress and course of action related to his position as editor of a new edition of the *Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Dr. "Frenchy" Chuinard's paper presented during the luncheon at Sioux City titled: "Some Thoughts on the Death of Sergeant Charles Floyd", provided some new insight on the only death to occur during the course of the Expedition. *InterNorth Corporation's* Herman M. Stevens presentation of the spectacular audio-visual program about the Bodmer paintings titled "Maximilian's Journey" was presented on two of the evenings.

Three Awards of Meritorious Achievement were presented at the 12th Annual Banquet. The story about these awards appears on pages 1 and 3, of this issue of *We Proceeded On*.

Sixty-one individuals were registered for the full three-day meeting. Local people, who were able to attend certain events, increased the participation to some ninety members and guests, who enjoyed all or part of the activities. (See listing on facing page.)

### SPECIAL GUESTS (Con't)

- +Charles E. Hanson, Chadron, NB
- +Steve Kemper, Ft. Calhoun, NB
- Donna King, Omaha, NB
- +Dr. Robert Manley, Crete, NB
- +Merrill J. Mattes, Littleton, CO
- +Allan Montgomery, Missouri Valley, IA (38)
- Mrs. Gary Moulton, Lincoln, NB
- Miss Luanne Moulton, Lincoln, NB
- Jon Nelson, Lincoln, NB
- Dr. Joseph Porter, Omaha, NB
- Dudley Rehder, Omaha, NB
- Mimi Roberts, Omaha, NB
- Mrs. Bob Scrivener, Browning, MT
- +Herman M. Stevens, Omaha, NB
- Ted Stutheit, Lincoln, NB
- Judy Wood, Lincoln, NB
- Cathy Zortman, Sioux City, IA

### Special Post-Meeting Activity Added Feature

Foundation Director Mildred Goosman has provided the following information regarding the August 23, 1980 "Post-meeting excursion".

On Saturday, August 23rd at 9:00 A.M., a group of ten departed Omaha's Red Lion Inn. William and Margaret Norris and Mildred Goosman provided

the transportation. Charlie Martin<sup>1</sup> led the group, south from Omaha (about 18 miles), to the confluence of the Platte and Missouri Rivers. On the return they visited the Sarpy County Historical Society in Bellevue, where they were greeted by Mr. Ray Lind, president of the Society. Stops were also made at the properties administered by the Society or by the City of Bellevue: the 1858 church building, the oldest building in Nebraska; the First National Bank Building; and a log cabin related to the early settlement in Nebraska. A visit was made to the Fontenelle Forest Nature Center, where Gary Garabrandt, who was a Friday afternoon Annual Meeting speaker, met the group and suggested a walk through the wooded area to a river view lookout point. The entire Satur-

<sup>1</sup>. Charles W. Martin was one of the very helpful members of Mildred Goosman's and Strode Hind's planning committee. He is a Board Member of the *Nebraska State Historical Society*, and of the *Western Heritage Society of Omaha*. Charlie served as a President of the *Douglas County Historical Society*, and is a Charter Member and an active member of the *Omaha Posse of Westerners*. During the Annual Meeting's Thursday charter bus tour to Sioux City and return, Charlie served as a tour guide on one of the buses.

day activity proved to be a delightful extra event for those who were able to stay over for the additional day.



## Illinois Press Announces Foundation Members' Books

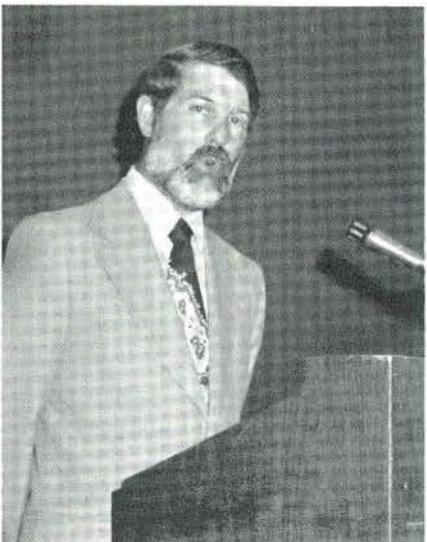
Of special interest to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts are two major literary efforts by Foundation members. One is by Donald Jackson, the other is a collaboration by Paul R. Cutright and Michael J. Brodhead. Both volumes are scheduled for publication in early 1981 by the University of Illinois Press.

Donald Jackson's new work is titled: *Thomas Jefferson and the Stony Mountains: Exploring the West from Monticello*. Savoie Lottinville, author of the *Rhetoric of History*, when commenting about Jackson's book, says that it is: "A first-rate piece of history and, just as important, a first-rate piece of writing. As a master documentarian, Jackson sees Jefferson as he was, not in adulation. But his portrait, and a long and absorbing one it is, gives us nonetheless an admirable and a great figure, more human by far than most of the representations we have had in the past." The publisher's announcement indicates that this volume will be 340 pages, 6 X 9 inches, with maps, and should be at book-sellers in January 1981. Price will be \$11.95.

Paul Russell Cutright and Michael J. Brodhead have completed a biography, *Elliott Coues: Naturalist and Frontier Historian*. Students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition know Dr. Coues for his 1893, four volume, *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark ...* Readers will find that this biography reveals that Elliott Coues (1842-1899) was one of the renowned figures of American science during the latter decades of the nineteenth century. Naturalist, anatomist, taxonomist, writer, editor, historian, lexicographer, and occultist — Coues was all of these. But he is best remembered as perhaps the most brilliant ornithologist this nation has yet produced and the author of the magnificent *Key to North American Birds*. At this writing the publisher's announcement reads: "Coming in the spring 1981."

Foundation members and Lewis and Clark students will be watching for these two fine volumes, which will complement the University of Illinois Press' previous issues relating to the famous Expedition.

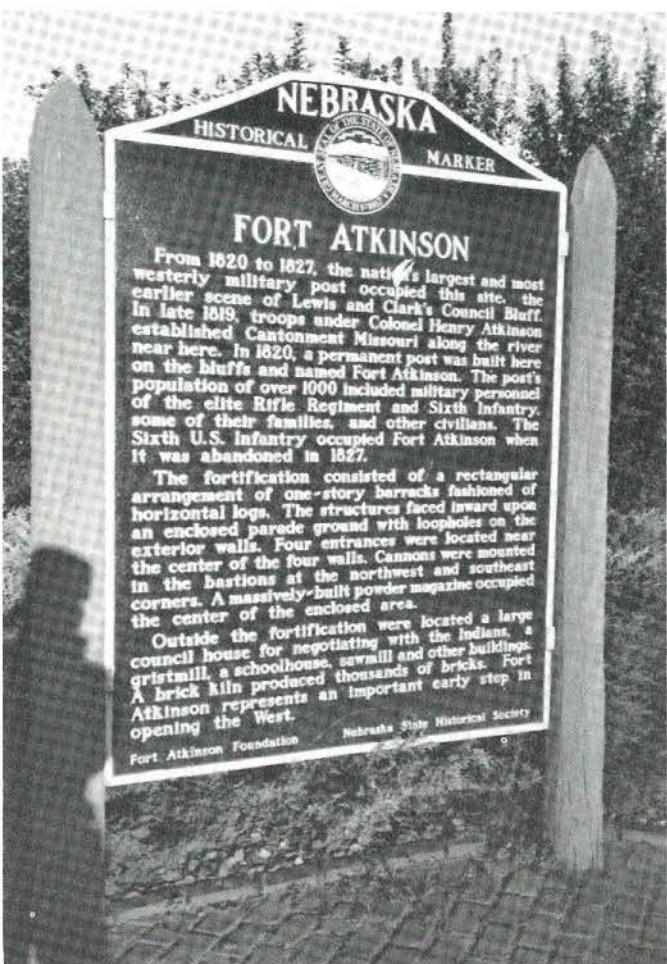
## Cameras Record Activities During 12th Annual Meeting



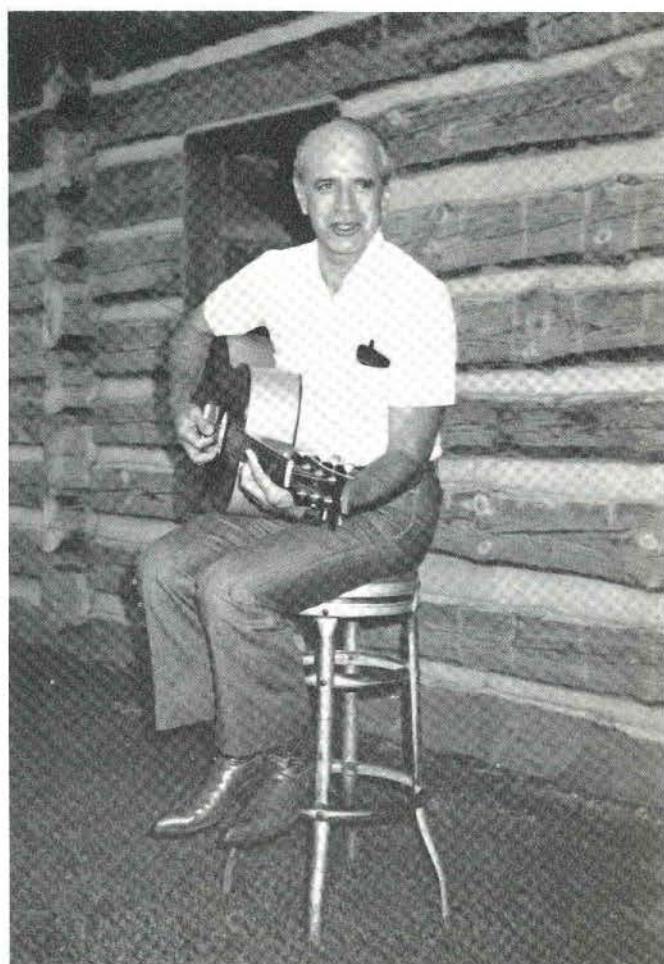
Dr. Gary Moulton, Lincoln, Nebraska, addressed members and guests at the 12th Annual Banquet. Dr. Moulton is busy with the task, a ten year project, of editing the new edition of the Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, at the Love Library, University of Nebraska Lincoln. The text of his address is published in this issue of WPO. See page 14. Photograph by Gladys Silk.



Foundation Director William Sherman, Portland, Oregon, supplied this unique photograph of the beautiful Missouri River's course and adjacent farmlands. The photograph was taken at a charter bus stop, at Blackbird Wayside near Decatur, Nebraska, about forty miles south of Sioux City on Route 73.



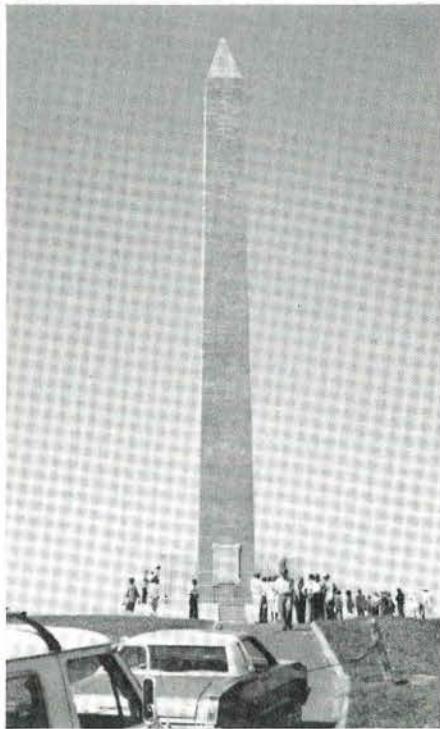
Returning from Sioux City on the charter bus trip, the picnic at historical Fort Atkinson, a few miles north of Omaha, provided members and guests with an evening of historical interpretation and entertainment. The historical marker refers to Lewis and Clark being at this site 16 years prior to construction of the fort. Dr. Robert Manley, educator (history teacher), speaker, and entertainer provided a pleasant change of pace. The reconstructed military fort appears in the background. Photographs by Bill Sherman.



## Cameras Record Activities During 12th Annual Meeting



Foundation President Bob Saindon, Glasgow, Montana, was the recipient of a Hudson Bay Five Point Coat, a gift from members of the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society. Prior to Bob's recent move to Helena, Bob served as charter president of the Society and continues as editor of the organization's publication A Squawl of Wind. Vice President V. Strode Hinds, Sioux City admires the coat. In the righthand photograph, Bob Saindon turns the gavel over to 1980-1981 President Irving Anderson. Photographs by Gladys Silk.



On August 21, 1980, members and guests assembled at the base of the 100 foot high Sergeant Charles Floyd Monument, Sioux City, Iowa, for a special ceremony. On August 20, 1804, 176 years earlier, the Expedition's Sergeant Floyd died on an island in the nearby Missouri River, and was buried on the high point known today as Floyd's Bluff. Foundation Vice President Strode Hinds, in the righthand photograph, is making the introduction of Edward Ruisch, Sioux City, a founder of our organization, who delivered the memorial address. At the Foundation's 12 Annual Banquet, the following evening, Ed Ruisch was a recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement, for his long interest and interpretation of the Lewis and Clark story (See story on page 1). Photographs by Bob Lange.

More 12th Annual Meeting Photographs on Page 17

Editor's note: Robert Betts, New York City, is a member of the Foundation and a champion of, as well as a substantial financial contributor to, *We Proceeded On*. When the editor was preparing his manuscript for our press, it occurred to him that, now as a literary contributor to our quarterly publication, we needed to include a word about this "by-liner". A request to Bob Betts promptly provided this information, and we excerpt the following from his letter:

"As for biographical material, there isn't much to say [obviously an understatement]. I am a relatively Johnny-come-lately to the lore of Lewis and Clark, not having picked up their trail, so to speak, until I read DeVoto's brilliant introduction to his abbreviated edition of the journals about five years ago. Since then I've tried to make up for lost time by zealously collecting and reading everything I could lay my hands on. My library of books, monographs, and periodical pieces having to do with the Expedition has become quite extensive (perhaps 250 titles in all), but I should make it clear that I collect solely for the substance of the material, not for the rarity of the editions. (Jokingly, I tell my friends that I am probably the outstanding authority on Lewis and Clark living between 49th Street and 51st Street on Beekman Place in New York!) There is very little else to add. Many years ago I graduated from Harvard, where at that time, alas, the required reading on Lewis and Clark amounted to about a six-sentence paragraph. I am today the Chairman of the Board of the William Esty Company, one of the largest advertising agencies in the country."

*We Proceeded On* readers and the editor are grateful to Bob Betts for the delightful monograph on a subject that has intrigued students and readers of the journals of William Clark. In a recent letter Bob added a comment: "It may amuse you to hear that lately, while reading a number of letters and diaries written by Clark's siblings, I've discovered that *all* the Clarks were incredibly bad spellers. Especially George Rogers, who could give William a run for his money in any "misspelling bee". In fact, the trait is so strong throughout the family that did I not know it to be scientifically impossible, I'd be inclined to think that William's great gift as an imaginative speller was less a result of little formal education than of genetics!"

## "we commenced wrighting &c."<sup>1</sup>

### A Salute to the Ingenious Spelling and Grammar of William Clark

By Robert B. Betts

Stanley Vestal in his volume *The Missouri*, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., N.Y., 1945, (page 248) makes this statement "In those days Americans not only had freedom of speech but freedom of spelling."

Taking note of Vestal's observation, Jeannette Mirsky in a beautifully written book, *The Westward Crossings — Balboa — Mackenzie — Lewis and Clark*, Alfred Knopf, N.Y., 1946, includes Vestal's statement and elaborates (pages 252-253) as follows:

"I" wrote Clark, "Set out at 4 oClock P.M., in the presence of many of the neighboring inhabitants, and proceeded under a jentle brease up the Missourie" — so quietly they started up the river. The day was Monday, May 14, 1804. A "gentle brease" breathes even in the spelling of the diaries, a spicy mixture of schooling and phonetics, a mixture that fills the ear with the sound of the words as spoken. Americans of that day, it has been remarked, "not only had freedom of speech but freedom of spelling." [In a footnote Mirsky credits this latter quotation to Vestal.]

Stallo Vinton, a biographer of the Expedition's John Colter, in his *John Colter — Discoverer of Yellowstone — An Account of His Exploration in 1807 . . . and Member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Edward Eberstadt, N.Y., 1926, includes a pertinent footnote (page 49), when referring to William Clark's and Jacob Fowler's spelling, and adds a statement which he attributes to Seymour Dunbar. The footnote reads:

*The spelling is Clark's. At best, or worst, he could push even Jacob Fowler for originality of orthography. However, as Seymour Dunbar says in his History of Travel in America, referring to a similar implacable enemy of the dictionary, "The man who helps make an empire may spell as he chooses."*

William Clark was a fearless and resourceful man. In an extremely tense confrontation with the Teton Sioux, when warriors of that tribe threatened to attack the Lewis and Clark party, he boldly drew his sword, signaled his men to prepare for action, and faced the Tetons down. Later in the expedition, when he wanted to obtain food from some sullen Indians along the Columbia River, he adroitly won them over by using a magnet to make the needle of his compass spin and by throwing an artillery fuse into a sleeping fire, making flames magically flare and change color. Throughout the long journey across the trans-Mississippi West during the years 1804-1806, Clark exhibited these qualities time and again. But nowhere did he exhibit them more consistently than in his journal entries, where he proved himself to be one of the most fearless and resourceful writers of English who ever lived.

Bernard DeVoto has observed that a large part of the charm of the original journals kept by Lewis, Clark, and

several of their men is to be found in their misspelling of words.<sup>2</sup> This is especially true of Clark, who was not only the master misspeller of them all, but also displayed dazzling virtuosity in his approach to punctuation, capitalization, and simple sentence structure. Unfortunately, the full flavor of his prose can be savored only by reading his lengthy journals in their entirety, and few people today seem to be able to find the time to do that. The following sampler of some of his more delightful gems is therefore offered in the light-hearted hope that it will bring him long overdue recognition as an intrepid explorer of far horizons in the English language, just as he gained lasting renown as an explorer of far horizons in the American West.

In an age when spelling was haphazard at best and even the well-educated Thomas Jefferson sometimes wrote "knolege"<sup>3</sup> for "knowledge," William Clark stood out as a discoverer of or-

2. DeVoto, Bernard, ed., *The Journals of Lewis and Clark* (Boston, 1953), p. vii.

3. Jackson, Donald, ed., *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, 1783-1854*, 2nd ed., rev., 2 vols. (Urbana, 1978), 1:2.

thographic possibilities hitherto unknown. For example, who but William Clark could take the five-letter word Sioux and spell it in no less than twenty-seven different ways? ("Scioux," "Seauxex," "Seeaux," "Soux," and "Suouez" are just a few of his renderings, with perhaps the most bizarre being "Cucoux.")<sup>4</sup> Who but William Clark could relish the taste of "Water millions"<sup>5</sup> fresh from the gardens of the Oto tribe, swat pestiferous "Muskeetors"<sup>6</sup> along the Missouri, gratefully "bid adew to the Snow"<sup>7</sup> after crossing the Bitterroot Range, and, wonder of wonders, come upon the tracks of "bearfooted Indians"<sup>8</sup> in the wilderness of the Northwest? And who but William Clark could transform an ordinary sentence into a classic howler by writing, as he

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4. The writer has counted twenty-six different spellings of the word Sioux by Clark in Thwaites, *op. cit.* The twenty-seventh spelling, "Cucoux," appears in Osgood, Ernest S., ed., *The Field Notes of Captain William Clark, 1803-1805* (New Haven, 1964), p. 102.

5. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, 1:97. 6. *Ibid.*, 1:146.

7. *Ibid.*, 5:171. 8. *Ibid.*, 5:175.

did on the day the expedition set out, "Many of the Neighbours Came from the Countrey Mail and feeMail"?<sup>9</sup> (One can only wonder whether he referred to the distribution of letters among the men as "male call.")

Because Clark had little, if any, formal schooling, he spelled many words phonetically, and in this his ear was often true. Thus, celestial navigation understandably entailed taking "Looner"<sup>10</sup> observations, a tribe of Indians spoke with a different "accent,"<sup>11</sup> he was entertained by "10 Musitions playing on tambereens,"<sup>12</sup> a sailing ship could be either a "Slupe"<sup>13</sup> or a "Skooner,"<sup>14</sup> and the Pacific was an "emence Ocian."<sup>15</sup> On the other hand, his ear frequently failed him, and this was when he demonstrated his remarkable gift for picturesque inventions. An umbrella became an "Humbrallo,"<sup>16</sup> a naturalist became a "natirless,"<sup>17</sup> a botanist became a "Botents,"<sup>18</sup> and a duct in the digestive tract of a candlefish became an "alimentary Duck."<sup>19</sup> In addition, some hard-bargaining Indians "tanterlised"<sup>20</sup> him, other Indians lived in houses built in "oxigon"<sup>21</sup> form, beaver swimming in a river made a "flacking"<sup>22</sup> noise, the Yankton Sioux wore "leagins and mockersons,"<sup>23</sup> he and Captain Lewis "assended"<sup>24</sup> a hill, and, among the choicest of all his malapropisms, two rifles were damaged when they "bursted near the muscle."<sup>25</sup>

When it came to spelling the names of people and places, Clark abided by Emerson's maxim that a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds. Although he never surpassed himself in the number of variations he discovered in the word Sioux, he did manage to take the last name of Toussaint Charbonneau, one of the expedition's interpreters and the husband of Sacagawea, and spell it at least fifteen different ways, not once correctly. ("Chabonat," "Chabonee," and "Shabowner" are a few of his creations, with the closest to the mark being "Charbono.")<sup>26</sup> Admittedly, the

9. Osgood, *op. cit.*, p. 38. 10. *Ibid.*, p. 56.

11. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, 3:185. 12. *Ibid.*, 1:168.

13. *Ibid.*, 3:306. 14. *Ibid.* 15. *Ibid.*, 3:234.

16. *Ibid.*, 2:200. 17. Osgood, *op. cit.*, p. 95.

18. *Ibid.*

19. Coues, Elliott, ed., *History of the Expedition under the Command of Lewis and Clark*, 3 vols. (New York, 1965), 3:895-96, n. 99.

20. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, 4:293. 21. *Ibid.*, 1:188.

22. *Ibid.*, 5:258. 23. *Ibid.*, 1:130.

24. *Ibid.*, 1:106. 25. *Ibid.*, 5:181.

26. The writer has counted fourteen different spellings of Charbonneau's name by Clark in Thwaites, *op. cit.* The fifteenth variation, "Chabonah," appears in Osgood, *op. cit.*, p. 174.

French Canadian's name is not easy to spell, but one would expect the simple last name of Clark's longtime friend and co-commander of the expedition to have been inviolate. Yet even here Clark spurned consistency, on one occasion referring to Captain Lewis as "Cap Lewers"<sup>27</sup> and on another naming what is now called the Salmon River "Louis's river."<sup>28</sup> At no time, however, did Clark perform such an astonishing feat of legerdemain as when he made an interpreter for the Oto tribe disappear into oblivion by calling him "Fairfong," "Faufon," and "Fauffon."<sup>29</sup> Whatever the interpreter's name really was, Clark's spelling was obviously far afield, for to this day scholars have searched in vain to identify the man. Nor can the river Clark referred to as the "Missoppie"<sup>30</sup> be positively identified. Was it the Mississippi, the Missouri, or, as Ernest Osgood has speculated, an ingenious combination referring to both?<sup>31</sup>

Clark was equally inspired in his use of capital letters. When Donald Jackson compiled his monumental *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, 1783-1854*, he had to struggle with many highly individualistic writing styles, yet he was forced to confess that "in the matter of capitalization, one man has utterly bested me."<sup>32</sup> Citing Clark's sentence "I send my Sister Croghan Some Seeds of Several Kinds of Grapes," Jackson commented: "William Clark, a creative speller, is also a versatile capitalizer — especially in handling words beginning in s. After many attempts to work out a sane norm I have retired in confusion."<sup>33</sup> To this Jackson might have added that at times Clark's syntax could also cause confusion, as in this convoluted sentence paying tribute to Jefferson's role as the guiding genius behind the expedition: "The Objcts of this Plan of Governments are Great and Worthey of that great Charactor the Main Spring of its action."<sup>34</sup> Even Jefferson, who was interested in cryptography, would have had to labor to decipher that.

In fairness to Clark, it must be said that he was seldom guilty of writing so stiltedly as in the sentence just quoted above. For the most part, his prose is straightforward, vigorous, and clear, a refreshing contrast to Lewis's more sophisticated, often overly elegant, style.<sup>35</sup> What is more, his blissful disregard for syntax permitted him to

27. Osgood, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

28. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, 3:10.

29. Jackson, *op. cit.*, 1:216, n. 1.

30. Osgood, *op. cit.*, p. 53. 31. *Ibid.*, n. 6.

32. Jackson, *op. cit.*, 1:ix. 33. *Ibid.*

34. *Ibid.*, 1:111.

cram as much information into a single sentence as others might take a paragraph to do. For instance, when he arrived unannounced in an Indian village and his white skin terrified the natives, he wrote, "I gave a few Small articles to those fritened people which added very much to their pasification but not entirely as some of the women & Childn. Cried dureing my Stay of an hour at this place."<sup>36</sup> Thus, in a scant thirty-seven words, we learn that Clark's appearance caused great consternation in the village, that he gave the natives presents to assure them of his peaceful intentions, that despite this some of the women and children continued to cry, and that he remained an hour with these people. There are few who can write telegrams more tersely.<sup>37</sup>

Clark's prose is a delight to read, full of many unexpected surprises, especially when his misspelling and misapplication of words combine to form some startlingly ambiguous statements. Describing an aging Indian chief who transferred his authority to his son, Clark suggested a remarkable reversal in the flow of solar energy by writing that the chief "transfired his power to his Sun."<sup>38</sup> On the muddy Missouri, when some of the men were stricken with dysentery, he diagnosed both the ailment and its cause in a sentence containing not one, but two, magnificent verbal slips: "Several have the Deassentary, which I contribute to the water."<sup>39</sup> After Indians had stolen twenty-four of his horses on the Yellowstone, he prepared a scolding speech in which he based his accusation of theft on what appears to have been the testimony of talking horses. "Children," he wrote, "I heard from some of your people [blank space in M.S.] nights past by my horses who complained to me of your people ha-  
ving taken 4 [24] of their cum-  
merads."<sup>40</sup> And although he was a most proper man, he was unwittingly indelicate when he named an extensive area of beautiful bottom land along the Columbia in honor of his youngest sister, Frances, who was known in the family as Fanny. He

(Continued on Page 12)

35. For an interesting comparison of the diverse writing styles of Lewis and Clark, see Criswell, Elijah H., *Lewis and Clark: Linguistic Pioneers*, University of Missouri Studies, vol. 15, no. 2 (Columbia, 1940), pp. xxiii-xxiv. See also: *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 6.

36. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, 3:16.

37. For an excellent example of Clark's ability to convey even significant scientific information telegraphically, see Cutright, Paul R., *Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists* (Urbana, 1969), pp. 224-25.

38. Thwaites, *op. cit.*, 1:210.

39. *Ibid.*, 1:51.

40. *Ibid.*, 5:300.

bluntly dubbed it "fannys bottom."<sup>41</sup>

There is evidence that Clark was aware of his deficiencies in spelling and grammar, perhaps even embarrassed by them. When Lewis sent Jefferson the journal Clark had kept as far as the Mandans, he cautioned the president to be discreet in its publication. "Capt. Clark," he wrote, "dose not wish this journal exposed in it's present state, but has no objection, that one or more copies of it be made by some confidential person under your direction, correcting it's grammatical errors &c."<sup>42</sup> This request was eventually carried out when Clark's journals, along with Lewis's and those of several of the other men, were edited and polished into orthodox prose by Nicholas Biddle. Fortunately for us, however, the original manuscripts Clark penned during the expedition have survived the vicissitudes of time and are now safely preserved in the archives of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, the Missouri Historical Society in St. Louis, and the Yale University Library. What a loss it would have been if they had vanished forever. How much poorer we would all be if we were denied the pleasure of reading the dashing, uninhibited writing of this man who so proudly and ably served our country, a land he once referred to as the "Untied States."<sup>43</sup>

41. *Ibid.*, 4:205. Clark was not alone among the expedition's journalists in composing ambiguous sentences. Describing the celebration of New Year's Day, 1806, Sergeant John Ordway wrote, "The party Saluted our officers at day break this morning by firing at their quarters." Quaife, Milo M., ed., *The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway* (Madison, 1916), p. 291.

42. Jackson, *op. cit.*, 1:231.

43. Thomas, Samuel W., "William Clark's 1795 and 1797 Journals and Their Significance," *Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society*, vol. 25, no. 4, pt. 1 (July, 1969), p. 281, n. 21.



## News Note

Members of the Foundation and readers of *We Proceeded On* who missed acquisition of the first edition of Dr. E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard's book *Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, will be interested in knowing that a second edition is now available at book sellers throughout the country. The rapid sale of the earlier edition in only a few months prompted the publisher, The Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, California, to produce a second edition of this 444 page volume. See *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 18.

## A Unique New Lewis and Clark Sculpture



Stan Wanlass, Astoria, Oregon, a Clatsop Community College art instructor, has completed the 16-inch sculpture illustrated above. This project is in cooperation with the Fort Clatsop Historical Association to commemorate the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The sale of the 16-inch bronze sculptures (a limited copyright edition of 300) will eventually fund the creation of a 6½-foot bronze statue which will be permanently placed on the grounds of the National Park Service Fort Clatsop National Memorial (the site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's 1805-1806 winter establishment), four and one-half miles south and west of Astoria.

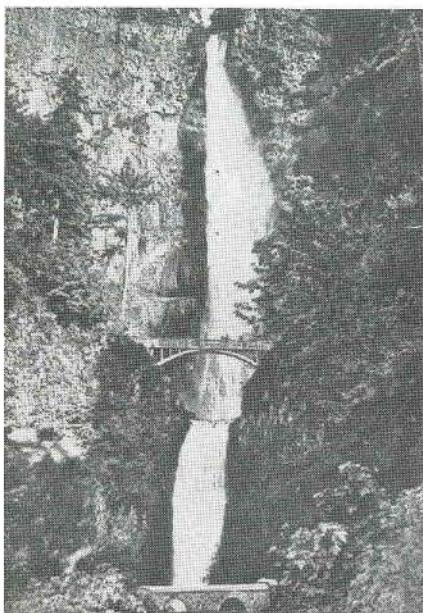
Sculptor Wanlass sees his work as a montage depicting the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at the shore of the Pacific Ocean on the northwest coast near the Columbia River estuary. It portrays Captain William Clark standing on the Pacific shore, while Captain Meriwether Lewis examines a flounder held for him by a Clatsop Indian, and records the incident in his journal. Scannon, Captain Lewis's Newfoundland dog is also an interested spectator and is included in the group.

The artist plans to start work in the near future on the clay model for the 6½-foot statue. A community project, the Port of Astoria and the Astoria Chamber of Commerce have made space available for this activity at Pier 1 in Astoria.

The 16-inch bronze, mounted on a walnut base, will be cast in the lost wax process, and will be available for purchase by mid-August. Individuals interested in acquiring one of the limited edition should write for additional information and an order form to: Fort Clatsop Historical Association, attention of Mr. Steve Olienky, President of the Bank of Astoria, 85 W. Marine Drive, Astoria, Oregon 97103. The bronzes will be numbered and an early order will assure a low copyright edition number.

## Mt. Hood National Forest (Oregon) Features Lewis And Clark And a Variety Of Other Interpretation

Oregon's Multnomah Falls descends for 620 feet from the high rocky cliffs on the south side of the Columbia River Gorge. It is located about 30 miles east of Portland on U.S. Interstate Highway 84 and is one of the state's scenic attractions for both native Oregonians and visitors who travel through the Columbia River Gorge. Three hundred acres of land encompassing the falls was donated to the city of Portland by Simon Benson, lumberman-philanthropist, in 1915. In 1943 Portland transferred the area to the United States Government, to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service — Mt. Hood National Forest.



On April 9, 1806, Captain Lewis provided this description of the falls: "several small streams fall from a much greater height, and in their descent become a perfect mist which collecting on the rocks below again become visible a second time in the same manner before they reach the base of the rocks."

The upper falls measures 542.3 feet, and the lower cataract descends 63.3 feet. Adding the difference in elevation from the bottom of the upper falls to the top of the lower falls of 14.4 feet, the total height of the falls measures 620 feet.

A Multnomah Falls Visitor's Center was established with an excellent view of the waterfall, and this facility displays geology and botany exhibits relating to the Columbia Gorge area. There is a special emphasis on native Oregon food plants; this display includes the *Oregon Grape* (*berberis Aquifolium*), the Oregon State flower,<sup>1</sup> whose berries are edible.

Under the supervision of Mr. Frank Menard, Visitor Information Special-

1. See WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 23.

ist, Mt. Hood National Forest, a new feature was developed this year at the Visitor's Center at Multnomah Falls. This is a trial innovative program similar to the Interpretive Services Programs so successfully offered by the National Park Service at their facilities. Mr. Menard contacted many of the citizens' groups in the Columbia Gorge communities, seeking their participation on weekends during the summer months, for the presentation of interpretive programs. These activities included exhibits, informative talks, and question and answer sessions related to geology, fauna and flora, history, and preservation of the area. The *Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee* acted in this capacity on September 6 and 7, 1980. The Indian Summer weather was ideal and there were many visitors at the Center.

Dr. E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, arranged with National Park Service Superintendent Robert Scott, Fort Clatsop National Memorial (near Astoria, Oregon), to provide the services of his Chief Ranger, Curt Johnson. Curt brought with him many of the items used during the summer "Living History" demonstrations at Fort Clatsop, and during the school season in the off-site, traveling, "Living History" programs presented throughout Oregon and Washington.<sup>2</sup> These included: typical clothing worn by members of the exploring party, firearms, knives, animal skins, powder horns, candle making equipment, etc. Mrs. Johnson, who accompanied Curt with their 18 month old son, assisted with the demonstrations. Dr. Chuinard displayed books about the Expedition, including the Thwaites' edition pages of the journals which detailed the explorers' activities in the Multnomah Falls area.

Dr. Chuinard pointed out to visitors that there was little documentation in the journals about Multnomah Falls in November 1805, when the exploring party was descending the Columbia River. Clark's journal for November 3rd mentions that the fog was so thick along the river that they delayed setting out until 10:00 A.M.<sup>3</sup> However, the following year on the return journey, in April 1806, Captain Lewis's journal provides an accurate description of the "cascades" or waterfalls in this vicinity.<sup>4</sup>

The Oregon State Travel Bureau's brochure and map describing the Lewis and Clark Trail in Oregon, and the descriptive folder published by the

National Park Service concerning Fort Clatsop were distributed to visitors. Portraits of Captains Lewis and Clark, and photographs of Fort Clatsop were exhibited. A "Jefferson Peace Medal"<sup>5</sup> was also on display and this attracted a lot of attention from both adults and children. One little five year old boy was so fascinated by the medal that he wanted to "trade my four little pennies for your big one". Many visitors indicated that they had a strong interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and this provided the opportunity to hand-out copies of the Foundation's prospectus and membership application.

Frank Menard's information specialist staff included Mary Stuart and Vickie Nesbit and these individuals provided a great deal of assistance to Dr. Chuinard and Curt Johnson. Miss Nesbit is especially interested in the Lewis and Clark story, and wrote her freshman history thesis at the University of Oregon on the Indian woman, Sacagawea. Both Mr. Menard and Dr. Chuinard were pleased with the public response to this first trial of adding an interpretive information program for visitors to the scenic environment at Multnomah Falls. Supervisor Menard is hopeful that the Mt. Hood National Forest will be able to carry on with this type of program in years to come. For the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee such future programs will present the opportunity to tell the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to visitors to our National Forest Service facility at Multnomah Falls.

2. See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 16; Vol. 6, No. 1, p. 20.

3. On Captain Clark's map (Thwaites, Vol. 8, Map 32, Part II) in addition to indicating 800 foot high Beacon Rock (on the north, present Washington State side of the Columbia), and Phoca Rock (Greek for Seal, downstream and nearly in the middle of the river), he writes the word "Cascades" very close to the present location of Multnomah Falls. It is likely that the map was drawn during the winter months at Fort Clatsop (from his notes and sketch maps), and he must have known of the existence of the waterfalls from information given by the local Indians or from Sergeant Gass, Sergeant Ordway, and Private Whitehouse, who detailed in their Nov. 2, 1805 journals the "Springs flowing from the high cliffs and mountains . . .".

4. Thwaites, Vol. 4, pp. 259-260.

5. Medals of several sizes carried by the Captains and presented to prominent Indians encountered along the trail of the Expedition.

Christmas presents? How about an annual membership in the Foundation which includes a subscription to the four quarterly issues of *We Proceeded On*. Membership applications should be directed to the Membership Secretary.

Editor's Note: Dedicated students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and trans-Mississippi West history are eagerly anticipating the new, complete and modern edition of *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. In the November 1979 (Vol. 5, No. 4) issue of *We Proceeded On*, Gary Moulton, the editor for this new edition, announced that the project was underway. At the Foundation's Twelfth Annual Meeting, at the Annual Banquet, August 22, 1980, Moulton, as the principal speaker, detailed for members and guests the project's background, sponsorship, the editing procedures, and the progress made to date. *We Proceeded On* continues the policy of publishing our Annual Banquet speaker's address in the fall issue following the meeting. We are delighted to have Dr. Moulton's sincere interest in our organization, especially his participation as a Director of the Foundation.

## The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: Beginning Again

By Gary E. Moulton<sup>1</sup>

The idea to develop an entirely new and complete edition of the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition has been a hope of scholars and enthusiasts of the expedition for many years. Realizing the deficiencies and incompleteness of the volumes done by Reuben Gold Thwaites in 1904-1905, Foundation member Don Jackson may have been one of the first to formally declare for the need. In an address to the Centennial Conference of the Missouri Historical Society in March, 1967, Don pointed out what had been apparent for some time: that using the multiple published editions of the journals was becoming increasingly difficult and that "some kind of standard edition" was needed. But, Don's clarion call for action went unheeded for nearly a decade. In fact, when action did occur, the idea for a new edition came initially from another source.

Sometime in 1977, Steve Cox, editor at the University of Nebraska Press, read an article by Ernst A. Stadler in which that writer recommended reissuing several important historical travel accounts in a modern format. Stadler recognized Lewis and Clark's epic work as a prime subject for re-editing. It is interesting that Stadler's wife, Frances, was at that time in charge of manuscripts at the Missouri Historical Society, which includes the important Clark journals of the Voorhis family. Stadler probably heard Don's address to the Society and certainly read the printed version published later in the Society's Bulletin.<sup>2</sup> Stadler, then, may just have been echoing Jackson's urgings for a new edition. Steve, a personal friend of Don knew of his knowledge of Lewis and Clark, and after a phone call quickly discovered Don's own suggestions in this area. Don related his personal enthusiasm for such a project, but having recently retired, insisted that he was not ready to undertake the task himself. Steve now set out to discover the level of interest at the Press and at the University.

Steve turned first to a newly formed

organization: the Center for Great Plains Studies at the University of Nebraska. The Center was formed in 1976 out of a desire of several University professors to develop an interdisciplinary approach to studying the Great Plains region of the United States. The activities of the Center are directed toward exploring all aspects of the Great Plains environment: the land, the people, the wildlife, the institutions, the economy, and the cultures unique to the Great Plains. The Center serves chiefly as a resource agency and a clearing house for ideas on the study of the Great Plains. The Board of Directors for the Center were attracted from the start to the idea of sponsoring a new edition of the journals. They realized that Lewis and Clark were the first Americans to cross and describe the Great Plains. Since much of the territory that the Captains were assigned to examine lies within this region, an edition of the journals was a most fitting enterprise for the Center. The Board of Directors were now ready to accept sponsorship of the project while the managing director and other members of the University Press were encouraging about the prospects of publication.

2. Editor's note: In the *Bulletin*, Vol. XXIV, No. 1, October 1967, Dr. Jackson made these statements: "The Thwaites edition of the journals is sixty years old, and all those who use it are deprived not only of the scholarship that has come after, but deprived also because the ground rules for transcribing and interpreting historical documents have changed for the better since 1905. The edited version of the Biddle narrative is even older, having come from Coues's hand in 1893. But the field notes of Clark, the collected letters, and a few other such items are relatively recent. Anyone who has had to seek information on Lewis and Clark in all these works, scattered throughout time and not always readily available, will agree that some kind of standard edition seems called for . . . .

"When we have found a man who is willing to undertake all these diverse tasks, and have found a university or a society or a foundation which is willing to support him as he does his work, and when finally we have a publisher who goes eagerly into the process of publishing the result while realizing that multi-volume editions seldom pay for themselves — then we should be on our way toward having what the world has needed for 150 years, a complete and modern edition of the journals of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark."

Dr. Jackson made the introduction of Dr. Moulton at the August 22, 1980 banquet, Omaha, Nebraska.

The Board now moved to discover the practicality of such a project. Jackson, serving as consultant to the Center, sought to determine the feasibility of publishing a new edition in terms of obtaining the cooperation of institutions that hold the precious Lewis and Clark materials and in terms of available financial support. Don's work was a success throughout. Not only did all the manuscript-holding institutions agree to share their journal and manuscript materials with the anticipated project, but the principal holding institution, the American Philosophical Society, agreed to co-sponsor the project should it materialize. Moreover, Don wrote the first draft of a proposal to be submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities and that draft became the basis for the final and successful proposal which the NEH granted in July of this year.

The next step was to locate and hire an editor. The University of Nebraska showed its further commitment to the endeavor by providing an appointment slot in the appropriate department to the successful candidate. I was the fortunate and privileged person selected as editor. My entry into the world of Lewis and Clark came somewhat indirectly. I saw an ad for the editorial position in a trade journal and having just completed an editorial project, I hoped to be able to continue in the field of historical editing. I must admit that I had no special knowledge of Lewis and Clark, but I did have a fair background in the American West and a particular interest in Native American history. My professional credentials seemed to indicate that I could gain sufficient expertise about the expedition to do the editing job. My greatest assets were my abilities as a historical editor. I began work in July 1979.

In short, then, some twelve years after Don's public recommendation, the project to publish a completely reedited version of the journals is underway. The task is sponsored by a recognized educational institution on the Great Plains, has the encouragement and cooperation of all the manuscript repositories, has secured the services of a well-known Western

1. Editor's note: Editor Moulton was the subject of a "Foundation Personality" feature that appeared in *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 9-10.

Americana publisher, has obtained financial support from the principal funding agency for editorial projects, and has appointed an editor to direct the work.

Those of you who are familiar with Thwaites's edition will appreciate the preliminary decision to follow that work in the design of the new edition. Thwaites published Lewis's and Clark's entries together, but printed other journals separately. This method has several desirable features. It is familiar to Lewis and Clark scholars and laymen who have used his work over the decades. Thwaites's chapter divisions are identical to those used by Biddle in the first edition, in spite of the uneven chapter lengths it created in his own work. Thwaites's remarks for this decision are appropriate for the new edition: "they are convenient chronological and geographical divisions; they are familiar to scholars, and thus have acquired a certain historical and bibliographical standing; moreover, comparisons between the Biddle paraphrase and the Original Journals will be facilitated by their retention." I might add that comparisons between the new edition and Thwaites's volumes will also be facilitated by the retention of the volume and chapter divisions.

The most logical alternative approach has major deficiencies. A chronological series, with each man's entries printed side by side, might prove more cumbersome than Thwaites's plan. Jumping from one explorer's entry to another would break a journalist's running narrative and spoil his continuity. The substantial gaps in the writings of subordinates would make large portions of the volumes almost exclusively the writing of Lewis, Clark or John Ordway. An appendix coordinating the location of all entries could answer the desire of those who want to see particular events as they were viewed by different persons. In spite of the strengths and weaknesses mentioned here, I have not closed my mind to using any practical plan.

The first step in editing the journals will be to set the manuscript pages to print. This will be a most difficult task, for the transcriber will have to read every single word — no matter how faintly written, poorly spelled, or badly penned. You may be assured that the eccentric and delightful spelling and punctuation of the Lewis and Clark party will not be altered. I wish that such a simple statement of method could so easily be put to practice. Does every undotted "i" automatically become an "e"? Does every uncrossed "t" stand as an "I" no matter how ridiculous the spelling? We plan to take a sensible approach

and consider that the Captains and their men were not ignorant, but untutored, and certainly are not to be judged by our own orthographic standards. A sensible approach to this problem would be to use a journalist's typical spelling, or simply to adopt the present correct spelling. Where words or letters in words defy comprehension, we will give the reader a conjectural reading and inform him of our action. On these and a dozen other questions about capitalization, hyphenation, punctuation, sentencing, and paragraphing — we will have to make decisions in transcribing the journals. Our aim is to present users with a definitive text — correct and uncluttered but also clear and usable. We will intrude in the text only when absolutely necessary to clarify particularly difficult passages.

In transcribing the Lewis and Clark journals an editor has the added chore of trying to read between the lines. I refer here, of course, to the handwriting of others that has been added to the journals over the years. Nicholas Biddle and that other famous editor, Elliott Coues, both placed interlineations on the originals. Clark also set down remarks in later years and at least one other unknown person has emended words here and there. I will identify the writer wherever possible in some unobtrusive fashion and leave the words within the text as did Thwaites. These emendations have now become a part of the journals, and I believe most persons prefer their retention.

The most difficult and time-consuming work on the journals will be in the area of annotation. In hundreds of footnotes the staff will clarify and expand upon the manuscript diaries. If we were to edit the journals only in terms of placing the original material into print we could complete the project in short order, even considering the extreme care we will give to this dimension. But a great deal of time and effort will be required to search out the writers' numerous obscure references to people, places, and events. At present we see a life of ten years for the project. The greater part of this time will be spent in the research and writing of annotative materials.

Our general philosophy on annotation is to treat subject matter in relation to its prominence in the journals. Ceasar Rodney, who is mentioned but once in the journals and then indirectly may merit only a line in the footnotes while that expert hunter George Drouillard will be given the fullest biographic write-up. The footnotes will be full but not rambling. The staff understands that we are not writing essays in the footnotes, but

are supplying source material to be borrowed from and enlarged upon by other scholars. We are fortunate to have a vast body of literature from which to draw. Without slighting other works of merit I might mention that I find myself returning again and again to the works of Foundation members John Allen, Paul Cutright, Don Jackson, and "Frenchy" Chuinard, as essential and reliable sources.

What sort of topics do the footnotes cover? A quick list will not only give you an idea of the sort of research in which we are involved but also illustrate the breadth of the Captains' knowledge and curiosity. The topics show too, that President Jefferson, in his instructions to Lewis, displayed that brilliance so characteristic of his life. Categories would include: geography, cartography, topography, botany, zoology, ethnology, medicine, equipment, weaponry, personalities, and international relations.

Perhaps I might specify the nature and extent of annotation for the new edition. In doing this I will be drawing examples from preliminary work that I have done on one of the journals, so I ought to say a few words about that journal first.

The Eastern Journal of the Lewis and Clark expedition covers a trip from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to St. Louis, Missouri, from August 30 to December 13, 1803. This journal is sometimes misnamed the "Ohio Journal" or "Lewis's Ohio Journal", which terms are inappropriate because slightly more than half of the entries deal with events along the Mississippi River. Moreover, the diary is not Lewis's alone, for Clark was given possession of the uncompleted notebook on December 2, 1803, near Kaskaskia, Illinois, and kept the official records for the next eleven days, until the party reached the winter encampment at Wood River.

The discovery of the Eastern Journal coincided with the rediscovery of the lost journal of Sergeant John Ordway among the papers of Nicholas Biddle, editor of the first narrative account of Lewis and Clark's journals in 1814. Biddle made no use of the Pittsburgh-to-St. Louis diary in his volumes, nor did it appear in Thwaites's edition. In fact, from 1818 when Biddle received it, until 1913 when it was recovered, no one knew such a journal existed. The manuscript was found among Biddle's papers by his grandsons in the family's country home near Philadelphia. In 1914, the volume was released to Milo Milton Quaife, superintendent and editor for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, who edited it along with Ordway's journal.

(Continued on Page 16)

He published both men's journals as Volume XXII of the Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin — a volume that is practically unobtainable today.

This small leather-bound journal, some five by eight inches in size, contains about two hundred and fifty-eight pages, of which thirty-seven are blank and ninety-three are notes made by Biddle when Clark visited him at Fincastle, Virginia, in 1810. The remaining one hundred and twenty-eight pages are devoted to the river trip. This small journal will become the initial pages of the first volume in the new edition.

My remarks on the Eastern Journal and the annotation to it may appear severely critical of the diary's editor. This criticism is not directed at the abilities of Quaife entirely, since the editorial standards of his day did not call for greater efforts. Moreover, he did not have the vast resources available to him that I enjoy today, and he worked under a much shorter timetable.

In annotating the journals we will identify the geographic features mentioned by the explorers, which will include quite a bit of topographic and cartographic work by the staff. The Eastern Journal stands in contrast to other journals, since the Pittsburgh-to-St. Louis trip was across well-known terrain. The Ohio River had become a prominent waterway by Lewis and Clark's time, so we are able to identify the creeks, rivers, islands, and special features to which the journalists refer. We can also locate and historically describe the villages and towns the Captains notice or visit. Quaife did his best work at this point. He relied chiefly on Zadoc Cramer's *Navigator* as his source for geographic references to the Ohio River. Cramer's work was a river guide to be used by boatmen or travelers of Lewis's time, and it provided information of natural features and depicted prominent towns along the stream. The book went through several printings, but Quaife used only the 1811 edition, not taking advantage of the many corrections in the several volumes.

One particularly knotty geographic problem for me came on the Mississippi River portion of the journey. On November 25, 1803, Lewis related in the journal that "on the Starb. qtr. muddy River falls in — this is also called *Cow River*, or *River Avaise*..." This is the Big Muddy River of today, which is on the eastern side of the Mississippi River in Jackson and Union counties, Illinois. Lewis's spelling of the last word could be his

rendering of either of two French words: *Vache* which means cow, or *vase* which is translated mud. From the proximity of the words "Cow" and "Avaise" in the manuscript, it would seem that he was referring to *vache* (cow). Yet only one Lewis and Clark map used the term "Cow" to designate the stream and only one other map I have found, dating from 1796, employs such a term. All other observed maps use some form of the word "vase" (mud). What confused me for a time was the modern creek, River aux Vases, which is located on the opposite side of the Mississippi River and some miles upstream from the Big Muddy. There is no reference to this stream in the journal, but from Lewis's notes at that point, it would appear that in 1803 the mouth of modern River aux Vases was behind an island and was not noticed by the Captain. On first spotting the modern River aux Vases I wanted to shift Lewis upstream considerably, but other references in the journal would not allow that, particularly since he clearly stated that his stream (the Big Muddy) is opposite Apple Creek and falls in from the Starboard side (i.e. the eastern or Illinois side). That small remark of Lewis's became in the end a problem that involved not only solutions from geography, but also work in orthography, French, numerous old maps, and modern place-names.

Plants and animals will be named in the new edition, both by their popular labels and their scientific denominations, with questionable species so noted. Lewis mentioned some twenty different botanical species while Clark referred to none. Lewis principally identified trees such as the buckeye, gum, sassafras, hickory, poplar, oak, and cottonwood. He also noted plants like mistletoe, cane, and scouring rush. Quaife made no notation, scientific or otherwise, on these species, nor did he label the many animals that Lewis described. Sturgeon, bass, catfish, and pike; squirrels and deer; pigeons, ducks, and grouse were some of the animals Lewis saw. On September 11, 1803, Lewis described in some detail the rather rare phenomenon of a squirrel migration, but Quaife did not call attention to that extraordinary event. Nor did the editor note that the pigeons Lewis observed were the familiar passenger pigeons of the Captain's day, which had become extinct the very year Quaife had gained access to the Eastern Journal.

Indian tribes will be recognized by tribal and linguistic designations, and significant Indian personalities will be portrayed as fully as possible. Lewis mentions two tribal groups in the Eastern journal — the Shawnee and

Delaware — while Clark notes the Potawatomi. These Algonkian speaking, Eastern Indians would be quite different from the Indians which Lewis and Clark would meet farther to the west. Quaife gave no account of these peoples in his footnotes.

Members of the exploring party and other persons mentioned in the diaries will be given appropriate biographic treatment. Lewis mentioned over twenty persons by name in the Eastern Journal. Some of these people will be easily identified, even when he gives only the last name. Men like George Rogers Clark, Anthony Wayne, Charles Willson Peale, and William E. Patterson are of such prominence that little research will be required for a short write-up. Members of the Corps like Nathaniel Pryor and George Drouillard who are named in the Eastern Journal will likewise require only a small amount of work for identification. But what of the woman who was shot when a bystander accidentally discharged Lewis's airgun? Or, who were the actual members of the party traveling with Lewis at this time? Or, who is the merchant that Lewis met and listed as "Gui Brian?" Since Quaife did not tell of his criteria for annotation, we do not know if he was unable to identify these people or whether he simply considered them of too little importance to note. In the new edition, we will specify the dimensions of our annotation and define the criteria for inclusion or exclusion in the footnotes.

Other topics familiar to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts will not be slighted. In the Eastern Journal we find Lewis's first reference to his famous airgun and to his well-known Newfoundland dog, Scannon. Lewis also used a number of geologic terms in this preliminary journal — terms like freestone, limestone, spanish whiting, grind and flint stones, and petrified wood. Medical notations appear for the first time — with references to the Captain's observation of goitre, fever and ague and to his use of "Rushes pills." To these entries Quaife gives only the barest of annotative material. We plan to give such items the notice they deserve.

I know that you look forward with me to the exciting prospects of this enterprise and the added interest such a project must generate in Lewis and Clark. Let us hope that this effort fosters a broadened knowledge and sparks a new enthusiasm for the expedition and its illustrious members.



## L. & C. Commemorative Postage Stamp In 1981 You Can Help, Now!

Bob Saindon advised the editor that he had been informed that the U. S. Postal Service would be giving consideration to the issuance of a commemorative postal stamp celebrating the 175th Anniversary of the successful completion of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. If it is determined that this postal stamp is to be issued, it will be placed on "First Day Sale" at St. Louis, Missouri, on September 23, 1981, 175 years following the Expedition's return to St. Louis in 1806.

We need your help. Please write *Citizens's Advisory Committee, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. zip 20260*, indicating your support of this Lewis and Clark Commemorative Postal Issue.

## Anecdote — From The Journals And Literature About the Expedition

Meriwether Lewis in his journal for June 14, 1805, details "... the succession of curious adventures ..." that befell him on that date. Travelling alone, he had ascended the Missouri, passed the group of cataracts that make up the Great Falls of the Missouri, examined "... a handsome stream about 200 yds. wide ...," his Medicine (today's Sun) River, and was on his way to returning to the main party who were involved with the 17½ mile portage around the falls. Lewis had shot a buffalo, forgot to reload his rifle, when he discovered that "... a large white or reather brown bear ..." had advanced on him and was "... within 20 steps before I discovered him ..." The Captain's journal tells the story:

... it was an open level plain, not a bush within miles nor a tree within less than three hundred yards of me; the river bank was sloping and not more than three feet above the level of the water; in short there was no place by means of which I could conceal myself from this monster until I could charge my rifle .... I ran about 80 yards and found he gained on me fast, I then run into the water the idea struck me to get into the water to such depth that I could stand and he would be obliged to swim, and that I could in that situation defend myself with my espontoon .... at this instance he arrived at the edge of the water within about 20 feet of me; the moment I put myself in this attitude of defence he suddenly wheeled about as if frightened, declined the combat on such unequal grounds, and retreated with quite as great precipitation as he had just before pursued me .... so it was — and I felt myself

not a little gratified that he had declined the combat.<sup>1</sup>

The Captain's day of "...curious adventure..." had only begun! The animals in the area either confronted or pursued him:

... in returning through the level bottom of Medecine river and about 200 yards distant from the Missouri, my direction led me directly to an animal that I at first supposed to be a wolf; but on nearer approach ... I discovered that it was not, its colour was a brownish yellow; it was standing near its burrow, and when I approached ... it couched itself down like a cat looking immediately at me as if it designed to spring on me. I took aim at it and fired, it instantly disappeared in its burrow; I loaded my gun and examined the place which was dusty and saw the track from which I am still further convinced that it was of the tiger kind.

... It now seemed to me that all the beasts of the neighbourhood had made a league to destroy me, or that some fortune was disposed to amuse herself at my expence, for I had not proceeded more than three hundred yards from the burrow of this tyger cat, before three bull buffaloe, which were feeding with a large herd about half a mile from me on my left, seperated from the herd and ran full speed towards me, I thought at least to give them some amusement and altered my direction to meet them; when they arrived within a hundred yards they mad[e] a halt, took a good view of me and retreated with precipitation.<sup>2</sup>

The latter two incidents took place in the evening, and with 12 miles to walk in order to return to the main party, the Captain hastened his pace and wrote that "... it was sometime after dark before I returned to the party ..." He indicates that they were concerned and "... extremely uneasy for my safety ..." and that he was "... much fortiegued ..." After all that had happened on this day, we are not surprised that Lewis decided not to remain where he had experienced the episodes with the animals, and his journal reads:

... I ... did not think it prudent to remain all night at this place which really from the succession of curious adventures wore the impression on my mind of enchantment; at sometimes for a moment I thought it might be a dream, but the prickley pears which pierced my feet very severely once in a while, particularly after it grew dark, convinced me that I was really awake, and that it was necessary to make the best of my way to camp.<sup>3</sup>

1. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor), *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904. Vol. 2., pp. 156-157.

2. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 158.

3. *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, p. 158.

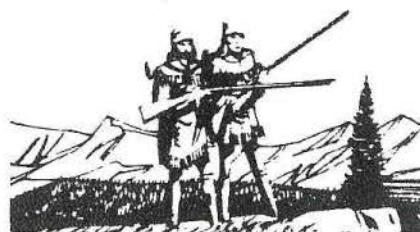
## Annual Meeting Photos (See also Pages 8 & 9)



Sculptor Bob Scriver, Browning, Montana, accepts the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement. See story, page 1, this issue of WPO. Photograph by Gladys Silk.



1980-1981 President Irving W. Anderson, Portland, Oregon, visits with Past President Clarence H. Decker, East Alton, Illinois. Clarence continues to serve the Foundation as Treasurer, a position he has held since 1974. Photograph by Bob Lange.



Christmas presents? How about an annual membership in the Foundation which includes a subscription to the four quarterly issues of *We Proceeded On*. Membership applications should be directed to the Membership Secretary.

## Children at Fort Clatsop

(Continued from Page 5)

We Proceeded On will be interested and amused by these responses:

I learned how limited their food was and how even the simplest thing like starting a fire was a difficult task in 1805-1806.

The two things I liked the most was making candles and when the musket fired.

I thought about 175 years ago. It was really hard to live back then.

It wasn't very much fun in the rain. But Lewis and Clark had to do it anyway.

I really liked the nature walk. It was very fun because I saw different things and I enjoyed walking through paths and the soft ground.

I learned how Lewis and Clark lived in Fort Clatsop, how they made dugout canoes, how they made rifle balls.

I thought about Lewis and Clark and that we were cheating a little, so it would have been much harder for them.

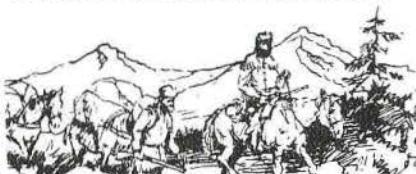
I thought I was in the expedition.

I really noticed how hard it was for Lewis and Clark. I learned that you had to be tough. There was a lot of hard work to do.

I was thinking about 1805. I wish that I was Lewis and Clark and be the first man to cross the rockies.

I learned that you can go back in time and still learn something about it.

The above comments from children who visited Fort Clatsop or a school room demonstration by the Fort Clatsop ranger staff, are probably typical of the responses received by National Park facilities throughout the country where *Environmental Living Programs* are an on-going activity. When discussing the cost of organizing and running these programs, Charlie Hawkins, the site manager at *Fort Point National Historic Site* (San Francisco, CA), summarized it very well: "...its something you can't measure. What is it worth to turn youngsters on to history? You just can't measure it in dollars and cents!" As we can see from the above comments from visitors to Fort Clatsop — they have a new appreciation of Lewis and Clark and the winning of the west, and how about the young Shannon<sup>2</sup> who was so fascinated with his visit to Fort Clatsop, that he "thought I was in the expedition".



2. George Shannon, the youngest member of the exploring party. About 17 years old.

## Recent Meetings

Dr. Robert Carriger, Professor of History, Gonzaga University, Spokane, WA, was the speaker for the September 28, 1980 meeting of the *Blue Mountain Chapter* of the Foundation. The Sunday afternoon meeting was held at the Cascade Natural Gas Company's Community Room, Walla Walla, WA. Dr. Carriger's interesting presentation was an illustrated lecture titled: "Next Up the Missouri — George Catlin and Karl Bodmer".

\* \* \*

September 27, 1980, was the date for the quarterly meeting of the Governor's *Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee*, at the Portland Orthopedic Clinic. Having operated since 1978 without the services of a regular secretary,<sup>1</sup> the committee is now to have the services of Jan Ernst through the courtesy of Dave Talbot, Superintendent of the State Parks and Recreation Division of the Oregon Department of Transportation. She will act in this secretarial capacity when needed from the Division's Portland office. At this meeting members heard the preliminary report from the sub-committee chaired by Jean Hallaux regarding a future recommendation by the committee to both the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division and to the National Park Service's *Lewis and Clark Historic Trail Study*, concerning the accessibility and development of the trail and viewpoints on Tillamook Head (the Expedition's "Clark's Point of View"), the coastal headland or prominence just south of Seaside, Oregon. A date was also set for the Committee's, December 13, 1980, meeting and Christmas Party, which is to be, as in previous years, at the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial, near Astoria, Oregon.<sup>2</sup> Committee member and Nature Trail Supervisor, Roger Mackness, provided a progress report on the Lewis and Clark Nature Trail being developed at *Lewis and Clark State Park*, 15 miles east of Portland.<sup>3</sup> Prior to the meeting's conclusion, committee member Ed Harvey extended an invitation for the February 1981 meeting to be held in Astoria, Oregon — luncheon at Ruth and Ed Harvey's home, with the meeting to follow at the Astoria City (Astor) Library auditorium.

1. The vacancy was the result of committee member Mary Ann Amacker, Oregon Historical Society, moving from Portland to Warner Robins, Georgia.

2. See WPO, Vol. 6, No. 1, p. 13, for details of the committee's 1979 Christmas Party.

3. See WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 22-23.

As a service to Foundation members, we have included with the distribution of this issue of *We Proceeded On* the (yellow) Brochure/Order Form which announces the availability of exceptionally fine print reproductions of four of artist John Clymer's Lewis and Clark Paintings. These print reproductions are available from *Western American Heritage Prints*, Chandler, Arizona.

## Scannon Reprint Sales Exceeds 2000 Copies 3rd Printing Possible

In July 1977 *We Proceeded On* published a supplementary publication (*WPO, Publication No. 2*) "Our Dog Scannon — Partner In Discovery", by Ernest S. Osgood. Dr. Osgood's monograph was originally published in *Montana, the Magazine of Western History* (Vol. XXVI, No. 3, Summer 1976). When the Foundation commissioned sculptor Bob Scriver to execute the limited edition of the bronze "Captain Lewis and Our Dog Scannon" in 1976-1977, *We Proceeded On* was granted permission by both Dr. Osgood and *Montana Magazine* ... to develop the reprint of Dr. Osgood's monograph. A reproduction of a photograph of Scriver's bronze appears on the cover of the eleven page publication, and a recapitulation of the journal entries of the Expedition which relate to the dog Scannon, together with general information about Newfoundland dogs, follows Dr. Osgood's delightful perspective of the canine member of the famous Expedition.

So popular was the first printing of this supplementary publication that a second printing was done in October 1978. *We Proceeded On* continues to receive mail orders for this publication, and it is of special interest to note that the *Fort Clatsop Historical Association*, the operator of the book and publication counter at the *Fort Clatsop National Memorial* near Astoria, Oregon, have merchandised over 700 copies of "Our Dog Scannon — Partner in Discovery", (*WPO Publication No. 2*) to visitors to the National Park Service Facility since 1977.

The publication sells for .75¢ and there is still a supply available. If your local historical society is interested in merchandising this item, they may be purchased in lots of 25 or more (postage paid) at .45¢ each from *We Proceeded On*, 5054 S. W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201.

## Paladin Reports 175th Anniversary Event At Gates Of The Mountains

The August issue of *We Proceeded On* briefly reported on the Lewis and Clark 175th Anniversary event which took place on July 19, 1980, at Montana's *Gates of the Mountains*.

Now, through the eyes and the writing skill of Foundation member Vivian A. Paladin,<sup>1</sup> we have a first-hand report of this commemorative event. Vivian's account follows:

Friday, July 19, 1805 [Lewis]: This morning we set out early and proceeded on vary well tho' the water appears to encrease in volocity as we advance .... wh[en]ever we get a view of the lofty summits of the mountains the snow presents itself, altho' we are almost suffocated in this confined vally with heat .... This evening we entered much the most remarkable cliffs that we have yet seen .... I found a place sufficiently large to encamp my small party; at length such an one occurred on the lar<sup>d</sup>. side<sup>2</sup> where we found plenty of lightwood and pitch pine .... From the singular appearance of this place I called it the *gates of the rocky mounatains*.<sup>3</sup>

Saturday, July 19, 1980: A party of about 40 Lewis and Clark enthusiasts set out at 7:00 P.M. aboard the cruise boat *Pirogue* from the Gates of the Mountains Boat Club and debarked at *Meriwether (Lewis) Picnic Area* to commemorate the event which had occurred exactly 175 years before.

No one on board was suffocating with the heat. Indeed, with the temperature hovering no higher than 45 degrees and a high wind blowing, it was a cold trip during which those on board shared blankets, windbreakers and hooded jackets in order to keep

1. Vivian Paladin is Editor-Emeritus, *Montana, the Magazine of Western History*. See WPO, Vol. 4, No. 4, p. 13; Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 4, 9; Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 3-5.

2. The site of the Expedition's July 19, 1805 night encampment is today the U. S. Forest Service's *Meriwether Picnic Area*. This site is only accessible via the river and boat. The excursion boat landing may be reached by driving 15 miles north from Helena on *Interstate 15*. Despite Lewis's reference to "...my small party...", his party consisted of all members of the Corps except for Captain Clark, Joe Field, Potts and York, who were traveling overland, slightly west of the river in search of Indian trails. Readers having access to Olin D. Wheeler's *The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904*, will enjoy reading (Vol. 1, pp. 346-352) Wheeler's description of this beautiful canyon as he observed it in 1904. See also: Ferris, Robert G., (Editor); Appleman, Roy G.; and others: *Lewis and Clark: Historic Places Associated with their Transcontinental Exploration . . .* U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1975, pp. 306-309. See also, WPO, Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 7.

3. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor), *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904. Vol. 2, pp. 247-248.

warm. But it was one of the most memorable evenings anyone had ever experienced.

As wine and cheese were passed around during the cruise, Gates of the Mountains Manager/Pilot Bob Tubbs gave his knowledgeable and totally entertaining commentary on the canyon, its geological features and wildlife, the fact that it still looks much the same as it did 175 years ago except that the dammed up waters of the Missouri make it from 30 to 40 feet higher than it was then. Even those on board who had heard it before were entranced as the big cruise boat cut through rising waves and entered one of North America's most spectacular canyons.

As the *Pirogue* passed through the canyon and made its big circle to head south again so those aboard could see how the canyon looked to Captain Lewis and his men, the full quote from the July 19th Journal entry was read over the loudspeaker by Dr. Stephen E. Ambrose of New Orleans, La. Professor of history at New Orleans University, Dr. Ambrose is the official biographer of Dwight D. Eisenhower and recently has become deeply interested in the Lewis and Clark Expedition and an enthusiastic member of the Foundation.<sup>4</sup>

Many other notables aboard the boat had been introduced earlier, along with Dr. Ambrose. Among them were Dan and Brian Hilger, grandsons of the pioneer who founded the Hilger ranch close by the Gates of the Mountains Boat Club in 1867, a ranch still operated by the Hilger family who guard its historic shoreline as a sacred trust.

Passengers were also introduced to Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation President Bob Saindon and his wife, but few knew that because of this young man, much more was in store when the boat docked at *Meriwether Picnic Area*. With a small generator furnishing power, a slide projector was set up in the visitor's shelter, and with a colleague holding a flashlight, Bob read a carefully researched but remarkably fast-paced paper which traced the epic journey from Wood River (Illinois) to Fort Clatsop (Oregon).

Entitled "Lewis and Clark, Primeval Artists of the West: An Illustrated Journey to the Pacific", his paper was illuminated with 75 carefully selected slides from the Journals, specifically the explorers' crude but apt drawings

4. Dr. Ambrose was elected a director of the Foundation at the August 1980 Annual Meeting. He is a frequent contributor to *We Proceeded On*. See WPO, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 12-14; Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 11-12.

of animals, fish, birds, implements and objects encountered along the way.<sup>5</sup>

Bob Saindon,<sup>6</sup> who recently moved to Helena, Montana from Glasgow, Montana, added one more dimension that evening to his term as President of the Foundation.<sup>7</sup> There were few in the audience who had the opportunity of attending the Foundation's Eleventh Annual Meeting in Glasgow in August 1979, which had been hosted in remarkable innovative style by Bob and his colleagues in the *Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society*. After they heard his talk in the windy darkness at *Meriwether (Lewis) Picnic Area*, however, some became Foundation members and all developed a new or renewed interest in the subject.

Bob had gone to the considerable trouble of arranging for commemorative postal cachets (envelopes), complete with Lewis's journal text, the dates, and including a three-cent Lewis and Clark commemorative postage stamp, issued in 1954 to mark the 150th anniversary of the Expedition.

Later in July, on the 26th and 27th, more elaborate commemorative events were planned for Montana's Headwater's State Park near Three Forks. It is unlikely, however, that a more significant or meaningful program could have been held anywhere along the Trail than the one experienced on the night of July 19, when a party of about the same size as the total Corps of Discovery braved not heat and "musquetoies" but high winds and spray from the Missouri to mark the anniversary of one evening of America's epic Journey of Discovery.

5. Editor's note: Bob Saindon presented this same paper at one of the evening programs during the 12th Annual Meeting of the Foundation, Omaha, August 20-22, 1980.

6. For biographical material about Bob Saindon, see WPO, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 6; Vol. 3, No. 3, p. 4; Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 3-4.

7. Editor's note: When Vivian Paladin wrote about this event, Bob Saindon was serving as President of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. His term of office was completed in August 1980 at the organization's 12th Annual Meeting, when he turned the responsibility of the presidency over to Irving W. Anderson.

Editor's note: It is of interest that on the return journey only Sergeant Ordway's party of ten traveled through the *Gates of the Mountains* portion of the Missouri River on July 16, 1806 (within a few days of being a year after the party ascended the river). Ordway's party were bringing the canoes from upstream on the Beaverhead River where they had cached the previous August. Lewis's party of ten were to the north, having crossed the Continental Divide from the headwaters of Clark's Fork River to the Sun River. Clark's party of thirteen were descending the Yellowstone River, having separated from Lewis at "Traveler's Rest", 11 miles south of present Missoula, Montana, and from Ordway's party at the Three Forks of the Missouri.

## 1903-1905 Expositions Commemorated Nation's Westward Expansion

Some eighty years ago, in the era of World Fairs and Expositions, two such events took place, both of which related directly to, and commemorated, the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the westward expansion of the United States. These were: *The Louisiana Purchase Exposition*, 1903-1904, St. Louis, Missouri, and *The Lewis and Clark Exposition* (also referred to as *The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and Oriental Fair*), 1904-1905, Portland, Oregon.

Foundation member, biologist, historian, and author Paul Russell Cutright is presently engaged in writing a new biography of Theodore Roosevelt. Paul, in a recent letter to the editor, refers to a paragraph he noted when reading President Theodore Roosevelt's *Third Message to Congress, December 7, 1903*,<sup>1</sup> which Paul says: "... might be of interest to readers of *We Proceeded On*." In this message, the president stated:

I trust that the Congress will continue to favor in all proper ways the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This Exposition commemorates the Louisiana Purchase, which was the first great step in the expansion which made us a continental nation. The expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent followed thereon, and marked the beginning of the process of exploration and colonization which thrust our national boundaries to the Pacific. The acquisition of the Oregon country, including the present states of Oregon and Washington, as a fact of immense importance in our history; first giving us our place on the Pacific seaboard, and making ready the way for our ascendancy in the commerce of the greatest of the oceans. The centennial of our establishment upon the western coast by the expedition of Lewis and Clark is to be celebrated at Portland, Oregon, by an exposition in the summer of 1905, and this event should receive recognition and support from the National Government.

Both of the Expositions stimulated new interest in, and increased migration to, the western United States. Newspapers and magazines, the railroads, and real estate entrepreneurs provided additional impetus, and in the years following, western cities, towns, and farming communities experienced growth and land-value appreciation. *The Louisiana Purchase Exposition* and *The Lewis*

1. [Roosevelt, Theodore], *A compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents*. Prepared Under the Direction of the Joint Committee on Printing of the House and Senate, Pursuant to an Act of the Fifty-Second Congress of the United States, New York: Bureau of National Literature, Volume XIV, p. 6798.

## 1905 Statues Of The Captains Have Disappeared!



Ruskstuhl's Captain William Clark



Lopez's Captain Meriwether Lewis

*There is a mystery connected with the World's Fair or Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, held in Portland, Oregon in 1905. No one knows the whereabouts or disposition of the two statues pictured above. At the close of the Exposition in October 1905, the Exposition grounds and buildings were dismantled. Only the huge log cabin or Forestry Building, built of some 300 logs, many over five feet in diameter, remained until its destruction by fire in 1964.*

*There is a rumor that the statuary may have been shipped to San Francisco, with the idea that the promoters of the 1915 Panama - Pacific Exposition may have planned to use them on the Exposition grounds in that city. If they were shipped and did arrive there, they were never seen again.*

*The statue of Captain William Clark was the work of sculpture F. W. Ruskstuhl, The companion statue of Captain Meriwether Lewis was done by, what the literature describing the Exposition referred to as, "... the eminent sculptor Charles Lopez". There is no explanation as to why Ruskstuhl did not also rate the connotation "eminent". Both statues were of heroic size (larger than life size) and were placed at either end of the balustrade on "Lakeview Terrace" and facing "Columbia Court". Other statuary in place on the Exposition grounds were by sculptors Frederic Remington, Solon H. Borglum, A. A. Weinmann, and Alice Cooper.<sup>1</sup> Other than the Cooper work, it has been suspected that some of the statuary may have been in place on the grounds of the St. Louis, Missouri, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the year previous, and at the close of that event had been shipped to the Portland location.*

*We have lost two statues of our favorite Captains! What really did happen to them?*

1. A statue of Sacagawea. See WPO, Vol. 6, No. 1, p. 12.

*and Clark Centennial Exposition* at the eastern and western portals of the Lewis and Clark Trail truly commemorated one hundred years of the "Winning of the West", and increased our nation's interest in Theodore Roosevelt's "continental nation".



## Indian Woman's Name Now In Outer Space

Geological features revealed on the Planet Venus by the Pioneer radar-mapper in orbit around the planet are being named for goddesses or famous women no longer living. Officials at the *National Aeronautics and Space Administration* recently made this announcement. One feature is to be named for Sacagawea, the Shoshoni Indian woman who accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition.