



THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
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**Meriwether Lewis's Newfoundland Dog "Seaman" — A Member of the Exploring Party
Monture ("Seamans") Creek, Powell County, Montana — See Story on Page 5**



THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

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ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The purpose of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is to stimulate nationally; public interest in matters relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition; the contributions to American history made by the expedition members; and events of time and place concerning and following the expedition which are of historical import to our nation. The Foundation recognizes the value of tourist-oriented programs, and supports activities which enhance the enjoyment and understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. The scope of the activities of the Foundation are broad and diverse, and include involvement in pursuits which, in the judgment 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 ISSN 0275-6706 E. G. CHUINARD, M.D., FOUNDER

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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President Sherman's Message

As a small boy in grade school, I became an avid reader. Like most small boys, I devoured books on heroes, desperadoes, white knights and deeds of derring-do. By the time I'd reached high school level, I'd begun to learn that some of my heroes had clay feet. That knowledge generated an antipathy for the authors who had misled me, which I can only describe as a "grudge".

Studying history at the collegiate level, I came to understand that the word "history" is a many faceted term. If you really want the truth, you must sort and dig, ad infinitum. There was certainly nothing new in my discovery, but it was new to me. It isn't surprising to realize that we now know far more about the ancient Egyptians than the Egyptians themselves did at the time of Christ.

Certainly it is a responsibility of our Foundation to seek out the truth regarding the Expedition and all of the aspects related to it. Our much respected magazine, *We Proceeded On*, provides a unique national vehicle for disseminating the truth and dispelling the myth. We must pursue that course regardless of the toes we may tread upon.

Our Young Adult and Junior essay
(*con't on facing page*)

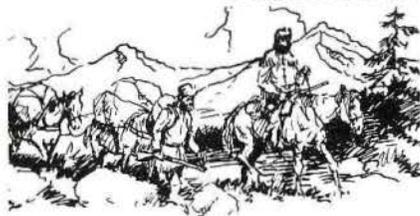
Cover Illustration

Our cover illustration is of the Newfoundland dog "Kessler", courtesy of Sweetbay Newfoundlands, Judi and Ellis Adler, Sherwood, Oregon. Attendees at the Foundation's 10th Annual Meeting, August, 1978, Vancouver, Washington, will recall that "Kessler" made an appearance at one of the annual meeting afternoon events, and became a friend of members and guests. Earlier in the week several members attended *The Newfoundland Club of America Water Test* event, at Kelley Point Park, Portland, Oregon (at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers). Here "Kessler" and other dogs of his breed demonstrated and competed in a variety of tests and exercises: Underwater retrieve; Life Ring tow; Retrieve from dock; Take a line and tow a boat; Directed retrieve; and Rescue. Those of us who witnessed these demonstrations came away thoroughly in accord with Meriwether Lewis's judgement and choice of the breed of dog to accompany the exploring enterprise. Lewis wrote: "... the dog was of the Newfoundland breed one that I prized much for his docility and qualifications for my journey. . . . I had given 20\$ for this dogg . . ." A tidy sum for a dog in 1803!

contest experiences have demonstrated that the Lewis and Clark materials in our nation's libraries are thin indeed. They tend to be "popular" as opposed to authentic writings. We have a great opportunity to stop trouble before it gets started by developing an approved Junior Bibliography and an approved General Bibliography. When published by the Foundation, they should be widely disseminated to libraries throughout our nation's library system.

The development of such bibliographies is an onerous task which would need the objective appraisals of our best scholars. The project would need funding to insure distribution of the published bibliographic listings. It would be a most rewarding contribution by our Foundation for the accurate study of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and should be undertaken forthwith.

Bill Sherman



Gremlins Thwart WPO Proofreaders

It seems that no matter how carefully the galleys are read and the final format is checked for each issue of *We Proceeded On*, we always have one or two literary inexactitudes. A case in point is the front page copy for the previous May 1985 issue where in our original copy given our press we carefully left the letter "e" off of the word "welcom" just as Clark did in his handwritten journal entry for September 23, 1806. Our copy to the press also included the instruction "Clark's spelling, capitalization, and punctuation to be verbatim". It is hard to spell a simple word incorrectly and when our press set the type they unconsciously spelled "welcome" correctly, and further, when we were proofing the galleys and checking the format, we missed the discrepancy. The incongruity is all the more embarrassing and ridiculous since we took great pains to use Clark's misspelling of "welcom" in the quotation from Winifred George, and in the box in column three on page two where we wrote about the "Cover Illustration". The proofreaders "struck-out" again!

Editor

News Notes

Lolo Trail Expeditions, a licensed and bonded outfitter and guide service at Kamiah, Idaho, have announced that they will offer "The Experience of a Lifetime" in six day — 80 mile trail rides along the Lolo Trail in the Bitterroot Mountains of northern Idaho — the route traversed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805 and 1806. Activity will begin July 14, and the last ride is scheduled for August 30. Jim Davis, Patricia Rush, and Bill Reynolds are the principals in this enterprise, and they may be contacted by writing Lolo Trail Expeditions, P.O. Box 985, Kamiah, Idaho 83536, or by calling 208-935-0303.

"An Evening with Captain William Clark" is the title of a program developed for presentation to historical society, school, black powder gun club, and service club meetings. Michael E. Dotson, Crest Hill (near Joliet), Illinois, dressed in buckskins portrays Captain William Clark and during a 45 minute program tells the story of the famous Expedition along with the display of armaments and other pertinent memorabilia. Dotson says: "There aren't too many folks up this way who are knowledgeable about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and my programs have interested individuals who are busy reading the DeVoto condensation of the Captains' journals." Foundation member Dotson is a teacher of art, and by avocation is an experienced backwoodsman and an enthusiastic student of Lewis and Clark and their party's exploring enterprise. He advises that he will attend the Foundation's annual meeting in St. Louis.

Foundation Director Gary Moulton, Lincoln, Nebraska has supplied a clipping from The May 21, 1985 issue of Lincoln *Journal* newspaper that relates to the article published in the February issue of *We Proceeded On* (Vol. 11, No. 1, p. 8) concerning the expansion and development of historic Fort Atkinson — a Nebraska State Park facility.

The May 21 newspaper story reports that the Plum Creek Timber Company, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern Corporation, located in Montana has donated 500,000 board feet of log and 200,000 board feet of lumber¹ for the reconstruction of Fort Atkinson as it existed from 1820 to 1827. The lodgepole pine logs and rough-sawn lumber was shipped to

the Nebraska site by Burlington Northern early in June and will be used to construct three walls² of the replica of the fort, along with the rough window casings, rafters, and for crude furnishings such as bunks, tables and chairs. Commenting on Burlington Northern's gift of the materials, Steve Kemper, Superintendent of Fort Atkinson State Park said: "We have not tried to put a monetary value on it, but it is a very substantial donation." Earlier this year the Burlington Northern Foundation and the Peter Kiewit Foundation each contributed \$150,000 to the Nebraska State Game and Parks Foundation for the construction of a visitor's center at Fort Atkinson.

The site of Fort Atkinson was visited by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804, and Clark's journal entry for August 3, 1804 stated: "... perhaps no other Situation is as well Calculated for a Trading establishment..." In the 1820s Fort Atkinson was the first military establishment constructed west of the Mississippi River and was of great service and importance to the mountain men and fur traders and the place were significant Indian treaties were negotiated.

Nicholas Kirkmire, vice-president of corporate affairs for Plum Creek Timber Company said that the logs and lumber came from trees harvested between November 1984 and February 1985 and that some of the trees were obviously seedlings when the Lewis and Clark enterprise traveled through the forest lands in Montana that are now managed by his company.

1. A board foot, a standard measure in forest products, is a piece of lumber one inch thick, one foot long, and one foot wide.

2. One wall of the fort has been previously constructed and was funded by Federal money and material obtained from Colorado and upper New York state.

A news release from Radio Station KGLT — FM — 92, Bozeman, Montana, tells of the station's project to produce a radio dramatization of the Lewis and Clark Expedition through Montana. KGLT-FM, the radio station of Montana State University, will, during the coming year, produce three half-hour radio dramas based on the actual journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The three segments will cover only the westward path of the explorers through Montana.

The project director will be Peter Hirsch, KGTL's Program Director,

(continued on page 4)

and Barrett Golding, KGTL, will be the producer. The scripts will be written by William Kittredge of Missoula, who co-authored the script to the nationally-successful film "Heartland". Golding is the winner of the 1984 Radio Program of the Year Award from Montana Broadcaster's Association. Montana actors and musicians will attend auditions later this summer, and history scholars from around the state and country will advise the staff on historical, Indian, and technical topics.

Funding for the project has come from the *Burlington Northern Foundation*, *Montana State University's Office of Telecommunications*, and from the *State of Montana* through the *Cultural and Aesthetic Projects: Coal Tax Fund*. Further funds will be needed to complete the production. The series is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1985, and taped programs will be distributed without charge to Montana radio stations. Tapes will also be made available for schools, libraries, and historical institutions. The series will be titled "The Corps of Discovery: Lewis and Clark in Montana".

Foundation members Merrill Burlingame, Bob Saindon, Hal Stearns, Wilbur Werner, Edrie Vinson, Bob Bergantino, and Harry Fritz are Montanans who will be consulted by the production staff. The Foundation's *Portage Route Chapter*, Great Falls, and the *Headwaters Chapter*, Bozeman, have been contacted. A recent order received by WPO Publications from KGLT was for two copies of Dr. Harry Fritz' published annual banquet address "Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and the Discovery of

Montana" (WPO Supplementary Publication No. 8) presented at last August's 16th Annual Banquet.

Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

The armaments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition have been a subject of great interest to gun fanciers and collectors throughout the nation. Frequent articles appear in periodicals dealing with firearms and the May 1985 issue of the *American Rifleman* magazine contains an extensive five and one-third page dissertation by Kirk Olson, titled: "A Lewis & Clark Gun?" Olson's theme is about the Harpers Ferry Arsenal's 15 rifles made for Captain Lewis and the Expedition. Olson's article is profusely illustrated to support his theory that a rifle in his possession might be one of the Arsenal's Lewis and Clark firearms, and he states, when discussing his prized possession, that: "This is the only known short rifle that precedes the Model 1803 to show such hard usage, damage and repairs that fit incidents described in the *Journals of Lewis and Clark*. I feel that it has the greatest chance of being the only surviving short rifle used by Lewis and Clark." Further, he remarks: "The fact that any rifle could survive two years of torturous use on the Lewis and Clark Expedition and be sold at public auction in St. Louis to the earliest of American mountain men and survive many more years of use is really a miracle. This short rifle is, to the author's knowledge, the only known predecessor of the Model 1803 short rifle in existence. It is so similar, yet so different in its earlier features."

Author Olson implies that the use of Roman numerals on the various parts of the gun in his collection may be an indication that the rifles manufactured at the arsenal for the Expedition may have been identified with Roman numerals rather than the usual Arabic numerals. He writes: "The stock has an old break from the breech down at an angle through the trigger assembly All parts of this rifle have roman numeral III assembly number, while the barrel tang bolt located at the break in the stock, has a roman numeral VI. It is a Harpers Ferry rifle bolt that was probably a field replacement at the time of the break."

Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, who have a special interest in the armaments carried by the exploring enterprise, will want to read and study Olson's article. It is well written and illustrated, and "gunners" will want to make their own decisions as to whether or not Olson owns a Harpers Ferry Arsenal rifle that went to the Pacific and back with the explorers. Olson sums up his discourse by saying: "It is quite a 'coincidence' and really exciting to hold these sad remains and think about the greatest adventure in American history, and the proud guns of Capt. Lewis."

Most libraries have copies of the *American Rifleman* in their periodical sections. The article appeared in the May 1985, Volume 133, No. 5, issue of the magazine. The editor is indebted to Foundation member Bob Taylor, Washington, D.C. who sent along a copy of the magazine, and to many others who directed his attention to the article.

(Relates to Feature Story on Facing Page)

Editor's note: Foundation member Donald Jackson, Colorado Springs, Colorado, is familiar to many Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. For thirty years, one of the many interests of this eminent historian has been his study and literary contributions related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition — the *Journals*, *Letters* and *Documents* of the famous exploring enterprise. His *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, 1783-1854*, was first published in a single (728 page) volume in 1962, and in 1978, a second edition in two volumes (806 pages) with additional documents and notes, was issued by his press (reviewed in WPO, Vol. 4, No. 2). In 1981, readers of western history found Jackson's *Thomas Jefferson and the Stony Mountains: Exploring the West from Monticello* a new study ". . . on the aspect of Jefferson's career which gave Americans a place they call Out West" (reviewed in WPO, Vol. 7, No. 2). Historical periodicals published throughout the nation contain a variety of Jackson monographs related to American and western history and to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He has presented papers at historical society and association meetings, symposiums, and for this Foundation on the occasion of two Annual Meetings

(1974 and 1978). He was the recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement in 1974.

Donald Jackson's other contributions to historical literature are: *Black Hawk: An Autobiography*, 1955; *The Journals of Zebulon Montgomery Pike: With Letters and Related Documents*, (Editor, 2 volumes) 1966; *Custer's Gold: The U.S. Cavalry Expedition of 1874*, 1966; *The Expeditions of John Charles Fremont*, (Editor with Mary Lee Spence, 2 volumes) 1970-1973; *George Washington and the War of Independence*, 1976; *The Diaries of George Washington*, (Editor with Dorothy Twohig, 6 volumes) 1976-1979; *Valley Men: A Speculative Account of the Arkansas Expedition of 1807*, (Fiction) 1983. A new book: *Voyages of the Steamboat Yellow Stone*, further described on the dust jacket as: "The Life and Times of an Early American Steamboat as it Pioneered on the Upper Missouri River and Played a Major Role in the War for Texas Independence", is scheduled for release in October 1985. In a letter to the editor some months ago, Dr. Jackson referred to his article, beginning on the facing page, as "a little by-product" from a study he is doing that relates to Lewis and Clark geographical names.

Call Him a Good Old Dog, But Don't Call Him Scannon

By Donald Jackson¹

While doing a study of the way Lewis and Clark dealt with geographic names, inventing new ones when they could find no European or Indian precedents, the author made an interesting discovery about one of the expedition's most admired members — Lewis's black Newfoundland dog.

When it became necessary for Lewis and Clark to name a creek, river, or other geographical feature, they were predictably direct and simple in their choices. Although now and then they came up with an unworkable, ill-chosen name such as Philanthropy River, Brown Bear-Defeated Creek, or No Preserves Island, they usually went straight to the heart of the matter and chose a sound, reasonable name for the simplest of reasons: to commemorate members or sponsors of the expedition, to describe the terrain, or to recall incidents along the route.

1. See Editor's note on facing page.

Having become comfortable in the belief that I could nearly always discover the reason for a place-name, I was perplexed to find that in western Montana, during his return trip in 1806, Lewis had given the name Seaman's Creek to a northern tributary of the Blackfoot River.

No person named Seaman is known to have been associated with the lives of either captain, and as a common term the word seems strangely nautical in view of its location. Elliott Coues was puzzled by the word in his edition of Biddle narrative of the expedition (New

York, 1893): "A name I believe not found elsewhere in this History, and to the personality of which I have no clew (p. 1074)."

A prime rule, for one who has been working with the Lewis and Clark journals and letters for thirty years, came quickly to mind: when in doubt, go back to the original sources.

Before re-examining the manuscripts, it occurred to me that the name might be a garbled version of Scannon's Creek, in honor of the faithful dog so well known to us all. Scannon had been with Lewis on that side

(continued on page 6)

The illustrations on this and the following pages are reproductions of the hand-written journals of Captains Lewis and Clark and Sergeant Ordway. To direct the reader's attention to the journalists' handwriting that is pertinent to the subject of this article, the words "Seaman", "Seamans", "Seamon", and "Seamons" have been enclosed in rectangles. Writing phonetically, Clark often used "mon" for "man", as in his "Seamon" for "Seaman", and in his references to the party's private "Newman", which he writes "Newmon". Sergeant Ordway's renditions of "man" also appear as "mon".

Fig. 1. Reproduced below is Clark's handwriting from the original in the archives of the Beinecke Library, Yale University, New Haven, CT. Journal entry dated July 5, 1804, when the party was in present-day Atchison County, Kansas, near the confluence of Independence Creek and the Missouri River.

At then, the boat turned to
 a drift wood. The river no
 less (Carnage) we came to for Din
 er, Cap Lewis's Dog Seamons went
 the high land on the S. E. of
 river. It passes a small Creek on
 left I call Seamon Creek
 bank of that Seamon Creek above
 under a high bank. Lat. 39. 25. 41
Seamon Creek July 5. 1804
 D. S. Abbott the old village of

Clark's handwritten journal entry reads: "... we came to for Dinner at a Beever house, Cap Lewis's Dog Seamon went in and drove them [the beaver] out." See: Ernest S. Osgood (Ed), The Field Notes of Captain William Clark, Yale University Press, 1964. Document 28, p. 245. Osgood transcribed Clark's writing of "Seamon" as "Scannon", reading the "e" as a "c", and the "m" as "nn".

Fig. 2. Reproduced below is Clark's handwriting from the original in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. This is a section of Clark's "A Summary Statement of Rivers [and] Creeks and most remarkable places . . ." Since Clark did not travel the route related to the information documented, it is obvious that the entry was made from data supplied by Lewis and members of his party who traversed this route in July 1806. See also Clark's sketch map, figure 7.

Columbia passing the N. E. of a Mt.
 and Crossing Bearbarns River. —
 To a fork of Bohaklarish hill river
 from the N. E. of the N. E. of the N. E. } 45
 To Seamon's Creek from the N. — — — — 20
 " Weirners River Camp . . . N. — — — — 35
 " the East fork of Clarks River at
 the entrance of Bohaklarish hill } 126
 Clarks River below the fork. — — — — 150
 " Travellers rest Creek on the west }
 side of Bohaklarish River above the fork

Clark's handwritten entry reads: "To Seamon's Creek from the N — — — —". See Reuben G. Thwaites (Ed.). Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1904-1905. Vol. VI, p. 72. Thwaites transcribed Clark's "Seamons", substituting his "mon" for "man", as in "Seamans".

trip, and no geographical feature had yet been named for him during the entire expedition.

I consulted microcopies of the journals held by the American Philosophical Society, half suspecting I would find that Seaman's Creek was actually Scannon's Creek. What I learned instead was mildly startling. The stream was named Seaman's Creek because the dog's name was Seaman.

For verification I asked two members of the Society's library staff to look at the occurrences

of the name in the original journals. The opinion of Murphy D. Smith and Beth Carroll-Horrocks is summed up in a statement from one of Ms. Carroll-Horrocks's letters: "It sure looks like S-e-a-m-o-n to me."

As for the name Scannon, it is one of three readings of the dog's name given by Milo M. Quaife in his edition of Sergeant John Ordway's journal (Madison, Wis., 1916). He also transcribed the name as Scamon and Semon. Ink has a way of spreading, through the years, so that an "e" might fill in to resemble

a "c." An "m" can be misread for "nn" by the best of editors. Quaife did a perfectly acceptable thing; he transcribed the name as he saw it and did not speculate on which spelling was "correct."

Confronted by the name in William Clark's field notes (New Haven, 1964), Dr. Ernest S. Osgood noted the variant spellings but seems to have opted for Scannon as the preferred name. When he wrote a piece about the animal for *Montana, the Magazine of Western History*, it was (continued on facing page)

Fig. 3. Reproduced below is Lewis's handwriting from the original in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. This journal entry is dated July 5, 1806, when Lewis's party (separated from Clark and party on the return journey) was in Powell County, Montana, traveling along today's Blackfoot (the Expedition's "Cokahlahiskit") River, a few miles west of present-day Ovando, Montana (see maps on pages 8 and 10.)

... the river passing the
and broad plain on the
that creek at 1 M. and lead
hills to the right separating
the river from the main
Creek.
East 3 M. to the entrance of a large
wide called Seaman's Creek
course with the river, there is
an extensive high prairie
by a vast number of little
holes. at the head of
high broken mountains sta
7 1/2 M. forming a kind of
of open un timbered country

Lewis's handwritten journal entry (Coues' Codex "La", a recapitulation of "Courses and Distances") reads: "East 3M[Miles] to the entrance of a large creek 20 yds. wide called Seaman's Creek. . ." See: Reuben G. Thwaites (Ed.) *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1904-1905. Vol. V, p. 191. Thwaites transcribed Lewis's "Seamans" or "Seaman's" as "Seamans" (the misplaced apostrophe is probably a typographical error). In the Biddle and Coues paraphrases or narratives developed from the manuscript journals, Lewis's nomenclature appears as "Seaman's" — see Elliott Coues (Ed.), *History of the Expedition under the command of Lewis and Clark . . .*, Francis P. Harper, 1893. Vol III, p. 1074, and observe Coues' footnote 22.

Fig. 4. Reproduced below is Clark's handwriting from the original in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. This journal entry dated July 5, 1806, was either copied from Lewis's journal or was written following a conversation with Lewis. Lewis's party (separated from Clark and party on the return journey) was in Powell County, Montana, traveling along today's Blackfoot (the Expedition's "Cokahlahiskit") River, a few miles west of present-day Ovando, Montana (see maps on pages 8 and 10.)

river and then courses is with the
hills to a high insulated knob just
entrance of a creek 20 yards wide.
ranges itself into lower creeks.
leads to the river passing through
plain on lower creeks crossing
one mile and leaving a high prairie
the right separating the plain from
the river. Saw 2 Lewis in the distance
also to the entrance of a large
wide called Seaman's Creek, pass
at 1 mile 20 yds wide. (this course is
river) the road passing through a
new prairie, a vast number of
and sink holes. at the head of
the is high broken mountains sta
distance of 7 1/2 M. forming a kind
of open un timbered country
leads to the point at which the river
enters the plain and enters the
the plain is called the prairie of the
the North fork of Cokahlahiskit

Clark's handwritten journal entry reads: "East 3 Miles to the entrance of a large Creek 20 yards . . ." Clark copied Lewis's journal entry verbatim except for spelling out "Miles" and "yards", see Fig. 3. Clark's journal entry for this date is not transcribed in Thwaites, and is extant only in its original form as Coues' Codex "N", p. 147, at the American Philosophical Society.

entitled "Our Dog Scannon — Partner in Discovery." The article later was distributed as a separate publication by the Foundation (WPO, Pub. No. 2).

By this time, no one had any reason to doubt the name. When the Foundation issued its notable bronze by Bob Scriver in 1976, the title inscribed on its base was "Meriwether Lewis and Our Dog Scannon."

Once we become alert to the existence of the correct name, it jumps at us from the handwritten and printed journals. Clark wrote, "We came to for Dinner

at a Beaver house, Cap Lewis's Dog Seamon went in & drove them out" (Fig. 1). Both Clark and Ordway spelled the name as Seamon instead of Seaman (Figs. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7). Lewis spelled it correctly when he gave the name to the creek (Fig. 3).

A reader might look at a single occurrence of the name in the manuscripts and read it "Scannon." But the whole of the evidence leaves no doubt that the word is Seaman. As for the origin of the name we can only surmise, bearing in mind that Lewis might have picked up the

dog along the wharves of Philadelphia; or perhaps he liked the way his new companion took to life in a keelboat and the water during the descent of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh in 1803.

As present-day Monture Creek, the stream in question enters the Blackfoot River in Powell County, Montana, crossing under state highway 200 a few miles west of Ovando. It seems to have gone unnamed until the late nineteenth century when it was reportedly named for George Monture, killed by Indi-

(continued on page 8)

Fig. 5. Reproduced below is Ordway's handwriting from the original in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. This journal entry is dated April 16, 1805, when the party was in present-day McKenzie County, North Dakota, and near the site of a later-day Fort Buford (1860s-1870s) and the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.

Friday 16th April 1805. A boat,
Lewis's men were seen about 6 miles
to the west. Discoveries he could
make another killed a buffalo &
goats swimming the river this morn-
ing. Capt. Lewis's dog **Seamon** took after
them. I wounded & killed it and
Capt. Lewis took an observation
about 4. He caught several more
at 4 the man returned who was
very well informed as that he was
to a large creek which came

Ordway's handwritten journal entry reads: "Saw a flock of goats swimming the river this morning near to our camp. Capt. Lewis's dog Seamon took after them [and] caught one in the river." See: Milo M. Quaife (Ed.), *The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1916. P. 202.* Here Quaife transcribed Ordway's "Seamon" as "Scamon".

Fig. 6. Reproduced below is Ordway's handwriting from the original in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. This journal entry is dated May 8, 1806, when the party was in present-day Nez Perce County, Idaho, a few miles east of present Lewiston, Idaho, traveling along today's Clearwater (the Expedition's "Kooskooskee") River.

the country on these ^{is} very
covered with vegetation. This
wild onion. He descended a t
on a creek followed a white
at distance and bamped at
camp a fishery or were the
made in the creek. Consider
was a fine on this creek. I
men killed a duck & a pr
Thursday 8th of May 1806. I
we stayed a while to hunt. Five
hunters went out and killed 4
the hunters wounded a deer one
Capt. Lewis's dog **Seamon** chased
killed it. We found an deer
belonging to the Snake nation
got some information of the
river &c. about 2 P.M. we
went a high hill. Came on
cassant plain scattering pine
rich & filled with with pine

Ordway's handwritten journal entry reads: "Several of the hunters went out and killed 4 deer one of the hunters wounded a deer only broke its leg Capt. Lewis's dog Seamon chased it and caught it [and] killed it." See: Milo M. Quaife (Ed.), *The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1926. P. 354.* Here Quaife transcribed Ordway's "Seamon" as "Scamon".

ans in the area. Monture as a family name apparently derives from such early Montanans as Nicholas Monteur, a trader operating on the Kootenai for the North West Company in 1811, and his son or nephew David, who served with the American Fur Company in the 1830's.

As Monture Creek lies on the southern edge of the Bob Marshall Wilderness, which preservationists have been trying for some time to enlarge, the stream and its valley may eventually become a part of that wilderness area. Bob Marshall and his wilderness are currently discussed in the *National Geographic* (May, 1985, pp. 664-92). Readers may note especially the handsome aerial photograph of Monture Creek on p. 672, and a map on p. 691 showing its location.

"I yearned for adventures . . . of Lewis and Clark," Marshall wrote in describing his years of roaming the Rockies, part of the time in the employ of the U.S. Forest Service. For this and many other reasons, Montanans and federal officials might well consider changing the name of Monture Creek to Seaman's Creek in homage to Marshall, to Lewis and Clark, and to a loyal dog who crossed the continent as an honored member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.



Newfoundland dogs have been associated with waterways and oceans because of the webbing between their toes, a thick coat of coarse and oily hair, broad chest with ample lung capacity, and excellent swimming ability. Originating in the Pyrenees Mountains of northern Spain, they were taken by Basque fishermen to the Newfoundland fishing banks of North America, and soon the name "Newfoundland" was applied to the breed. Their swimming ability and utility for "man overboard" rescue, and for towing lines and maneuvering nets were valuable assets for the fishermen. As they are often referred to as sea dogs, the name "Seaman" is a practical and acceptable name for a Newfoundland dog.

Clark's Sketch Map Showing "Seamons Creek — 20 yds Wide"

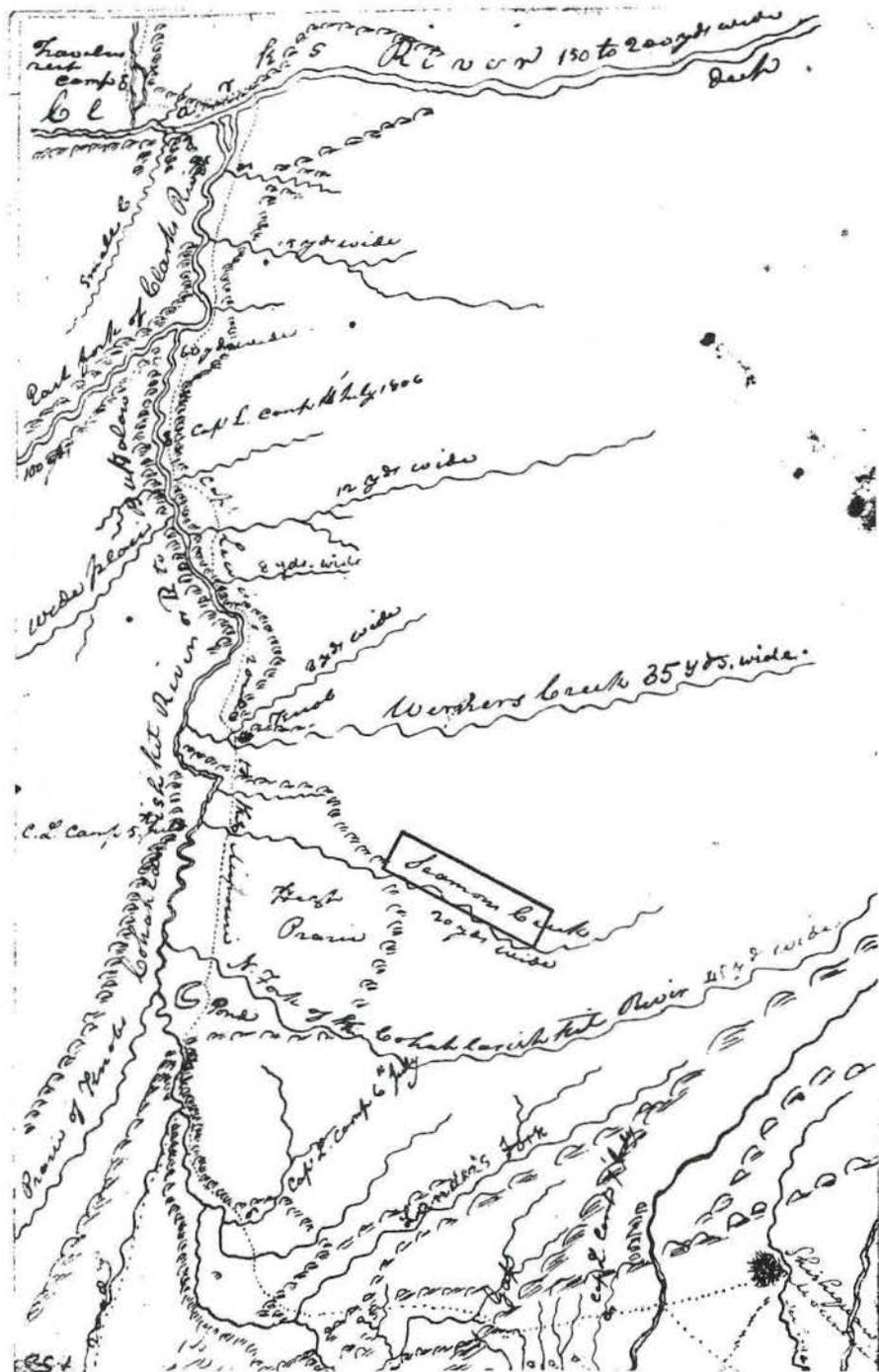


Fig. 7. Reproduced above is Clark's sketch map of a greater portion of the route followed by Lewis and his party, July 1806, from the Expedition's "Traveler's Rest" campsite (11 miles south of present-day Missoula, Montana) to the Continental Divide and eventually to the Sun (the Expedition's "Medicine") River and to its confluence with the Missouri River at the Great Falls. "C.L. [Captain Lewis's] Campsite" for the night of July 5, 1806, is shown at the mouth of "Seamons Creek" where it joins the Blackfoot (the Expedition's "Cokahlahiskit") River. Having not traversed this portion of the return journey route, it would seem that Clark either made this detailed sketch map from a rough sketch (no longer extant) made by Lewis or possibly by Drouillard, or from very detailed conversations with Lewis and the men of his party who traveled along this route. The fact that the map appears in Coues' Codex "N", p. 150, of Clark's manuscript for the period August 15 to September 24, 1806, indicates that it was produced after the two Captains and their parties were together again below the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers on August 12.

The stream labeled "Lander's Fork" near the bottom of the map is not Lewis and Clark nomenclature. The handwriting is an emendation by Elliott Coues who examined the manuscript journals and this sketch map in 1892. The name is for Frederick Lander, a surveyor with Isaac Stevens' 1853 survey party for a railroad route to the Pacific.



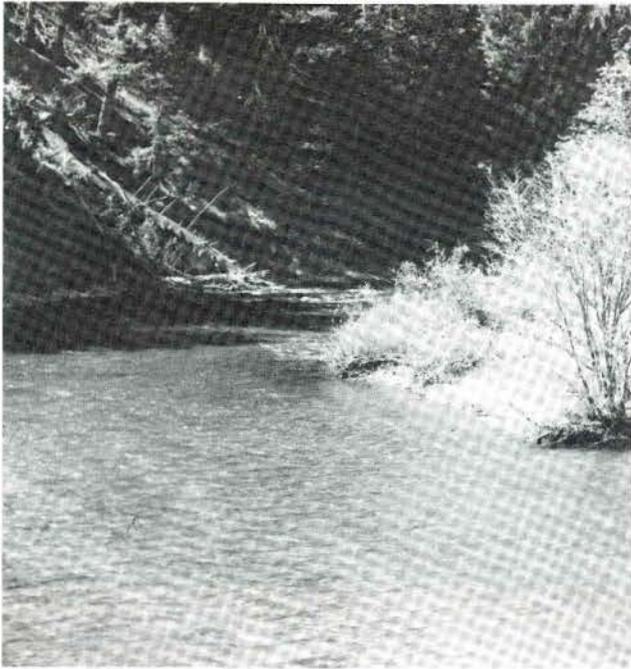
June 1985 travelers, historian Don Jackson (left) and WPO editor Bob Lange, along with Cathie Jackson and Ruth Lange, located the bridge on Montana Highway 200 where it crosses Monture (the Expedition's "Seamans" or "Seamons") Creek shown in the right hand illustration. Meriwether Lewis, on the return journey July 5-6, 1806, named this beautiful stream after his Newfoundland dog "Seaman" (see Fig. 3).



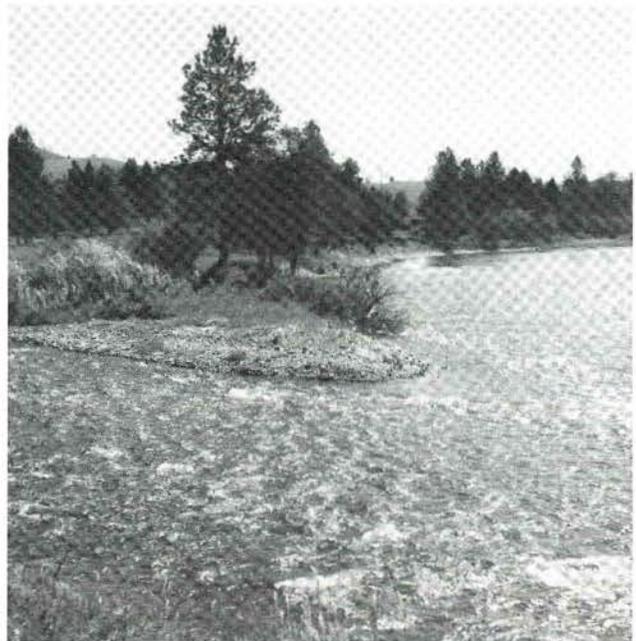
The Confluence of the Expedition's "Seamans Creek" and the "Cokahlahiskit River" **Present-Day Monture Creek and the Blackfoot River, Powell County, Montana**



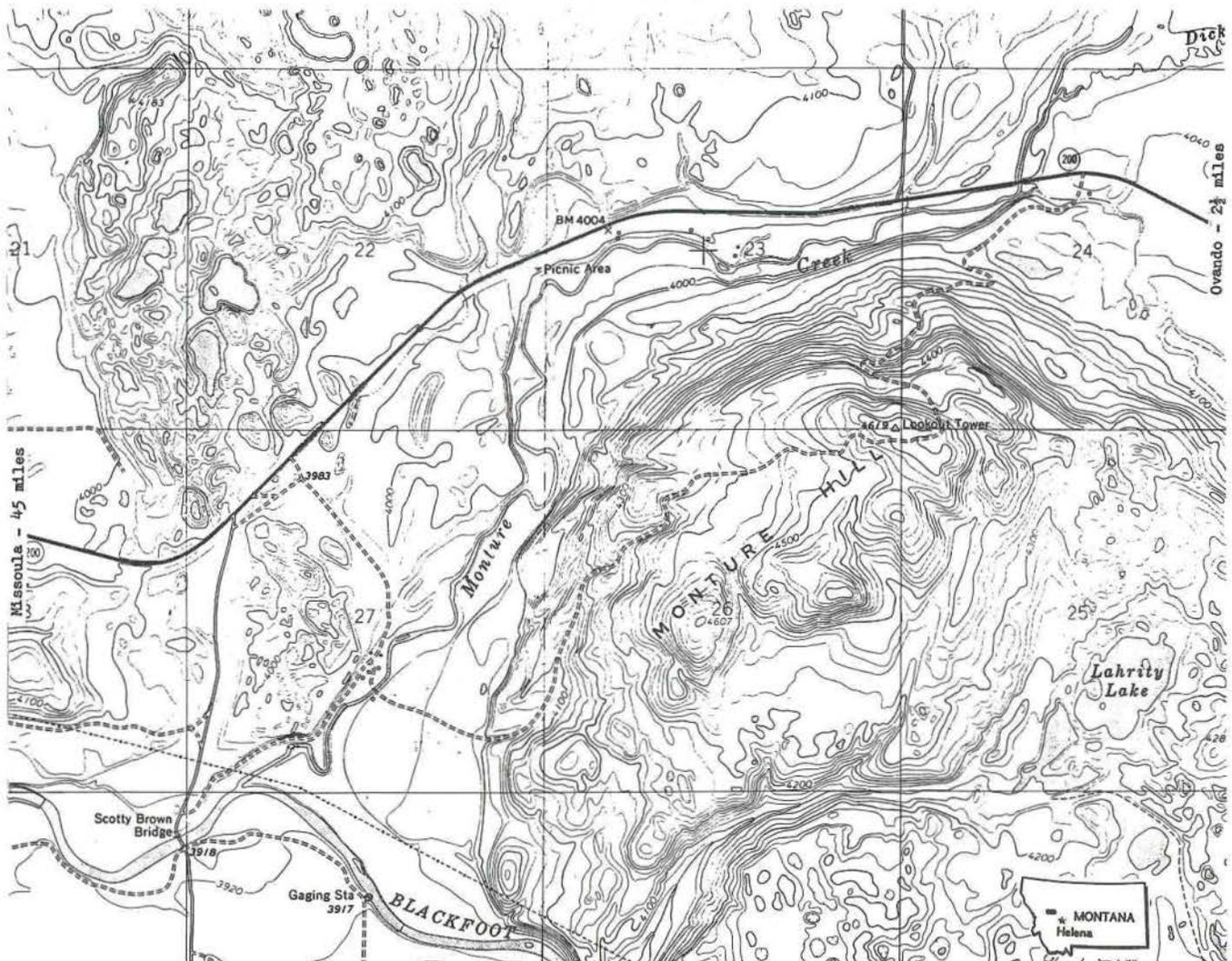
Approximately two and one-half miles downstream from where Montana Highway 200 crosses today's Monture (the Expedition's "Seamans") Creek, the bold running stream joins the larger Blackfoot (the Expedition's "Cokahlahiskit") River. Clark's map (Fig. 7) labels the stream "Seamons Creek" and describes it as being 20 yards wide, and where it joins the "Cokahlahiskit" he indicates that Captain Lewis's party camped on the night of July 5, 1806. The illustration reproduced here is facing east and the Blackfoot/"Cokahlahiskit" River, flowing in a northwesterly direction, is the larger stream on the right. Monture/"Seamans" Creek is flowing southward from the left hand border of the illustration. Since Clark shows the Indian trail (dotted line) on his map (very nearly on the route of today's Highway 200), we may assume that Lewis's party was following the Indian trail. Their July 5, 1806 campsite was probably located on the north side of the two waterways, to the reader's right on the map (Fig. 7) and to the right of Clark's labeling "C.L. Camp 5th July", and in the left foreground in the illustration — along the bank and shore of Monture/"Seamans" Creek.



Monture/"Seamans" Creek is pictured here as it flows to the west and south from under the bridge on Montana Highway 200. On the map below, the bridge crosses the stream just to the left of the circled 200 symbol near the upper right hand corner.



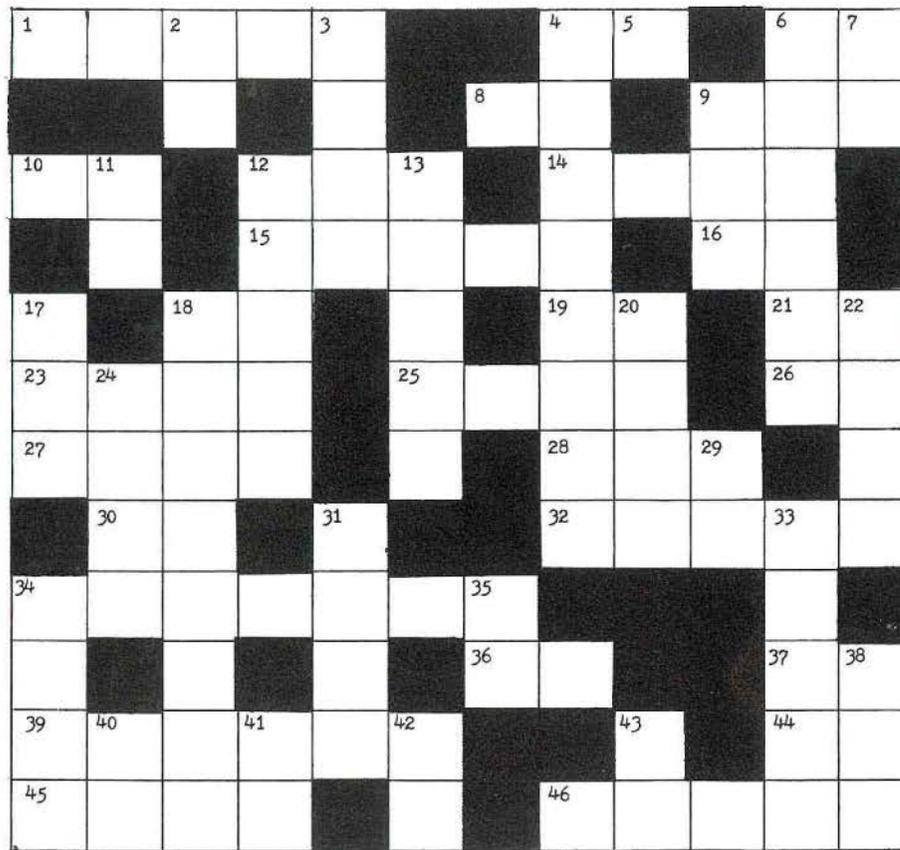
Another view of the confluence of Monture/"Seamans" Creek with the Blackfoot River, two and one-half miles downstream from the Highway 200 bridge. On the map below the two waterways come together just to the right of Scotty Brown Bridge, on a secondary roadway near the lower left hand corner.



This is a segment reproduced from the United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey (Ovando [Montana] Quadrangle) map. The dotted line crossing Monture Creek just above its confluence with the Blackfoot River is the power line that appears in the illustration on page 9.

A Lewis and Clark Crossword Puzzle by Virginia C. Holmgren

Virginia Holmgren, who contributed so much to *We Proceeded On's* "Special Ornithological Issue (Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3, May 1984)" has provided this crossword puzzle which deals in part with aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. After you have met the challenge of the puzzle, you may turn to page 18 for the solution.



ACROSS

1. New bird seen by 37 Across on 4/7/1806
4. One of the "Trail States", abbreviation.
6. Written text, abbreviation
8. Latin prefix for two.
9. Crow Call.
10. Artist of Expedition birds, initials.
12. Military rank for Expedition leaders, abbreviation.
14. Bird named by Captain Lewis.
15. Expedition leader, surname.
16. One of the "Trail States," abbreviation.
18. Point on south side of Columbia River estuary, initials.
19. Bone, Latin.
21. Army Captain liaison with Expedition in St. Louis, initials.
23. Former genus for 9 Across.
25. Expedition's trail food staple: "portable _____."
26. One of the "Trail States," abbreviation.
27. Black member of the exploring party.
28. Editor, *We Proceeded On*, initials.
30. Latin binomial for flora "Bitter-root," initials.
32. One of the "Trail States."
34. Expedition's winter establishment 1805-1806.

36. Expedition's interpreter-hunter, initials.
37. Expedition member who first sighted 1 Across, initials.
39. One of the "Trail States."
44. Precedes: Louis; Charles; etc., abbreviation.
45. Action by Wm. Clark, 1/5/1808.
46. Editor-annotator of narrative about the Expedition.



DOWN:

2. Recalled French botanist engaged by American Philosophical Society, initials.
3. Easy gait for traveling the Trail.
4. River that marked the Trail.
5. Jefferson's given name, initials.
6. Expedition's winter establishment 1804-1805.

7. General direction Expedition traveled from 6 Down to 34 Across, abbreviation.
9. One of the "Trail States," abbreviation.
11. One of the "Trail States," abbreviation.
12. Expedition leader, surname.
13. A parcel or packet of tobacco.
17. Sacagawea's child was a _____.
18. Horses collected and _____.
20. Hurried.
22. Spanish for describing desert weather.
24. Posture around a campfire.
29. 1803 name for territory west of Mississippi River, abbreviation.
31. About (in reference to), two words.
33. Food eaten on the Trail, not at home.
34. Food eaten 9/22/1805, not at home.
35. One of the Expedition's sergeants, initials.
38. Precedes 6 Down and 34 Across, abbreviation, plural.
40. First Postmaster at St. Louis, initials.
41. Youngest member of the exploring party, initials.
42. Paraphraser of the Original Journals, initials.
43. One of the Expedition's sergeants, initials.

Three State Participation Feature Of Washington — Oregon Symposium

May 4, 1985, was the date for this year's 11th Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium, and in all reality it was a Washington-Oregon-Idaho Lewis and Clark event held in southeastern Washington State and in Lewiston, Idaho. Oregon and Washington Lewis and Clarkers were able to meet and get acquainted with members of the new Idaho Lewis and Clark Trail Committee appointed in 1984 by Idaho's Governor Evans.¹ The annual symposium is held and hosted alternately in Oregon and Washington by the two state Lewis and Clark Committees at some pertinent Expedition site along the explorers' trail. This year, the Washington Committee, who were the designated hosts for the event, had the timely idea to invite Idaho's new committee to participate and to hold a part of the symposium program in Lewiston, Idaho.

Attending the event were 23 members, wives and guests from Idaho. There were 22 members, wives and guests from Washington State. Three members and Mrs. Chuinard were present from Oregon. Bob and Ruth Lange (Portland, Oregon) attended as representatives of the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Activities for the day began at 10:00

1. See WPO, Vol. 10, No. 1, p. 7; Vol. 10, Nos. 1 & 2, p. 3; and Vol. 10, No. 4, p. 12.

A.M. in southeastern Washington State, four and one-half miles east of Pomeroy, Washington on U.S. Highway 12. At that location a new historic marker erected by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission was appropriately dedicated. This project was spearheaded and partially underwritten by the late Robert Beale, Pomeroy, Washington,² in cooperation with the State of Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee (see illustration and caption).

Those who attended the dedication proceeded the 44 miles to Clarkston, Washington and Lewiston, Idaho, stopped for a visit and coffee at the Washington Parks and Recreation Commission's *Alpawai Interpretive Center* at *Chief Timothy State Park* near Clarkston. Many of the displays and the interpretive program at this facility connote to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and to the Nez Perce Indians who have lived in this vicinity for countless centuries (for additional information see WPO, Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 1, 3).

The group enjoyed a fine luncheon at Spalding Hall on the campus of Lewis-Clark State College, in Lewiston, Idaho. Following luncheon, Roy D. Craft, Chairman of the Washington Committee presided and made the introductions for the

2. See WPO, Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 5-6.

symposium session. Cheryl Halsey, who participated in the marker dedication event, spoke to the afternoon gathering regarding the "Research Leading to the Site Selection and Development of the Three Forks Indian Trails Historical Marker". Steve Evans, Idaho Committee member and history professor, Lewis-Clark State College, commented briefly and introduced a video tape presentation regarding the heritage of the Nez Perce Indians, titled: "A Season of Grandmothers". Evans was also the moderator for a panel presentation titled: "Future Directions". The speakers and their subjects were: James R. Fazio (Moscow, Idaho), Chairman of the Idaho Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, "Idaho: the Newest Lewis and Clark Trail Committee". Robert C. Carriker (Spokane, Washington), a member of the Washington Committee and a Director of the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, "1985 Endowment for the Humanities Lewis and Clark Seminar";³ and E.G. Chuinard (Portland, Oregon), Chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and a past-president of the national Foundation, "1986 Annual Meeting of the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation — Portland, Oregon".

(continued on facing page)

3. See WPO, Vol. 11, No. 1, p. 18.

Dedication Ceremonies at "Three Forks Indian Trails" Historic Marker, Pomeroy, Washington



Photographs by Ruth E. Lange

Members of the Washington, Oregon, and Idaho Lewis and Clark Trail Committees and their guests gathered at 10:00 A.M., May 4, 1985, near Pomeroy (southeastern), Washington State to dedicate an attractive historical marker. Wording on the structure reads as follows:

THREE FORKS INDIAN TRAILS

On May 3, 1806, the Lewis and Clark Expedition camped at a grove of cottonwoods approximately 100 yards south of here after a "disagreeable journey of 28 miles" up Pataha Creek. Supper that night consisted of scant rations of dried meat and dog.

A hospitable Nez Perce Chief, Bighorn (Weahkoonut), had come to meet them with assurance that they would find provisions at a Nez Perce camp near the Snake River the next day.

The next morning the explorers followed "the road over the plains", a branch of the Indian trail they had followed up the creek. This east branch can still be seen on the hill across the highway. The southerly branch, which went toward the Blue Mountains, is visible on the hillside across the valley.

4:00 to 5:00 P.M. was set aside for the three committees to hold their individual meetings.

At 6:00 P.M. members and guests gathered for a no-host social hour at Lewiston's Helm Restaurant. This was followed by dinner and an evening program. Robert E. Lange, a past-president of the national Foundation and editor of the organization's quarterly publication *We Proceeded On* was Master of Ceremonies for this event. Marcus Ware, Lewiston, a long-time Lewis and Clark enthusiast, a past-director of the national Foundation, and a

member of the Idaho Committee, welcomed and thanked those who attended and participated in the day's activities. Lange spoke briefly about the national organization, its history since 1970, vitality, purpose, and activities, and brought greetings to the gathering from Foundation President Bill Sherman, Portland, Oregon, who was not able to attend. A telegram from Winifred George, Chairman for this year's 17th Annual Meeting in St. Louis, extended greetings and an invitation to attend the forthcoming August meeting. The speaker for the evening was Mr. Art Hathaway, Chief of Interpretation and Re-

source Management at the National Park Service's *Nez Perce National Historical Park* at Spalding, Idaho (a few miles east of Lewiston). Hathaway's presentation included slides showing attractions at the several sites at Spalding and satellite locations and he spoke of the implementation of facility improvements and the restoration underway and planned for future development for the Historical Park.

The attractive printed souvenir program for the Symposium was developed by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, Washington.



Photographs by Ruth E. Lange

Symposium participants gathered for dinner and program at Lewiston, Idaho's Helm Restaurant, the final event following a busy day of Lewis and Clark activities on May 4, 1985.

News Notes

Barbara Kubik, interpretive specialist at the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Sacajawea¹ State Park near Pasco, Washington, has announced the summer schedule of interpretive talks at the Park. Programs will begin at 4:00 P.M. at the Interpretive Center and the subjects and dates are as follows: June 23, "Places to Go and Things to Do in Southeastern, Washington"; June 30, "The Sokulks: Indians of South-

eastern Washington"; July 28, "Lewis and Clark at Sacajawea State Park"; August 18, "Pictographs and Petroglyphs: The Rock Art of Southeastern Washington"; and August 25, "Sacagawea".¹

1. Readers who are confused and question the several spellings of the Indian woman's name in connection with this Interpretive Center and Park are informed in the handout literature at the Center that the Park and building now housing the Center date to 1939 and earlier, when "Sacajawea" was the accepted spelling. The recent scholarly research conclusively establishing "Sacagawea" as the historically accurate spelling has led to this form in the displays, handout literature and interpretive endeavors at the Center.



WPO has word of the passing of Eldred P. Codling, Bismarck, North Dakota. A long-time and interested Foundation member, he was an attendee at the 1979, Glasgow, MT; the 1980, Omaha-Sioux City; 1981 Helena, MT; 1982, Philadelphia; and the 1984, Great Falls, annual meetings. Eldred is survived by his daughter Marjorie L. Kent of Carbondale, Illinois.

Lewis and Clark in the National Cathedral, Washington, D.C.

By Arlen J. Large

The Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, to use the formal name, stands on a height commanding a superb view of the political monuments of the Nation's Capital and the broad Potomac River to the South. The cathedral is the seat of the Episcopal Bishop of Washington, but it's used by many denominations and for official memorial services attended by government dignitaries. Locally it's known simply as the National Cathedral.

President Theodore Roosevelt spoke at the laying of the cornerstone in 1907, but construction still goes on. When finished the cathedral, built in the massive Gothic style of 14th-century Europe, will be the sixth largest in the world.

Inside, more than 120 stained glass windows punctuate the walls with colored sunlight. One grouping of two adjacent windows, each divided into two panels or lancets, would quickly bring a thrill of recognition to any student of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. There, in a translucent mosaic of blues, reds and yellows, are the great adventure's own pictorial symbols: the Missouri River keelboat, the 15-star flag, clusters of Indian tipis, a stylized plunge of the Great Falls, Fort Clatsop, a Pacific sunset over green conifers. The Trail's wildlife — buffalo, beaver, mule deer, elk, bear, turtles, fish — mingle on each panel.

The windows, each about the height of a man, were completed in 1973. They stand in a niche on the south side of the cruciform cathedral's long central axis, or nave. *Jewels of Light*, a guidebook to the cathedral's windows, explains the theme of this grouping is "the exploration of the Northwest by Lewis and Clark, as a pictorial example of man's thrust to conquer the unknown."

Rather oddly, the formal title is

1. Foundation Past President Arlen J. Large (Jim as he is known to fellow members) is a staff correspondent for the *Wall Street Journal*, Washington, D.C. He is a frequent contributor to the pages of WPO. His current byline on these pages has come about via a news clipping sent to the editor by Foundation member Mildred Goosman, Omaha, NE; passed on to Foundation President Bill Sherman; who in turn suggested that Jim Large follow-up on the news clipping's statement that the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the nation's westward expansion have pictorial representation in several of the National Cathedral's stained glass windows. A visit to the Cathedral soon produced Jim's interesting report on this pertinent art form.

"Early Missionaries of the Northwest — 'Odyssey of the Spirit,'" though religious conversion of the natives wasn't on President Jefferson's list of instructions and piety wasn't a dominant note of the expedition's journals.

The Lewis and Clark windows are the work of Henry Lee Willet, the head of a stained glass studio in Philadelphia which created several other windows in the cathedral. Mr. Willet died in 1983. He and the other artists worked on thematic concepts for the windows chosen years ago by the cathedral's Building Committee.

Most of the windows have traditional ecclesiastical themes, but the Lewis and Clark windows aren't

unique in representing a secular topic. Nearby on the same side of the nave is a window titled "Scientists and Technicians," depicting dark celestial spheres dotted with stars; near the center is a sliver of real moon rock, presented to the cathedral by the astronauts of Apollo 11. Other windows memorialize Johann Sebastian Bach and other composers, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Florence Nightingale, Martha Washington and Winston Churchill.

"In many respects the cathedral's glorious windows resemble a composition in music," says Richard Feller, Canon Clerk of the Works, in *Jewels of Light*. "Each window is a single note in a symphony which will take eighty years to complete."

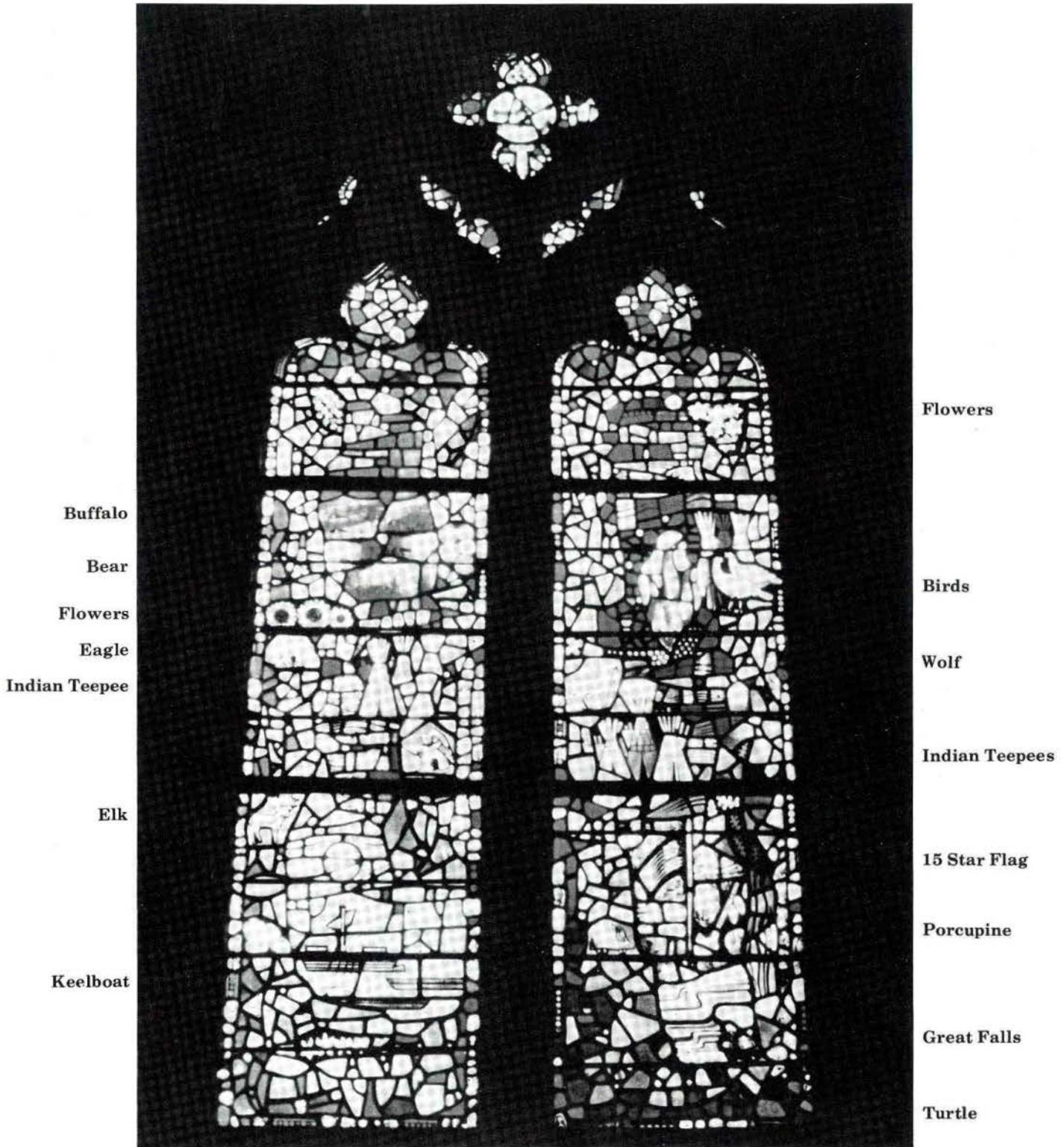


The National Cathedral in Washington, D.C., in a view looking toward the East. The completed Gloria in Excelsis tower is 676 feet above sea level and is the highest point in Washington. Construction of twin towers on the near, or West, end of the building has only begun. When completed the cathedral will have 214 stained glass windows.

Editor's note: The illustrations relating to the author's text are through the courtesy of the National Cathedral. The task of photographing a stained glass window is a difficult one, and unfortunately the black and white illustration of the two left-hand lancets does little justice to the magnificence of the color and theme of these windows that portray scenes relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and our nation's westward expansion. If you should be in Washington, a visit to the cathedral and the view of these stained glass windows will be a most rewarding experience. We have attempted, to the best of our ability, to indicate the features portrayed in the windows and referred to in the author's text.

***Jewels of Light* — “. . .the exploration of the Northwest by Lewis and Clark, as a pictorial example of man's thrust to conquer the unknown.”**

From the guidebook “Jewels of Light”, describing all of the windows in the cathedral.



Multicolored images related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition catch the sunlight in these two lancets which comprise the left-hand window of a grouping. Along with renditions of the explorers' keelboat, fifteen star flag, Indian teepees, and a stylized image of the great Falls of the Missouri, are examples of the flora and fauna reported and described in the expedition's journals. Just to the right in the same niche of the cathedral wall is a similar pair of lancets — including the rendition of the exploring party's Fort Clatsop, a Pacific sunset over green conifers, the mule deer, the beaver, and the fish that the author refers to in his text.

Recent Meetings

The May 4, 1985 meetings of the Lewis and Clark Trail committees of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, were held in conjunction with the 11th Annual Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium. The newly appointed Idaho (Governor's) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee attended this event. A full report of this three state committee activity is detailed on other pages of this issue of *We Proceeded On*.

The STATE OF WASHINGTON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE met on March 30, 1985, in Vancouver, Washington. Fourteen committee members and sixteen guests attended the meeting. Foundation Director Roy Craft is chairman of the committee and presided at the meeting. "Frenchy" Chuinard, Chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee was among the guests.

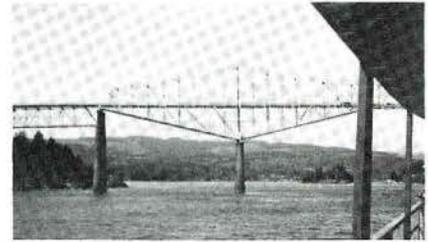
The OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE met on Saturday, June 15th. Thirteen committee members attended the meeting, and the minutes of the meeting lists excused absence for twelve members, and state that a quorum was not present. Dwight Garrison, Portland, Oregon, Martin Plamondon, Vancouver, Washington, and Frank Walker, Fort Clatsop (near Astoria, Oregon) are newly appointed by Oregon Governor Atiyeh to be members of the committee. Frank Walker is the newly assigned Superintendent of the NPS *Fort Clatsop National Memorial*. Items on the meeting's agenda included: Miscellaneous items reported on by Committee Chairman Chuinard; a report on "Lead Agency" activities; Plans incident to the 1986 Lewis and Clark Pageant. (A *Lewis and Clark Historical Pageant, Inc.* organization has been formed in Clatsop County, Oregon, for the development and eventual presentation of a pageant during the summer of 1986); and plans for the August 1986, 18th Annual Meeting of the (national) Foundation in Oregon. The committee's next meeting is scheduled for September 21, 1985.

The Foundation's PORTAGE ROUTE CHAPTER, Great Falls, Montana, continues to hold monthly meetings, except for field trip activities scheduled for the summer months. Minutes of meetings held on April 22nd and May 20th, have been received and report

27 in attendance at the April meeting and 26 present for the May meeting. Unfortunately the Missouri River float trip scheduled for July 13th had to be cancelled due to low water in the river. Twenty-one individuals who planned to participate in the river trip were disappointed. On May 11th a field trip to the what is believed to be an Expedition cache site was the subject of a report by Bob Doerk. The minutes state that: "A point is fast approaching where the Chapter will have to make a decision on how best to proceed in the investigation . . . A more complete archaeological effort, however, may be a viable option to complete the work that has just started." There will be a report on the chapter's field trip to Cut Bank, Montana and the guided tour with Wilbur Werner to the Expedition's "Camp Disappointment" and the "Two Medicine River Fight Site" in a future issue of the organization's minutes.

The OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK HERITAGE FOUNDATION, an affiliate of the Oregon Historical Society and the (national) Foundation, held its summer field trip on Saturday, June 29th. Twenty members in their own automobiles drove east on U.S. Highway 84 through a segment of the famous and scenic Columbia River Gorge. A brief stop was made at 620 foot high Multnomah Falls, where Bob Lange related: Meriwether Lewis's journal entry describing the several cataracts on the south wall of the gorge; the origin of the name "Multnomah"; and information about the seven mile hiking trail that begins at Multnomah Falls and proceeds to a 4045 foot elevation on the summit of Larch Mountain, a prominent peak and view point in the Cascade Mountain Range. Traveling east in the gorge, the party picnicked at the *Port of Cascade Locks* Park. Following luncheon Howard Hopkins presented an informative talk concerning the flora observed and described in the Expedition's journals. Howard displayed specimens of many of the needle trees that are native to the area. Nine members made the afternoon, two hour trip on the river aboard the 145 foot, 599 passenger, sternwheeler *Columbia Gorge*. The river trip descends the river from the Port of Cascade Locks to Bonneville Dam, and then cruises upriver passed Stevenson, Washington for several miles, before returning to the Port of Cascade Locks. Views of the river and the steep rocky and timbered walls on either

sides of the gorge, which are not visible from the highways on the north and south shores of the river, are a feature that make this an enjoyable cruise. The interpretive information broadcast over the vessels public address system adds immeasurably to the excursion.



"Bridge of the Gods" spans Columbia River at Cascade Locks, Oregon. Photograph from Sternwheeler "Columbia Gorge".

The forming of a NEBRASKA-IOWA LEWIS AND CLARK ASSOCIATION with the prospect of the organization becoming an entity or chapter of the (national) Foundation is reported to be progressing. A meeting on June 14th involved plans for this year's *Missouri River Roundup* a project of the organization. Part of the Roundup event will feature a reconstruction or reenactment of Lewis and Clark activities in the Nebraska-Iowa segment of the Expedition's route. A meeting is scheduled for July and Foundation Director Gary Moulton is to be the speaker. Election of officers for the group is scheduled for the July meeting.

We have no formal minutes from the Foundation's HEADWATERS CHAPTER, Bozeman, Montana, but we do have a letter from the organization's President Don Nell. Don reports that the group is engaged in mapping Clark and his party's route, on the return journey, through present-day Bozeman Pass. Other activities included: a float trip on the Missouri River on June 21st, and a float trip in August on the Jefferson River; and field trips to Lemhi Pass, Fort Rock, and the area at the Three Forks of the Missouri where Sacagawea was captured five years prior to her association with the Expedition, and where John Colter's "Run" and escape from the Blackfoot Indians took place in the Fall of 1808. In his letter, Don Nell remarked: "I really believe that historians are the busiest group of people ever — I don't know how I ever had time to work at making a living!"

(See "Picture Story" on facing page)

“Headwaters Chapter” Field Trip Retraces Clark’s Return Journey Over Bozeman Pass



(Left-hand illustration, left to right) Headwaters Chapter’s Director Jack Taylor, President Don Nell, Secretary Jean Schmidt, and Treasurer Teddy Sanem, and (right-hand illustration) enthusiastic members of the Headwaters Chapter photographed at one of the campsites of Clark and party on the return journey. On June 2, 1985, sixteen members departed from Bozeman and retraced, by automobile and on foot, the eastbound route of Clark’s party and their July 1806 travel following present-day Rocky Creek to its confluence with Kelly Canyon, and the explorers’ July 14, 1806 campsite (about three miles east of present Bozeman). After photographing the site, now occupied by beehives, chapter members traveled up Kelly Canyon into present-day Jackson Creek —crossed Jackson Creek Meadows and another drainage to where they crossed the divide (the pass through the mountains known today as Bozeman Pass) and into the Yellowstone River drainage. In a letter, accompanying the photographs, Don Nell remarked: “The trip was a gradual ascent — just like Clark stated in his recapitulation of ‘Course Distance & Remarks . . .’ documented in his July 15, 1806 journal entry. We then located the area where the explorers first struck the Yellowstone River, and then proceeded to the mouth of Shields River¹ which enters the Yellowstone from the north a few miles east of today’s Livingston, Montana. Our total travel was about 23 miles from Bozeman.” The above photographs were taken at the site where the Expedition’s party established their July 15, 1806 night camps. Local residents refer to the place as “Sheep Cliffs Campsite.”

1. Named for the Expedition’s John Shields. An Expedition name that has persisted, although early trappers frequenting the area in the years after Clark’s naming of this waterway often referred to it as “25 Yard Creek”.



Editor’s note: Four times during the past six weeks, the editor has seen the printed statement that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was a great success, and that the whole accomplishment took place for the remarkably small sum of \$2500.00! Each time, a copy machine copy was made of a little monograph the editor put together in 1975, when our publication was very young (WPO, Vol. 1, No. 2). These copies were sent off to the individuals and publications who had made the erroneous statement with the hope that sooner or later the true cost of the exploring enterprise would join the factual information about the Expedition. In 1975, the Foundation had a membership and distribution of *We Proceeded On* of less than one hundred. Ten years later, we distribute WPO to over 800 members, and just in case there are individuals among the 700 who may not have seen the back-issues of our publication and the article that provided the more realistic cost of the enterprise, we’re going to be redundant and present this reprint of the 1975 article. We admit that it is a rehash and that the annotations accompanying the text indicate that factual information was borrowed from others, but let’s recognize the truth about the cost of exploring the west to the Pacific and back in 1803-1806 — it was a great deal more than \$2500.00!

(Reprint from WPO, Vol. 1, No. 2, Feb. 1975)

\$2,500.00 Vs. \$38, 722.25 — The Financial Outlay for the Historic Enterprise

By Robert E. Lange

“Once a statement, however unsubstantiated, once an attractive assumption, however unwarranted, is printed in a book it becomes gospel fact and to eradicate it from the general mind or to forstall its reuse becomes very nearly impossible.”

Regrettably, the statement that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was financed in its entirety by the sum of \$2500.00 falls within the above tenet. True, this was the amount appropriated by an act of Congress dated January 18, 1803, responding to President Jefferson’s confidential message urging United States military exploration of a route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. The \$2500.00 appropriation, in turn, has been repeatedly quoted over the years as the total cost of the expedition by various writers. In retrospect, however, it would appear that a mere cursory

analysis of either the expedition’s procurement of materials, or the military pay of the personnel of the party, from the fall of 1803 until October 1806, would have caused the \$2500.00 amount to be suspect by such writers.

It was not until 1954, that a thorough study of the financial outlay for the expedition was revealed to us upon the publication of: “Financial Records: ‘Expedition to the Pacific Ocean’”, by Grace Lewis² This research, detailed and meticulous, arrived at a total cost for the “Voyage of Discovery” in the amount of \$38,722.25. Grace Lewis writes:

“Critics have talked of the ‘niggardly’ appropriation of \$2500, and refer to such a small amount of money being set aside for so grand a mission, as a ‘prime example of Jefferson’s simplicity and frugality’. Others marvel at ‘how far’ the \$2500 went — especially those who ‘follow the trail of Lewis and Clark,’ expecting to find all the Expedition’s secrets out there, along the way. Even so, all the \$2500 appropriation

(continued on page 18)

1. John Francis McDermott, *The French in the Mississippi Valley*, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1965, p. 6.

2. Grace Lewis, “Financial Records: Expedition to the Pacific,” in the *Bulletin*, Missouri Historical Society, Vol. X, No. 4, Part 1, July 1954.

was spent before the first phase of the actual journey commenced. And there was, in fact, nothing 'small' about anything connected with the enterprise, from beginning to end."

Grace Lewis further indicates that her treatise on this subject came about when "... new records were turned up in the course of some searches which have been carried on for the purpose of getting materials for a biography of Meriwether Lewis." Her biography of Captain Lewis has not materialized to date, but the mass of material which she indicated was found in two principal places¹ has, with her careful editing, finally revealed a more realistic cost for the accomplishment of the extensive exploration carried out by the expedition.

Probably, the often abused \$2500.00 figure is the result of Jefferson's and Meriwether Lewis's (Lewis was Jefferson's Secretary in 1803) preliminary planning for the expedition. A document does exist which is identified as "Lewis's Estimate of Expenses, 1803". Dr. Thwaites reproduces this⁴, and comments concerning Lewis's list of items which totals \$2500.000 as follows:⁵

"An estimate of the necessary expenses was placed at only \$2500; but the correspondence which we give in the Appendix, shows that Jefferson intended that the exploring party should, while still in the United States, but subsisted by the War Department; and in addition thereto we shall see that he issued in their favor a general letter of credit, which proved of no avail, but further demonstrates the fact that the explorers were not expected to limit themselves to the appropriation." (Thwaites is referring to the Congressional appropriation.)

Dr. Donald Jackson reproduces the same document, and in his "note" following "Lewis's Estimate of Expenses", makes the following remarks:⁶

"This undated document in Lewis's hand must have been written before Jefferson's confidential message to Congress, and may have been written in late December 1802 ... Because of this document, the sum of \$2500 has become firmly implanted

3. *Ibid.*, p. 465-466, and Fn. 2, p. 465.

4. Reuben G. Thwaites (ed.), *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904-05. Vol. VII, p. 210. Donald Jackson (Ed.) *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents*, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1978, Vol. I, pp. 8-9.

5. *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp xxiii-xxiv.

6. Jackson, *op cit.*, Letter 6, note, p. 9.

in the literature as the total cost of the expedition. At this early stage, Lewis could not know how many times he would need to multiply the amount of his first guess ... I suspect that Jefferson and Lewis set the original estimate as low as possible to avoid Congressional criticism. It must also be remembered that at first Lewis planned to take only a dozen men with him."

Grace Lewis in her treatise shows the accounting for expenditures incurred for preparations and execution of the expedition through November 1805, at \$22,393.25. Subsequent to this sum would be a variety of major and minor debts accountable to Captain Lewis, and concerning these she states:⁷

"In analyzing the interesting records of his transactions, it becomes apparent that he exercised his privileges largely as power was conveyed directly to him in very general terms in the final sentence of the letter: 'And to give more entire satisfaction & confidence to those who may be disposed to aid you, I Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, have written this letter of general credit for you with my own hand, and signed it with my name.' In this last, simple sentence, with 'for you' as an interlinear, followed by the Presidential signature and the address: 'To Capt. Meriwether Lewis,' every emergency was covered; also every common need, great and small. Still, for all the privileges which had been conveyed to him, Lewis alone was going to be answerable for the large amount of public money which he and his agents were obliged to disburse in the course of his tour.

"Largely under the last gesture in the letter of credit was the cost-total for the whole enterprise brought to more than twelve times the appropriation which has sanctioned it. When that total was reduced somewhat by a credit for charges being transferred from Lewis's to a different account, and then increased greatly by the extra pay award and land warrant donations - apparently valued at \$11,000, which gratuities Lewis was responsible for disbursing - the final figures in his Expedition account stood at \$38,722.25."

Dr. Jackson also reproduces, in his volume, "Financial Records of the Expedition"⁸. This provides the complete accounting of both "(Captain)

7. Lewis, *op. cit.*, pp. 469-470.

8. Jackson, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, Document 277, pp. 419-431.

Lewis's Account Through 1805", and the "Final Summation of (Captain) Lewis's Account", and arrives at the same \$38,722.25 cited by Grace Lewis. This recapitulation is followed with Jackson's twenty-five "notes", and in his "note No. 1", he states:

"The first of the two documents which summarize the financial aspects of the expedition is this preliminary accounting (National Archives, RG 107, L-Misc., 1805), covering expenditures made chiefly before the start of the exploration. It probably was drawn up in early 1806, by War Department accountants, for budgeting purposes. Mrs. Grace Lewis's article on the financing of the expedition draws primarily on this document. Her analysis of the records should be used with mine, though I question her reference that much of the money Lewis paid to Chouteau and other St. Louis officials was a kind of diplomatic bribery."

Taken together, the research by Mrs. Lewis, supplemented by that of Dr. Jackson, provide an excellent annotation of the accounting records which for many years have reposed in War Department files.

The Editor and the Foundation's Publications Committee welcome manuscripts dealing with the many aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition for publication in *We Proceeded On*.

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



Editor's note: Foundation member, New Englander (Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts), Walter H. Marx has been a teacher of Latin and Greek languages for over twenty years. Though familiar with Jefferson's hand-written instructions about his burial place monument as shown in Jean Hamilton's article (see WPO, Vol. 11, No. 2, p. 6), Walter had never fixed on the Greek therein before that time and set out to find its exact source. Thanks to his efforts we now have the whole story in the following vignette.

The Tombstone Once Again

By Walter H. Marx

Anacreon Says: ΟΛΥΜΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΙΣΟΠΡΕΣΤΕΡΑ
ΚΟΝΙΣ, ΟΣΕΩΥ ΛΥΤΕΥΤΩΝ

A recent article in *We Proceeded On!* finally told the whole story of the original tombstone of Thomas Jefferson (whose mere existence is hardly ever mentioned in biographies of the Sage of Monticello) and fittingly reproduced once again² the hand-written instructions and sketch of the funeral monument desired by one of this country's most methodical men. All this on the back of a partially-mutilated envelope was found among personal papers after Jefferson's death coincidentally on July 4th (that holiday he had taken the greatest part in creating) in 1826 just hours before the death of his White House predecessor, John Adams, once a political enemy but in retirement united by an avid correspondence³.

If only by reason of the different alphabet, any reader's eyes fasten on the ancient Greek quotation that Jefferson, an ardent lover and user of the classics like most of America's Founding Fathers, inserted into his hopes for his memorial. Given the handwriting and the 18th century's method of transcribing ancient Greek, a close translation would be: "Now only but a little dust, I lie here, my bones destroyed". Our country's third president attributed the fragment to the ancient lyric poet of the 6th/5th centuries B.C., Anacreon, from the Aegean city of Teos. However, a problem arises here, since though only in fragments like all the other

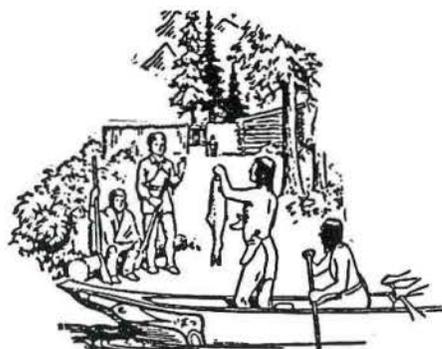
could the dead feel any interest in those
words or their remembrance of them, when, as
Anacreon says ΟΛΥΜΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΙΣΟΠΡΕΣΤΕΡΑ
ΚΟΝΙΣ, ΟΣΕΩΥ ΛΥΤΕΥΤΩΝ
The following would be to my taste the most
gratifying
On the top of
a plain die or cube of 2 ft. without any
mouldings, surmounted by an Obelisk
of 6 ft. height, each of a single stone:
on the faces of the Obelisk the following
inscription (that a word more)
Here was buried
Thomas Jefferson
Author of the Declaration of American Independence
of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom
The Father of the University of Virginia?
Inasmuch as these, as testimonials that I have lived, I wish most to
be remembered. ~~On the top~~ to be of the coarse stone of which
my columns are made, that no one might be tempted
hereafter to destroy it for the value of the material,
my last by Cinacchi, with the pedestal and decorated
column on which it stands, might be given to the University
if they would place it in the Dome room of the Rotunda.
on the top, might be engraved
Done Apr. 2, 1747. O.S.
Red —

early non-epic Greek poets Anacreon is particularly noted for his songs of love and wine and indeed has given our language the word "Anacreontic", denoting something convivial or amatory.⁴

Happily a search through the standard Greek lexicon, edited in part by Dean Liddell of Oxford (whose daughter Alice was immortalized by a mathematics tutor there named Lewis Carroll) produced no such quotation; nor did the several recent works on Anacreon by the later Oxford Hellenists, Lobel and Page. Thus, the Aegean's ancient poet on mankind's ways stands untarnished in his light, bright verse, while the ponderous fragment must be given to some ano-

nymous Gloomy Gus.⁵ Monticello's Sage also cannot be faulted, for his source was a book of fragments of the early Greek poets, whose very title has been contrived in various forms in modern times,⁶ for such a book never existed in antiquity but rather as separate and complete books of the various poets until they were lost. What we post-Renaissance people have is a listing of fragmentary quotations of these poets as they appeared in later authors (like the Old Testament quotes in the New Testament as so often in St. Matthew's Gospel), made up by Renaissance classicists and their successors. Jefferson's editor for some reason attributed this grim fragment to Anacreon and had his Monticello reader at his mercy. Let both the Greek and the American (our Foundation's saint or tutelary deity) be hereby redeemed and the reader further illuminated!

1. See WPO, vol. 11, no. 2 (May 1985), pp. 6-8
2. Commonly seen as the frontispiece in *The Life & Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, edited by A. Koch and W. Peden in the Modern Library series (New York, 1944) and *The Monticello Guidebook* by F.D. Nichols and J.A. Bear (1967), pg. 69
3. Published separately as *Adams and Jefferson, A Story of Friendship* by John Allison (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1966)
4. *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, New York, 1969
5. Actually #30 of the *Anacreontea*, a series of poems written under the poet's name by several authors in the time of the Roman Empire
6. Either as *Lyric Anthology* or *Greek Lyric Poets*.



WPO SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS

These publications bring to members of the Foundation and others, special items of interest, and on occasion, reprints of out-of-print publications that are not otherwise available.

WPO Publication No. 1, October 1976 \$2.00

"Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting, August 15-18, 1976, Great Falls, Montana"

Contents: "President's Message", by Wilbur P. Werner; "Status of Missouri River Breaks Wild and Scenic River Legislation", by Edwin Zaidlicz; "Sacagawea and Sacagawea Spring", by E.G. Chuinard, M.D.; "The Expedition's Journals — Captain Lewis's Discovery and Description of the Great Falls of the Missouri River", by Robert E. Lange; "The White Proogue of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", by Bob Saindon.

WPO Publication No. 2, July 1977 .75¢

"Our Dog Scannon — Partner in Discovery"

Ernest S. Osgood's monograph about the Expedition's Newfoundland dog. A delightful perspective of the canine member of the exploring party. Reprint from *Montana the Magazine of Western History*, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, Summer 1977.

WPO Publication No. 3, July 1978 \$1.50

"Beacon Rock on the Columbia: Legends and Traditions of a Famous Landmark", by Henry J. Biddle.

A reprint of Biddle's 1925 monograph concerning the acquisition and preservation of the 800 foot high landmark on the Columbia River. Lewis and Clark described the geologic formation in 1805-1806. Annotations by Robert E. Lange.

WPO Publication No. 4, December 1980 \$2.50

"Three Papers Presented at the Foundation's 12th Annual Meeting, Omaha, Nebraska, and Sioux City, Iowa, August 20-22, 1980"

Contents: "Sergeant Floyd and the Floyd Memorial at Sioux City, Iowa", by Edward Ruisch; "Some Thoughts on the Death of Sergeant Charles Floyd", by E.G. Chinard, M.D.; "Expansion of the Fur Trade Following Lewis and Clark", by Charles E. Hanson, Jr.

WPO Publication No. 5, August 1981 .75¢

"Thirteenth Annual Meeting — Visit to the Missoula County Courthouse — The Edgar Samuel Paxson Murals", compiled by Robert E. Lange.

The visit to the Missoula, Montana, courthouse was an event during the Foundation's Annual Meeting. This publication provides biographical information about Montana artist Edgar Paxson, and descriptions of two of the eight Paxson murals in the courthouse that depict incidents related to the Expedition in the Missoula Area.

WPO Publication No. 6, July 1982 \$4.00

"Contributions of Philadelphia to Lewis and Clark History", by Paul Russell Cutright. 52 pages, illustrations.

Dr. Cutright provides an in-depth study of activities related to the Expedition in Philadelphia, both before (1803) and after (1807-1814) the explorers' return. Litterateur Nicholas Biddle's contribution toward seeing to the publication of a narrative based on the Captains' journals is included in Dr. Cutright's fine monograph.

WPO Publication No. 7, May 1984 \$4.00

Lewis's Woodpecker — Clark's Nutcracker

Color portraits of birds whose names memorialize the surnames of Captains Lewis and Clark. Reproduced from color paintings by Marie Nonnast Bohlen through the courtesy of Fawcett Publications and publisher Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Two 8 X 10 inch portraits with descriptive captions on fine paper stock in authentic color, and suitable for framing.

For more information concerning the ornithology of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, see *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 10, Nos. 2 & 3, May 1984.

WPO Publication No. 8, November 1984 \$3.00

"Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and the Discovery of Montana", by Harry W. Fritz, 32 pages, maps.

This is an unabridged transcript of a paper presented at the 16th Annual Banquet of the Foundation, Great Falls, Montana, August 8, 1984. Dr. Fritz in his fine speaking and writing style, and backed by his extensive knowledge, has produced this review of the purpose, organization and personnel of the exploring enterprise. In addition it presents a fine recapitulation of the Expedition's documentation of their experiences and discovery of what is today the great state of Montana. It was in Montana where the exploring party spent the most "traveling" days while traveling the most miles, overcame one of their greatest obstacles to their favorite river travel (the Great Falls of the Missouri), and established their most numerous night encampments.

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THE FOUNDATION NEEDS THE CONTINUED INTEREST AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEWIS AND CLARK ENTHUSIASTS ON A NATION-WIDE BASIS. WE HOPE, IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY A MEMBER, THAT YOU WILL CONSIDER LENDING YOUR SUPPORT TO THE FOUNDATION. IF YOU REQUIRE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, A PROSPECTUS DESCRIBING THE FOUNDATION, TOGETHER WITH A MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION, WILL BE FORWARDED PROMPTLY. ADDRESS YOUR REQUEST TO THE SECRETARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.

Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.

Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.

Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.

Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.

Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse, October 10, 1805.