

FIVE GENERATIONS OF EXPLORER'S FAMILY SEE UNVEILING OF WILLIAM CLARK MONUMENT



Five generations of the decedents of William Clark, the explorer, present at the unveiling of the memorial yesterday on the base of the obelisk.

To the extreme left is General John C. Bates of the Regular Army, who represented the military; to his left is Mrs. Julia Clark Voorhis, granddaughter of the explorer; just back of these two is Henry E. Dorsch, Commissioner General of the Lewis and Clark Centennial; the elderly veiled lady to the right is Mrs. Jefferson Kearney Clark, widow of the youngest son of the explorer, who made the bequest for the monument; at her right is Miss Eleanor Glasgow Voorhis, great-granddaughter of the explorer; to the left of Mrs. Jefferson Kearney Clark is the Right Reverend Frank Millspaugh, D. D., Bishop of Kansas, who gave the benediction. Others on the picture belong to the families of John O'Fallon Clark, Mrs. V. C. Turner, Mrs. A. C. Church and Mrs. A. L. Adreon, all of St. Louis. The children on the steps represent the fifth generation. Mrs. Jefferson Kearney Clark represents the oldest generation.

Impressive Ceremonies in Bellefontaine Cemetery Near Where Famous Expedition Started to Northwest—Towering Obelisk and Bronze Bust, Erected in Memory of Great Pioneer, Dedicated by Prominent Speakers—General Wilson Officiates as Presenter.

Overlooking the small creek just north of St. Louis, from where the great Lewis and Clark expedition started on its perilous trip to the unexplored West in 1804, a giant obelisk, commemorative of the life and exploits of General William Clark, one of the explorers, was unveiled yesterday afternoon at Bellefontaine Cemetery in the presence of five generations of the Clark family, Mayor Wells of St. Louis, President Francis of the Exposition, General Bates of the regular army, ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York City, Bishop Millsbaugh of Kansas and General Pleasant Porter and other dignitaries.

The great monument towers from the Clark burial section in the north of Bellefontaine Cemetery, and is the fulfillment of a clause in the will of the late Jefferson Kearney Clark, the youngest son of the explorer, who lived in St. Louis at the time of his death, providing for the erection of a monument to commemorate the deeds of his father. His widow, Mrs. Jefferson Kearney Clark, has supervised the construction of the monument personally. The best sculptors and architects possible were secured to do the work.

The monument is of an obelisk character. It is constructed on a circular base. Steps lead down from the base of the obelisk to the ground. About the base, which is terraced, and walled in, are inscriptions commemorating famous deeds in the life of the General and Governor. Its material is solid granite.

Just in front of the obelisk is a bronze bust of heroic size of the great pioneer. It faces to the north, indicating the direction of the expedition leaving St. Louis. This bust was veiled with the official flag of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, brought here especially for the occasion by Henry E. Dosch, Commissioner General of the Lewis and Clark Centennial. The flag is four-colored, and is emblematic of the four nations, England, France, Spain and the United States.

Near by the monument are the graves of the explorer and his son.

The day was an ideal one. From be-

hind the obelisk the sun cast its rays far to the east. Under the shade of the monument, the descendants of the family were gathered, and the speakers addressed the crowd, who were mostly restricted to members and friends of the family. The speaker in each case stood on the base of the monument. The large obelisk was wound about by American flags.

General James H. Wilson officiated as presenter. He opened the ceremonies with a short address on the subject of the day. Following was a hymn by the Army Band. General Wilson then introduced the Right Reverend Frank Millsbaugh of Kansas, who gave the opening blessing. He commended William Clark as a Christian explorer and for the great work which he did for Christianity.

President D. R. Francis of the Exposition followed. He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the pioneer. He declared that the people of this section of the country have just begun to appreciate what the great pioneer did. His character, President Francis said, showed him to be a rare man, and this fact was appreciated by Congress and by President Washington.

General John C. Bates followed with an eloquent and masterly address on the life and achievements of the explorer. He said, in part:

General William Clark was born in Caroline County, Virginia, August 1, 1769, and was the son of John and Ann (Rogers) Clark. He was the youngest of six brothers, including the illustrious George Rogers Clark. It is said that they were all officers of the army. When 14 years of age he, with his parents, moved to the falls of the Ohio (Louisville), on a tract located by his brother, who, in 1777, had built a fort there. The settlers were constantly harassed and William Clark grew up to be an adept in Indian warfare.

It was in the dangers, alarms, expeditions and combats connected with this fort at Louisville that he received the rugged experience that prepared him for his future historic, military and brilliant career. Life in the West at that time demanded unflinching and daring personal courage, vigilance, prudence and a thorough knowledge of Indian character and habits.

President Jefferson had the same confidence in his character and abilities; his judgment, honesty, courage and truthfulness, as he had in Captain Lewis, and that confidence was certainly not misplaced. It must be remembered that the expedition, although one of exploration, was military in its character, and Lewis and Clark were both experienced soldiers. While Lewis was in command of the expedition, yet Captain Clark was his intimate friend and coadjutor. It is noted that in making a communication to an agent of the British Hudson Bay Company, both Lewis and Clark signed the letter as Captains.

Attention is further invited to the fact that during this expedition a distance of about 8,000 miles was traversed during a period of two years and four months. The starting point, St. Louis, a city now of 600,000 inhabitants, was so small at that time that President Jefferson mentions the place as St. Louis, opposite Cahokia, showing that practically the country in this vicinity was itself more or less of a wilderness.

The great respect the Indians had for General Clark was probably due partly to the fact that they recognized him both as a military officer and as their agent. He was known to them far and wide as the "Redhead." St. Louis was known to them as the "Redhead's town." It is related that a Sac Chief, in reply to Major O'Fallon, made the following remarks: "American Chief! We have opened our ears to your words and those of the Redhead brother! We receive you as the son of the Redhead. Inasmuch as we love him, we will love you and do not wish to offend you."

General Clark possessed, in an eminent degree, those personal qualities which commanded the respect of the Indians, as well as of all other persons whose privilege it was to know him; they recognized in him a great chief, whether friend or foe. They saw he preferred to be the former, and they found this to be to their own advantage. Thousands of them had made his personal acquaintance when he traveled among them. During his long administration of Indian affairs he was instrumental in bringing about many important treaties, not only between the Government and the Indians, but also between different tribes.

Following General Bates, Mayor Wells made an address on behalf of the city. Mayor Wells spoke of William Clark in the highest possible terms. He commended all the sterling qualities which he was known to possess. He held up the pioneer as an example of untiring energy, and spoke of the great amount of good which he had done for St. Louis. He concluded by declaring that the erection of the monument and other notable events, such as the holding of the Centennial Exposition, are but the beginning of a realization of what Clark had accomplished for the West.

General Pleasant Porter, principal chief of the Creek Indians, Indian Territory, was then introduced by General Wilson. General Porter is a giant in stature, and his address was one of the most pleasing of the day. In part, he said:

"General Clark was a brave man and a man with mercy, and the Indians, who love a brave man, loved General Clark. He had a great mission to perform, and it was a difficult one, and through a territory where there was nothing but Indians. But everywhere he went he made friends of the Indians and they loved him.

"It is a singular fact that the great men of the country who perform remarkable feats silently and well, are honored after all of the others are dead. This is the case with the great General Clark. He will be honored and loved after many of the others are forgotten."

"As an Indian, I love General Clark and honor his memory. As an American, I love General Clark and honor his memory."

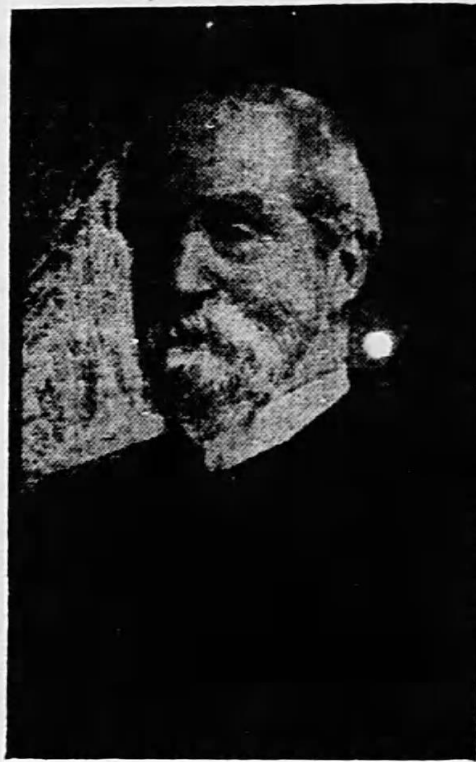
Much applause greeted the speech of the Indian chief.

After the speech of the chief, the monument was unveiled.

The ceremony was most interesting.

John O'Fallon Clark of this city officiated. He was assisted by his son, William Glasgow Clark, and by Henry E. Dorsch, Commissioner General from the Portland Fair.

After the official flag of the American Pacific Exposition had been carried to the



JEFFERSON KEARNY CLARK.
Son of Explorer William Clark, who made provision in his will for the erection of the giant monument unveiled yesterday afternoon in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

parapet of the monument, the great-grandchildren grouped about it. The other members of the family then ascended the steps and stood by the flag, all with their hands on it. They were then posed on the steps leading from the rear of the monument and photographs of the distinguished gathering taken.

Those who were gathered about the monument on the platform of the monument were Mrs. Jefferson Kearny Clark, widow of the presenter of the monument and daughter-in-law of the explorer; Mrs. Julia A. Voorhis, granddaughter of William C. Miss Eleanor Glasgow Voorhis, great-granddaughter; John O'Fallon Clark, No. 344 Cabanne avenue, with his daughters, Mrs. V. C. Turner of Cabanne place, Mrs. A. C. Church of Lenox place, Mrs. E. L. Adreon, Jr., of Cabanne place and their children.

The children who represent the fifth generation of the Clark family were Alonzo Church, Jr., Carlotta Church and Mari Church; Blanche Rose Turner, Beatrice Church and Marie Souldard Turner and Edward Louderdale Ellis and Ysida Ellis.

Among the invited guests of the family for the occasion were President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Governor and Mrs. Odell of New York, Mayor and Mrs. McClellan of New York City, William Ordway Partridge of New York City, Mrs. Ward McAllister of New York and Mr. Arthur Lewis.

Among those who were present at the ceremonies were ex-Mayor Seth Low of New York City, Mrs. Rolla Wells, Mrs. D. R. Francis and the wives of the other prominent persons who took part in the dedicatory ceremonies.

The committee in charge of the arrangements were: E. J. Glasgow, General Bernard Farrar, John O'Fallon and Benjamin O'Fallon, Alonzo C. Church, William H. Thompson, John O'Fallon Clark, Jr., Edward Adreon, Volontine Turner, all of St. Louis, and Samuel W. Macguire of New York City.