Program Announced For Foundation’s Tenth Annual Meeting
Washington State Members Plan Activities At
Vancouver, Beacon Rock, Cape Disappointment, And Cathlamet, Washington;
Fort Clatsop, Oregon; And Bonneville Dam On The Columbia River

Hard working Foundation members in Washington State are completing arrangements and have announced the program for the Foundation’s Tenth Annual Meeting. As previously indicated headquarters for the meeting will be at the Quay (pronounced Key) Motor Inn on the shore of the Columbia River at Vancouver, Washington. Attendees are reminded, again, that they are to make their own Motor Inn reservations (a brochure describing the Quay Motor Inn and reservation application card is enclosed in the Annual Meeting Registration Packet enclosed with the mailing of this issue of WPO).

Activities will officially begin on Sunday, August 13, 1978, although there is an interesting extra curricular activity on Saturday, August 12th, which is reported on page 8 in this issue of We Proceeded On.

Annual meeting attendees will register at the Quay Motor Inn on Sunday. Pre-registrants will be supplied with their program packets upon their arrival at the Inn. The Sunday afternoon feature is an optional activity and is not included in the registration fee. This feature will be the scenic bus tour (2:00 to 6:00 P.M.), which will proceed eastward, and upstream, from Vancouver, following the north shore of the Columbia River for about thirty-five miles. Eight hundred foot high Beacon Rock named by Lewis and Clark in November 1805 will be an interesting stop, and will feature an interpretive talk and views of the scenic Columbia River Gorge, upstream to the east, downstream to the west, and south across the river to the cliffs and 400 to 600 foot high waterfalls on the Oregon side of the Columbia. Leaving Beacon Rock State Park, the tour will travel a few more miles before crossing the Bridge of the Gods into Oregon, just upstream from Bonneville Dam. Descending the river for only a few miles on the south (Oregon) side of the Columbia, the tour will visit the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Bonneville Dam (see the folder enclosed in the Annual Meeting Packet enclosed with the mailing of this issue of WPO).

At this stop members and guests will visit the Interpretive Center, which is located on Bradford (the Expedition’s “Brant”) Island; the fish ladders; and from the observation roof of the center may view the spillways and powerhouse generating facilities. Leaving Bonneville Dam, the buses will follow the Columbia River Highway westward, with a stop at 620’ high Multnomah Falls, and then after crossing the Sandy (the Expedition’s “Quicksand”) River, will proceed through the eastern and northern environs of Portland, Oregon, before crossing the Columbia River to Vancouver, and the Quay Motor Inn. Plan to arrive in Vancouver on Sunday, August 13th, in time for this activity.*

Monday (August 14th) will include a business session of the Foundation; the opening of a special Lewis and Clark Exhibit Room; Foundation President Stensland’s Message; two interesting papers relating to the Expedition; luncheon, followed by an address by Victor Ecklund; two informative papers are scheduled for the afternoon, prior to a 4:00 P.M. tour of historic Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (a National Park Service facility in Vancouver). Monday evening, following dinner, the speaker will be John McClelland, Jr.*

The Tuesday (August 15th) activity (continued page 2)
Annual Meeting (continued from p. 1)

will be an all day event. A charter bus tour from Vancouver, to the north and west (downstream) along the Columbia River to Astoria, Oregon, and Fort Clatsop National Memorial (a National Park Service facility at the site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s 1805-1806 winter establishment). Leaving Fort Clatsop, the tour will proceed across the nearly four mile long interstate bridge which crosses the Columbia to the Washington State side of the estuary, and to the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, high atop Cape Disappointment, at Fort Canby State Park (recently completed (1976) facility of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission). Box lunches will be provided for a picnic on the Pacific Ocean beach directly below the Interpretive Center and the lighthouse on Cape Disappointment. Following an interesting and informative tour of this exciting new facility, the buses will proceed eastward to Cathlamet, Washington, on the Columbia River. At Cathlamet City Park, a salmon barbecue dinner will be served; Richard Clifton will address the gathering prior to the return to Annual Meeting headquarters at the Quay Motor Inn, Vancouver. There will be historical interpretation at all points of interest along the all day route. The map published on page five in the February issue of WPO (Vol. 4, No. 1) will be helpful in following the route to be traversed.*

Wednesday’s schedule (August 16th) will include a business session of the Foundation; followed by three papers relating to the Expedition, and a paper regarding the ceding of the Oregon-Washington wilderness to the United States by the Indians.*

The Tenth Annual Meeting will conclude on Wednesday evening, when members and guests will attend the Annual Banquet. Dr. Donald Jackson* will be the banquet speaker. Other activities: presentation of the Foundation’s Award of Meritorious Achievement; the invitation to attend the Eleventh (1979) Annual Meeting; and the installation of Officers and Directors for 1978-1979 will complete the program.*

2. See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 1-3-4.

3. Historian, author, and editor of Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962. Additional information concerning Dr. Jackson will be found in WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 6; Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 7.

*See facing page
Blue Mountain Chapter Reports And Makes Plans

From Mrs. Felix (Betty) Fletcher's minutes of the January 15, 1978 meeting of the Blue Mountain Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, we have information that twenty members attended the second meeting of this newly organized group at the Penrose Memorial Library on the Whitman College Campus, Walla Walla, Washington.

Mr. Larry Dodd, Curator of the Penrose Library, discussed with members the historical resource materials in the library and the various texts available for research. He had many books on display, both old and new, and a fine collection of maps. Mr. Dodd pointed out the great value of some of the older maps, and stressed the careful handling of these priceless cartographic documents because of the aged paper and brittle folds. Among the volumes pertinent to the Lewis and Clark Expedition was a third edition, published in 1811, of the journal of Patrick Gass, one of the Sergeants of the Expedition.\footnote{1. Thwaites, R. G., editor; Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904. (Reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1909; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969), Vol. 1, pp. 1-218; see also, fn 1, p. 11.}

Dodd remarked about the new techniques available to librarians such as micro-forms, micro-fiche and micro-films, all of which require special equipment for processing, but are invaluable for copying books, maps, periodicals, and other papers, that would require extensive storage facilities.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Oberst, Pasco, Washington editors of the Franklin Flyer, the quarterly publication of the Franklin County Historical Society, made some brief remarks concerning the artifacts that will be a permanent part of the displays at the new Sacajawea Interpretative Center at Pasco. The new displays at the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission were dedicated on Sunday, April 16, 1978.

Marcus and Helen Ware, Lewiston, Idaho, were also present. Marcus is a director of the national Foundation, and spoke of his earlier experiences as a member of the 1964-1969 Congressional Lewis and Clark Trail Commission. The commission first met in Washington, D.C. on January 2, 1965, to discuss the development of the Lewis and Clark Trail. Since 1969, the work begun by the congressional commission has been continued and expanded by the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. Marcus noted that some of the first proposals and the latest proposals and developments of the Trail would be very interesting to compare.

President Vi Forrest announced plans for this meeting for a June 25, 1978, pot-luck picnic meeting of the Blue Mountain Chapter at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park, near the communities of Waitsburg, Huntville, and Dayton, in southeastern Washington. Mr. Mike Nickerson, the park ranger, will present an interpretive talk describing the history of the park and the relationship of this location to the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Anecdote - From The Journals And Literature About the Expedition

The journals indicate that the men of the Expedition worked their powers of observation around the clock. This is evident from an entry in William Clark’s journal for “25th November Tuesday 1804 at Fort Mandan.” Because editor Thwaites saw fit to abbreviate the Captain’s bad spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure with parenthesized interliners which he suspects to have originated with Nicholas Biddle,\footnote{2. Biddle, Nicholas; History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark . . . Bradford and Inkeep, Philadelphia, 1814, Vol. 1, pp. 124-125.} we turn to the 1814 Biddle narrative for details of this special observation:

“The weather is cloudy and the wind moderate from the northwest. Last night we were awakened by the sergeant of the guard to see the beautiful phenomenon called the northern light: along the northern sky was a large space occupied by a light of a pale but brilliant white colour: which rising from the horizon extended to nearly twenty degrees above it. After glittering for some time its colors would be overcast, and almost obscured, but again it would burst out with renewed beauty: the uniform colour was pale light, but its shapes were various and fantastic: at times the sky was lined with light coloured streaks rising perpendicularly from the horizon, and gradually expanding into a band of light in which we could trace the floating columns sometimes advancing, sometimes retreating and shaping into indefinite forms, the space in which they moved. It all faded away before the morning.”

Of the other extant journals for this date, only Sergeant Ordway makes mention of this phenomenon.\footnote{3. Quife, Milo M., editor; The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway . . . The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, 1916. (Reprint edition, same publisher, 1965), Page 163.} Sergeant Gass, who was supervising the construction of Fort Mandan at about this time, may have had the duty as Sergeant of the Guard, and his journal simply states that “… it was uncommon light in the north the Greater part of last night . . .” The other sergeant, Nathaniel Pryor, most probably kept a journal, but unfortunately, if he did, it has never been found. If Captain Lewis kept a journal during the winter months at Fort Mandan, it has yet to be discovered.

Foundation Directors Submit to Surgery

Two Foundation Directors are recovering from major surgery performed in February. Donald Jackson, Colorado Springs, Colorado, advises that he is back home with Cathie in their mountain retreat, and that he intends to join members in August for the Annual Meeting at Vancouver, Washington, where he will be the speaker for the Tenth Annual Banquet.

Letters and a recent telephone conversation with Foundation Secretary Irving Anderson, indicate that E. E. “Boo” MacGlyva, Butte, Montana, is home and on the mend after a five weeks sojourn in the hospital. We missed “Boo” at last August’s meeting at St. Charles, Missouri, and look forward to seeing both Edna and “Boo” this August in the Pacific northwest.

* More detailed information and the scheduled times for all events will be found in the Annual Meeting Packet which is enclosed with the mailing of this issue of We Proceeded On.
Foundation Personalities
Emory And Ruth Hill Strong

Friendly, talented, and scholarly people, and members of the Foundation, Emory and Ruth Strong reside in Lewis and Clark country. Their home on the north (Washington State) shore of the Columbia River, about 33 miles east of Vancouver, Washington, in the community of Skamania, is within sight (except for trees) of: Lewis and Clark's Beacon Rock; the Wah-ciel-lah Indian Village where the exploring party breakfasted on April 9, 1806; and the place where John Colter retook the tomahawk “Stold” from the party, the previous year, on November 4, 1805.

Emory Strong was born December 17, 1903, in Vancouver, Washington. Now retired from a Registered Professional Engineering career, he graduated from Oregon State College in 1932 with a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering. He joined the Mechanical Engineering Section, Bonneville Power Administration in 1938, became a supervisor in 1948, and continued with this assignment until his retirement in 1966, except for service with the United States Navy from 1942-1946.

His deep interest in archaeology is reflected in his two books: Stone Age On The Columbia, 4 1939, and Stone Age In The Great Basin, 1969, both published by Binford and Mort, Portland, Oregon. They find a place on bibliophile's shelves, as well as in public libraries across the country. His professional articles have also appeared in American Antiquity, Society For Historical Archaeology Annual, Archaeological Magazine, and in a local geological periodical Ore. Bin.

In addition to his membership in our Foundation, Emory is a member of:
- Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation; Oregon Historical Society; Washington Historical Society; Skamania County Historical Society; Vancouver (Washington) Historical Society; Geological Society of the Oregon Country, Vice President, 1963; American Rock Art Research Association, Chairman, 1978 Symposium, at The Dalles, Oregon; Oregon Archaeological Society; President, 1965; Publications Editor 1952-1966; and Life Member; Society For Historical Archaeology; Sierra Club; Nature Conservancy; Native Plant Society; Art Committee, Maryhill Museum;

Ruth Hill Strong was born November 1, 1904, in Hood River, Oregon (across the Columbia and upstream about 30 miles from their present home). She attended schools in Pine Grove, Hood River, and Portland, Oregon, and graduated with a B. A. from Mills College, Oakland, California, in 1926. This was followed by a M. Ed. from the University of Oregon in 1946. From 1942 to 1967, Ruth taught English at Oregon schools: Hood River High School (1942-1945); Eugene High School (1946-1956); and at Portland's Grant High School (1956-1967). She has also taught special courses at Reed College in Portland. She is Historian of the Skamania County Historical Society.

A botanist and plant collector, she has several file cases full of plant specimens and notes about them. This collection comprises plants documented and described by Lewis and Clark, as well as plants familiar to and used by the Indians. Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, especially in Oregon and Washington, turn to her on many occasions for information about the flora of the Trans-Mississippi West, particularly along the Columbia River which provides the stalinet between Washington and Oregon, and along the Pacific Ocean coastlines of both states.

Both Emory and Ruth are accomplished photographers, outdoor enthusiasts, and lecturers.

You will enjoy meeting the Stronges at the Foundation's Tenth Annual Meeting, at Vancouver, Washington, in August 1978, or you will have already met them at the Sixth Annual Meeting, at Seaside, Oregon, in 1974, or at the Eighth Annual Meeting, at Great Falls, Montana, in 1976.

2. Ibid., Vol. 4, p. 258.
3. Ibid., Vol. 4, p. 258.
5. See the Program for the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Foundation. Ruth Strong will be addressing and showing her beautiful colored slides of Lewis and Clark plants to members and guests who attend the meeting.
In replying to the editor's invitation to feature these two outstanding individuals as our "Foundation Personalities" for this issue, Emory responded with the charming and informative summation of their interests and activities which follows:

"We first became interested in Lewis and Clark when we read the journals during research for my book *Stone Age On The Columbia*. So impressed and fascinated were we that, even while still working on our books, we started in earnest to explore the Lewis and Clark trace west of the Great Divide. We have covered every foot of the trail from Lemhi Pass on the Montana-Idaho state line to Cannon Beach, Oregon, by boat, jeep, and foot — some of it several times. We consider ourselves very fortunate in having had the opportunity to examine in detail the Columbia River shorelines and islands before any of the dams except Bonneville were built. While engaged in this activity, we became interested in the ancient people who lived along the Columbia River for the past 10,000 years. Their old villages, fishing sites, rock pictures [petroglyphs], and Indian burial grounds were everywhere. Ruth and I have been on practically every bar and island between Pasco, Washington and St. Helens, Oregon, and on many of those between St. Helens and the estuary of the Columbia. One of our pleasures was to locate Lewis and Clark campsites along this great river, and by using the journals of the Captains, Sergeant Gass and Ordway, and Private Whitehouse, we could locate some of these campsites very precisely. Each journal may give some clue that another misses.

"My brother Ted and I followed the Snake and Columbia Rivers for the 400 miles from Lewiston, Idaho to Vancouver, Washington, in a fourteen foot boat in the fall of 1951, with the Expedition’s journals in hand. The Snake River was at low water, about 1805. We ran all the rapids they did, and stove our boat on the same rock they hit on October 14, 1805. Like the explorers, we saved getting out of the water onto the rock! The 180 miles between Lewiston, Idaho and Ice Harbor (near Pasco), Washington, had changed very little since 1805. We saw not one automobile, boat, building, or hardly any mark of civilization, except two people and, in several places.

6. South of Astoria, Seaside, and Tillamook Head. Clark and party journeyed from Fort Clatsop to the whole strand on the beach at the mouth of Ecola Creek — present Cannon Beach.


"We have assembled three slide shows that we frequently present to clubs, historical societies, and schools in the three northwest states. One, we title "Lewis and Clark on Western Waters". Excerpts from the journals are reproduced from tape and the related or appropriate scene, subject, or event is shown on the screen, with supplementary comments. Many of the scenes can never be seen or photographed again, such as: the Short and Long Narrows and Celilo Falls of the Columbia River; the dams along the river banks. All are under water because of the dams which have been constructed for hydroelectric power development and flood control projects. Another slide presentation is titled "Early Man in the Oregon Country", and Lewis and Clark are prominently mentioned here, since they were the first to record ethnological material relating to the Snake and Columbia River Indians before their culture was altered by the whites. These two slide shows are presented by me. Ruth has a presentation titled "Early Plant Hunters". Recognition is given Lewis and Clark in the discussion of this subject.

"Every year we participate in a project called "Short Course on the Columbia" — a two day tour of the river sponsored by Washington State University. Ruth lectures on the botany of the region, and I point out Lewis and Clark landmarks and other historic places.

"One of our more memorable thrills was discovering a hitherto unknown Lewis and Clark medal. I wrote an article about the medals in a magazine, and some months later a man telephoned and said that he had a "trade dollar" that looked something like the illustrations published in my article. Ruth and I went to see him, and from his desk drawer he handed us one of the "Washington Season" medals, that the journals mention were carried by the Captains and given to the Indians. This was the one showing the cow and calf, and is the only one of this type that has ever been found. It was acquired in the Columbia River basin sometime prior to 1816."

Emory is a member of the Art Committee for the Maryhill Museum. Standing incongruously on the edge of the 800-foot Columbia Gorge area of Klickitat County, Washington, the stately Maryhill Museum of Fine Art was constructed in 1914. Samuel Hill, an enigmatic financier, road-builder, and humanitarian built the structure as an elaborate residence. The mansion, however, was never used as a residence, and has become a museum of fine arts and..."
housed an interesting international collection, as well as artifacts and exhibits related to the Snake and Columbia River Indians and the history of this region. It is this material that he is reorganizing as an educational exhibit. He is making use of the Lewis and Clark journals to illustrate the use of Indian artifacts such as the digging stick and the maal ("malet of stone"). There are two Lewis and Clark "Washington Season" medals in the museum's collection, and these will be a prominent part of the new display.

"Ruth and I have assembled our pictures and experiences in a book Lewis and Clark on Western Waters. The manuscript is in the hands of a publisher—we, of course, are anxiously awaiting the "go" or "no go" signal.

"We are looking forward to seeing many of our friends and fellow Lewis and Clark enthusiasts at the August annual meeting of the Foundation."

**Meriwether Lewis's Letters To His Mother**

By Irving W. Anderson

The amazing strengths and qualities of the co-commanders of the "Corps of Discovery" are indelibly documented in our nation's history. They are honored for their outstanding leadership abilities; their major contributions to their country and many disciplines of science in examining and reporting on the lands, natural resources, and peoples of the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase Territory; and for significantly reinforcing America's claims to the "Oregon Country" through their overland exploration and mapping of the "vast expanse" of lands drained by the Columbia River and its tributaries.

In contradistinction, is the subdued public awareness of their modesty, personal dedication to principle and high moral values, exemplified in the feelings each held for his family ties. This dimension of their inner spirit is revealed by Meriwether Lewis in writing to his mother, conveying his sincerity of love and affection, and reassuring her of his good health, safety and confidence of success in his mission. Here are excerpts from his letters:

Dear Mother,

The day after tomorrow I shall set out for the Western Country; I had calculated on the pleasure of visiting you before my departure but circumstances have rendered this impossible; my absence will probably be equal to fifteen or eighteen months; the nature of this expedition is by no means dangerous, my route will be altogether through tribes of Indians who are perfectly friendly to the United States, therefore consider the chances of life just as much in my favor on this trip as I should conceive them were I to remain at home for the same length of time; the charge of this expedition is honorable to myself, as it is important to my Country. For it's fatigues I feel myself perfectly prepared, nor do I doubt my health and strength of constitution to bear me through it; I go with the most perfect preconviction in my own mind in returning safe and hope therefore that you will not suffer yourself to indulge any anxiety for my safety.

You will find thirty dollars inclosed which I wish you to give to Sister Anderson my love to her Edmund & family; Reuben [brother] writes me that Sister Anderson has another son; remember me to Mary and Jack and tell them I hope the progress they will make in their studies will be equal to my wishes and that of their other friends. I shall write you again on my arrival at Pittsburgh. Adeiu and believe me your affectionate Son,

Meriwether Lewis

The above letter is the shorter of the two letters and has not been greatly abridged. The letter that follows was of considerable length, and the information Lewis provided in this letter pertaining to the Expedition's progress from May 14th to October 27, 1804, has not been included in this transcript.

1. Jackson, Donald, (Editor); Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962, Letter No. 58, p. 100, "Lewis to Lucy Marks", Washington, July 2, 1805; Letter No. 143, p. 222, "Lewis to Lucy Marks", March 31, 1805. Editor Jackson indicates (pp. ix-x) that both letters are: "Autographed letter, signed"—"Receiver's copy"—and are extant in the "Missouri Historical Society Library, St. Louis.

2. Captain Meriwether Lewis was of Welsh parentage. Son of William and Lucy (nee Meriwether) Lewis. Lewis's mother married John Marks after the death of Meriwether's father.

3. Jackson, op. cit., notes on page 100.

4. Considering his love and interest in his mother and family we may conclude that a letter or letters were written from Pittsburgh and that same are not extant.
Dear Mother,

I arrived at this place on the 27th of October last with the party under my command, destined for the Pacific Ocean, by way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers. The near approach of winter, the low state of the water, and the known scarcity of timber which exists on the Missouri for many hundreds Miles above the Mandans, together with many other considerations equally important, determined my friend and companion Capt. Clark and myself, to fortify ourselves and remain for the winter in the neighborhood of the Mandans, Minnetas and Awhalawharwaws, who are the most friendly and well disposed savages that we have met with. Accordingly, we sought and found a convenient situation for our purposes a few miles below the villages of these people on the North side of the river in an extensive and well timbered bottom, where we commenced the erection of our houses on the 2nd of November, and completed them so far as to put ourselves under shelter on the 21st of the same Month, by which time, the seasons wore the aspect of winter. Having completed our fortification early in December, we called it Fort Mandan, in honor of our friendly neighbours . . .

[T] he ice in the Missouri has now nearly disappeared; I can foresee no material obstruction to our progress, and [I] feel the most perfect confidence that we shall reach the Pacific Ocean this summer. For myself individually I [enjoy] better health than I [have] since I commenced my voyage. The party are now in [good] health and excellent spirits, are attached to the enterprise and anxious to proceed; not a whisper of discontent or murmur is to be heard among them, but all act in unison, and with the most perfect harmony. The party with Capt. Clark and myself consists of thirty one white persons, one negro, and two Indians . . .

You may expect me in Albemarle about the last of next September twelve months. I request that you give yourself no uneasiness with respect to my fate, for I assure you that I feel myself perfectly as safe as I should do in Albemarle; and the only difference between 3 or 4 thousand miles and 150, is that I cannot have the pleasure of seeing you as often as I did while in Washington.

I must request of you before I conclude this letter, to send John Markee to the College at Williamsburgh, as soon as it shall be thought that his education has been sufficiently advanced to fit him to that Seminary; for you may rest assured that as you regard his future prosperity you had better make any sacrifice of his property than suffer his education to be neglected or remain incomplete. Give my love to my brothers and sisters, and all my neighbours and friends, and rest assured you of the most devoted filial affection of Yours,

Meriwether Lewis

5. Lewis's optimism fell short in estimating the party's arrival to the shore of the Pacific Ocean. Attendees at this year's Annual Meeting will picnic at nearly the exact spot where members of the exploring party first stood at the shore of the Pacific on November 15, 1805.

6. The Expedition returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806, and it was two months later when Lewis arrived in Albemarle County, Virginia to see his mother. Apparently be proceeded to Washington after the visit with his mother and arrived there on December 29, 1806.

L. & C. Theme For Oregon Trailathon

“Lewis and Clark Trailathon” was the name for an April 1, 1978, fund raising activity sponsored by the Oregon Historical Society and the Portland Public Schools.

Readers will find enclosed with the mailing of this issue of WPO, the materials pertinent to this activity. You will be interested in removing the staple so as to examine more closely the printed matter furnished to participants, i.e. the Sponsor’s pledge folder, distributed to school children several weeks prior to the event; the self adhesive badge and the “Passport To Discovery” folder distributed to the hikers at the “Cam psite #1, Camp Dubois”, and which served as their guide and “passport” to the other six “Campsites”; and the certificate of accomplishment provided each participant at the completion of the Trailathon hike.

The Lewis and Clark educational aspects of the activity is contained in the “Passport To Discovery” folder, wherein Mary Ann Amacker, Education Director for the Oregon Historical Society, has provided the excellent texts pertinent to the seven “Campsites” along the route of the Trailathon.

The Oregon Historical Society, especially Mrs. Amacker, and the Portland Public Schools are to be commended for the excellent and detailed organization that created this worthwhile activity.

An Oversight!

In the Vol. 3, No. 4 issue of WPO on page 15 we listed the registrants for the Foundation’s Ninth Annual Meeting, which was held at St. Charles, Missouri in August 1977. Due to an oversight we neglected to include Dr. and Mrs. Frank C. McDon ald, Foundation members from New Castle, Indiana, who were active participants, and whose friendship we enjoyed during the annual meeting.

Russell L. & C. Mural Valued At One Million

Paul T. DeVore, veteran Montana Newsmen, in an article “Saloon Entrepreneurs of Russell’s Art and the Pilgrimage of One Collection”, which was published in the Autumn 1977 (Vol. XXVII, No. 4) issue of Montana, The Magazine of Western History, alludes to Charles M. Russell’s Lewis and Clark mural, and makes this statement:

“Opinions vary as to which painting was Russell’s masterpiece. Many rate his gigantic 11-foot by 24-foot canvas, Lewis and Clark Meeting Indians at Ross’ Hole, his best. The State of Montana commissioned the artist to do this magnificent mural in 1911, and it hangs today behind the speaker’s stand in the House chambers. Russell’s fee was $5,000.00; its value today is something over $1,000,000.00”.

1. Ross’ Hole is located at the south end of the Bitterroot Valley, in southwestern Montana near the present day community of Sula. The mural is more often described as Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians at Ross’ Hole. More properly the Indians were the Ootlasshews of the Teshepau nation, Paul R. Cutright, in his Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists (page 194) writes: “These Indians no more had flat heads than the Blackfeet had black bells. However, the name Lewis and Clark applied to them has stuck with them ever since.”

2. In the Montana State Capitol Building in Helena.

Editor’s note: Lithograph prints of the Lewis and Clark — Russell mural, are available in several sizes up to 14 X 30 inches, from the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts St., Helena, MT 59601. Upon request they will mail you a catalog and price list describing available reproductions from the paintings of Charles M. Russell.
Editor's Note: Nothing can equal the pact between man and dog — Ernest S. Osgood has said it so well in his monograph “Our Dog Scannon — Partner in Discovery.” Judi Adler, of Sweetbay Newfoundland, Sherwood, Oregon, who breeds and trains the famous Newfoundland, has kept the pact well, and she writes to Dr. Chuinard about “Kess,” the 150 pound, 29 inch high “Newf” who visited and befriended members of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee at their January 1976 meeting, and who will attend the Foundation’s Annual Meeting this coming August. Judi’s letter says:

“Both of us — Kess and I, are greatly looking forward to the annual Lewis and Clark meeting. I’m honored to have been asked to join you for your banquet, and I am anticipating the gathering with pleasure. All this activity with the “Newf” is great fun for me ... and then, too, the dogs seem to enjoy it so.

“Anyway, Kess and I send our greetings; our thanks for your kind wishes; and our hope that we can continue the fun friendship.”

Hazel Bain and Mitchell Doumit, Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee members, attended the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee meeting in January, and were so fascinated by Kess, the Newfoundland, that they wanted to afford the opportunity for members and guests, who attend the Tenth Annual Meeting, in Vancouver, to meet the Newfoundland and Judi Adler.1

The delightful little story that follows came from Judi’s pen in response to Dr. Chuinard’s request that she should become a contributor to We Proceeded On. It outshines an event you will not want to miss — and this is on the day before our Tenth Annual Meeting convenes in Vancouver, Washington. Saturday, August 12th, arrivals and registrants at the Quay Motor Inn (Tenth Annual Meeting Headquarters) will be provided transportation to Kelley Point Park in Portland (about a 15 minute drive from the Quay). If you would like to attend this interesting event, described by Judi, would you please drop a note to E. G. Chuinard, M.D., 3025 N. Vancouver Ave., Portland, OR 97227, so that transportation arrangements may be made.


2. See “Tentative Program for the Tenth Annual Meeting” of the Foundation, which is enclosed with the mailing of this issue of WPO.

Scannon Is Alive And Well, And Is Returning To Oregon

By Judi Adler

Picture twenty furry black “bears” all lying obediently side by side, some thirty feet from their masters. The creatures are within sight and smell of water — be it river, lake or ocean — these “bears” are made for water, and to find them faithfully performing this obedience routine when you know they’d rather be romping in the water — this is just the beginning of the summer occurrence known as the Newfoundland Water Rescue Test.

Sponsored by the Newfoundland Club of America, and put on by its members, the test is a demonstration of those activities, skills and capacity that have made the Newfoundland dog unequalled in canine water rescue. This year for the first time, an NCA Water Test for Newfoundland dogs will be held in Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, August 12, 1978.2

Over 170 years ago, an equally wise, talented “bear” was impressing his new master Meriwether Lewis, with his remarkable skills, both in the water and out. The Newfoundland, Scannon’s, activities are parallel to those exhibited in the NCA Water Tests. The competing dogs retrieve objects in the water, dive from platforms, rescue “drowning” persons and bring them safely to shore, and capsize boats and their occupants by delivering a life ring. These and other exercises are a proud demonstration of the Newfoundland tradition of devotion, intelligence and service to man that made Scannon so highly valued to his human companions.

The Water Test is a free activity, open to anyone interested in watching modern-day Scannons compete in water related situations. The Test site in Portland is at Kelley Point Park, situated where the Willamette [the Expedition’s “Multnomah”] River meets the Columbia. It is highly probable that Scannon himself traversed this stretch of the river. Now, well over a century and a half later, some twenty to thirty of his distant cousins will have the chance to demonstrate their unique talents.

There are two divisions to the competition — a Junior and a more advanced Senior Division. A dog who passes the Junior Division has successfully completed all six of those exercises, on the first try, that day. When he passes, he receives the coveted title “Water Dog”, and the initials “W.D.” are added proudly after his name. There is no room for failure — a dog and handler must be perfect in each exercise in order to receive a passing score and a title. But, as always, there is a broad range of performance — you’ll see excitement, clowning antics by the dogs, nerve-wracking near-failures, agonizing disqualifications — as well as some smashingly nice performances. A dog that has passed the Junior division may then compete in the Senior Division, and again, all six exercises must be passed to gain the more advanced “Water Rescue Dog” or “W.R.D.”, title. To date, there are less than thirty titled “Water Dogs” in the United States, and only five have ever earned the coveted “Water Rescue Dog” title.

Come join us at the Water Test! You will find us at Kelley Point Park in north Portland on August 12, 1978. The Test runs from mid-morning to mid-afternoon, beginning with the Junior Division and proceeding through the Senior Division. As they are by nature supremely friendly and outgoing, the Newfoundland will be glad to meet and greet you personally. Totally unaware that they are some of the finest water dogs in the country, their only aim is to have fun in the water, to please their friends, and hopefully to earn a few pats and snuggles from the spectators.

If you are interested in the Water (continued facing page)
Test on August 12th, or would like more information about the Test or the Newfoundlands, please feel free to contact me, Judi Adler, 12320 S.W. Malloy Way, Sherwood, Oregon 97140, phone 503-862-0604.

The Newfoundlands and I — all of us that are involved in this event — hope to see you at Kelley Point Park, Portland, Oregon."

**Up-dating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals**

MONTANA MAGAZINE Of The Northern Rockies (Not to be confused with MONTANA, The Magazine Of WESTERN HISTORY.), Vol. 8, No. 1, Winter ’77-’78, includes an article: "Portage of Great Falls", by Robert E. Miller.

Based upon the documentation provided by the journalists of the expedition, the route, hardships, and the ultimate completion of the 174 mile portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri River have been the subject of many scholarly, detailed, and informative dissertations in books and periodicals about this important phase of the exploring party’s saga.1

Author Miller, who is an Associate Editor of this periodical, tells the story accurately, and includes two photographs (one circa 1907) which depict the Great Falls and Horseshoe or Crooked Falls, two of the five faults in the riverbed that thwarted the Expedition’s amphibious westward travel. He includes excerpts from Captain Lewis’s descriptive journal entries for June 13, 1806.2

The magazine is for sale at newstands, or may be ordered from the publisher at: P.O. Box 5630, Helena, Montana 59601. Price is $1.00.

**"Rock Fort" Historical Marker Text Clarified**

Several members have written the editor asking for the exact text on the historical marker recently installed at The Dalles, Oregon, at the Expedition’s "Rock Fort" campsite. Regrettably, the illustration of the bronze plaque displayed on page 10, Vol. 4, No. 1, issue of WPO was barely readable. This proves the point that even professional newspaper photographers are not infallible!

WPO provides the text for the marker as follows:

LEWIS AND CLARK ROCK FORT CAMPSITE

ROCK FORT IS AN IMPORTANT MID-COLUMBIA CAMPSITE OF THE FAMOUS LEWIS AND CLARK CORPS OF DISCOVERY WHICH HELPED SECURE THE OREGON COUNTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES. A FEW MILES ABOVE THIS SITE CAPTAINS MERIWETHER LEWIS AND WILLIAM CLARK PUT THEIR CANOES AND BAGGAGE THROUGH... "THIS SWELLED, BOILING & WHORLING IN EVERY DIRECTION..." WHICH WORDS BY CLARK DESCRIBED THE GREAT (CELILO) FALLS. THE COLUMBIA ON THE FOLLOWING DAY, OCTOBER 25, 1805 THEY CAME OPPOSITE THE PRESENT CITY OF THE DALLES... "WHEN THE RIVER WIDENS AND BECOMES A BEAUTIFUL FELT STREAM ABOUT HALF A MILE WIDE... WE CAME TOO UNDER A HIGH POINT OF ROCKS ON THE LARD. SIDE BELOW A CREEK OF 20 YARDS WIDE AND MUCH WATTER (MILL DIVERTED)... WE FORMED OUR CAMP ON THE TOP OF A HIGH POINT OF ROCKS WHICH FORMS A KIND OF FORTIFICATION... WE CONCEIVED WELL CALCULATED FOR DIGESTATION..." HERE THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION REMAINED OCTOBER 25, 26, AND 27, 1805 WHILE THEY DRIED SUPPLIES, REPAIRED CANOES, HUNTED, AND RECONNOITERED THE RIVER BELOW. THE PARTY RETURNED TO CAMP HERE AGAIN ON THEIR RETURN JOURNEY ON APRIL 15, 1806 — TO (LEWIS WROTE) "... THE PLACE WE HAVE CALLED ROCKFORT CAMP".

THIS TEXT PROVIDED BY THE OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE. THIS SITE WAS DONATED BY UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND UNION PACIFIC LAND RESOURCES CORPORATION TO WASCO COUNTY, JANUARY 21, 1977.

This plaque placed by the city of the Dalles with support of the American Revolution Bicentennial Committee of Oregon.

**Oregon Committee Meets**

The Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee had its first quarterly meeting of 1978 on January 28th. The main topic of discussion concerned the possible development of an access road to the high and rugged portion of the trail over Tillamook Head, the prominence that extends into the Pacific Ocean immediately south of Sea-side, Oregon. Captain Clark and a party of twelve or thirteen crossed this headland, in January 1806, to obtain blubber from a whale that had stranded on the beach near the present day community of Cannon Beach, Oregon. This trail lies within the present boundary of Oregon’s Ecola State Park, which also includes Clark’s Point of View from which Clark described an extensive and beautiful vista.3 The discussion evolved around the point of preserving the natural environment, and yet making the scenic and historical area accessible to handicapped and other individuals who could not hike the trail. Mr. David G. Talbot, superintendent of the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Branch, presented plans for additional park development in the area. The committee passed a resolution requesting that “Such access be provided on a restricted-reservation basis for groups unable to enjoy the existing trail system”.

Mr. Russ Jolley of the Oregon Environmental Council, presented a colored slide talk on the plight of the wappato plant? in Rooster Rock State Park.4 Committee Chairman Chuinard pointed out that Oregon Governor Straub had vetoed legislation passed by the last Oregon legislature which would have permitted the injuries (continued page 10)

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1. Tillamook Head has an elevation of 1136 feet above the ocean.

2. This is the common broad-leaved arrowhead (Sagittaria latifolia) found in marshy ground and ponds. Paul Cutright in his Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists (p. 266) says: “The bulb of this plant was about the size of a hen’s egg and, when roasted, tasted much like a potato”. The Elliott Coues edition History of The Expedition Under the Command of Lewis and Clark... provides a footnote (Vol. 2, p. 693, fn. 10) concerning wappato, and in the text (Vol. 3, p. 928) adds this description: “This bulb to which the Indians give the name ‘wappato’ is the great article of food, and almost a staple article of commerce on the Columbia. It is never out of season; so that at all times of the year the valley is frequented by the neighboring Indians who come to gather it”. Coues applies the Latin term Sagittaria variabilis.

grazing of cattle in the areas where the wappato continues to grow, and appointed a committee to investigate methods for its protection.

The unusual attraction at the meeting was the visit by "Scannon" (so called by the committee members), a 150 pound Newfoundland dog brought to the meeting by his owner and trainer, Judi Adler. Everyone fell in love with this amiable giant of a dog, and could understand why Meriwether Lewis would choose one like him to be his companion on the Expedition.

Superintendent Robert Scott of the (NPS) Fort Clatsop National Memorial announced that Larry Wise has recently joined his staff as Chief Ranger.

The next quarterly meeting of the Oregon Committee is scheduled for Saturday, April 22, 1978.

Anecdote – From The Journals And Literature About the Expedition

Clark's journal April 2, 1806. Clark and seven men were leaving the main party, who were camped on the north shore of the Columbia near the mouth of the present Wa-shungo (the "Seal") River, and would be absent from the camp for several days while undertaking a side-exploration of the lower reaches of today's Willamette (their "Multnomah") River. His journal reveals, as usual, his complete attention to detail and constant concern for the safety and security of the entire exploring party, as well as his confidence in his partner, Captain Lewis.

"... at half past 11 A.M. I set out, and had not proceeded far[,] er I saw 4 large [Indian] canoes at some distance above descending and bending their course towards our Camp which at this time was very weak[,] Capt. Lewis having only 10 men with him. I hesitated for a moment whether it would be advisable for me to return and delay until a part of our hunters should return and add more strength to our Camp, but on a second reflection and reverting to the precaution always taken by my friend Capt. Lewis on those occasions[,] I banished all apprehension and I proceeded on down."

We may also observe that on occasion Clark's spelling could be quite commendable in his journal entry quoted above, and that in this rare instance there are five words beginning with the letter s, which did not succumb to his usual habit of capitalizing this letter.

Members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. and other Lewis and Clark enthusiasts have evinced great interest in the Jan

uary 30, 1978, announcement by Secretary of the Interior Andrus of the creation of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS). This new Service is an out-growth of, and succeeds, the former Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR).

The new Service, created by Secretarial Order 3017, is assigned to Robert L. Herbst, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, who also is responsible for the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Chris Therral Delaporte, Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, will be the first Director of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. Director of the National Park Service is William J. Whalen.

Secretary Andrus said the new HCRS will be the focal point for National Heritage Program actions related to the Nation's cultural and natural heritage, and recreation resources. In general HCRS will identify, classify, and establish and maintain registers for heritage resources, formulate policies and programs for their preservation, and coordinate Federal, State, and local resource and recreation policies and actions. The new Service will not have land management responsibility.

Under the National Trails System Act, HCRS will identify trails to be studied for National Trail status, recommend priorities for studies, and assist State and local governments in their trail efforts. Another important aspect maintained by HCRS will be the National Recreational Trail Program.

In Water Resources Planning and Coordination Programs, HCRS will be responsible for the recreation, historic, archaeological and natural science aspects of regional or river basin planning sponsored by the Water Resources Council or other Federal agencies.

E. G. Chuinard, M.D., a director of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. and chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee received a March 3, 1978, communication from Mr. Berry A. Tolleson, Leader of the Lewis and Clark Trail Study, at the Denver Mid-Continent Region, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, which reads in part as follows:

As you probably noted in our letterhead, there has been a reorganization, and we now have a new name. Along with this, there have been some transfers of function between ourselves and the National Park Service. Of interest to you is the fact that in the near future, responsibility for National Scenic Trail (and Historic Trail) studies will be transferred to the National Park Service. The exact timing and details of this transfer have not yet been fully worked out, so, for the time being, continue to contact us if you have any questions. When the transfer has been finalized we will direct you to the appropriate individual in the National Park Service.

Lewis and Clark people all along the Trail are anticipating eagerly a greatly increased activity in regards to all aspects relating to the preservation of the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, especially with the newly created Service under Secretary of the Interior Andrus, the new legislation creating a Lewis and Clark Historic Trail awaiting the President's signature, and especially because of President Carter's long-standing interest in the historical heritage of America, which led to his creation of HCRS.

As the initials of BOR pass into history, there is complete confidence that the pioneer spirit and accomplishments will be manifest in the new HCRS. The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. has always appreciated the cordial and effective cooperation with the Denver and Seattle offices of BOR, and anticipates that the same fine relationship will continue with Assistant Secretary Robert L. Herbst.

Amacker Appointed To Young Adults Committee

Mrs. Mary Ann Amacker, Education Director for the Oregon Historical Society, has been appointed by President Stensland to the newly formed Young Adults Committee (see WPO, Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 10). Mrs. Amacker has been most active, along with many other duties, in organizing young people's activities at the Oregon Historical Center. During 1977 she also served as president of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation.

1. Related stories have appeared in WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 9; Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 3; and Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 4.
Oregon Foundation's March Meeting

Fritzi Chuinard's colored slides and commentary relating to a trip over northern Idaho's Lolo Trail (a two day camp-out trip following the route of the Expedition) in 1965, with Ralph Space as their guide, entertained members and guests who attended the March 1, 1978 quarterly meeting of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation. Fritzi and "Frenchy" Chuinard together with Vi and Ray Forrest enjoyed the expertise of Ralph Space and were able to locate and photograph landmarks passed, and the trail used by the Indians when they crossed these rugged Bitterroot Mountains for many years.

1. Retired superintendent of the Clearwater National Forest and a recognized authority on the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in this region. See also WPO, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 6-7; Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 4-5; Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 13-14.

2. The Chuinards reside in Tigard (near Portland), Oregon. The Forrests live in Walla Walla, Washington, and in the fall of 1977 organized the (37 charter member) Blue Mountain Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. The Forrest and the Chuinards have more than their interest in Lewis and Clark in common. Gary and Beverly (Chuinard) Forrest have provided them with three grandchildren, Kevin, Christopher, and Kimberley prior to the Lewis and Clark Expedition's transit of this area in October 1806, and in June 1806. The colored slides were beautiful and Fritzi's commentary added much to the enjoyment of the scene.

An informative and interesting paper presented by Bob Lange at this same meeting was titled: "William Bratton - One Of Lewis and Clark's Men". Authors Olin D. Wheeler's and Charles G. Clarke's biographical research, following Elliott Coues' statement: "William Bratton - no more known of him", appeared in his 1893 annotation of the 1814 Biddle/Allen paraphrase based on the journals, was the basis of Lange's paper. He also reviewed the long period of suffering endured by Bratton which began while he was one of the Saltmakers at the Expedition's Salt Works on the coast in February, and continued until his medical treatment and cure in June 1806, at the exploring party's "Camp Chopughish" near present day Kamiah, Idaho. A treatment referred to by Coues as "Heroic Hydropathy"!

The meeting convened in Beaver Hall at the Oregon Historical Center. 1977


On April 13th, just the day before this issue of We Proceeded On went to the printers, the editor realized that Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, was born on this date in 1743 -- 235 years ago. Before he died at the age of 83, on July 4, 1826 (on the fiftieth anniversary of his Declaration of Independence), he would be remembered as the third president; author of the Declaration of Independence; creator of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom; founder of the University of Virginia; advocate for the purchase of the Louisiana Territory; and organizer of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, history's greatest exploration. He was an inventor, scholar, author, scientist, and statesman.

In his Thomas Jefferson and the New Nation, Merrill D. Peterson said of Jefferson:

More than any of his contemporaries he had given form to the ideas, the values, even the dilemmas of the new nation, and thus involved himself with its destiny. He had inspired its democracy, which was egalitarian and progressive and inherently centralizing, yet within a coherent frame of the law committed to the protection of individual and provincial rights and to the guardianship of enlightened intelligence. He had inspired the nationality of America, not only the elements of independence and empire but those of character and ethos as well, yet under an overarching vision of the revolutionary nation's responsibilities to the freedom and peace and happiness of mankind.

In concluding his Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists, Paul Russell Cutright strikes a cord for Lewis and Clark enthusiasts everywhere, who grasp full well Jefferson's achievement of conceiving the Expedition, and then having it be successful, as he writes:

When Thomas Jefferson wrote his own epitaph, he said that he wanted to be remembered for three things: as author of the Declaration of Independence, as creator of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and as founder of the University of Virginia. If Jefferson had realized "how central the Lewis and Clark Expedition was to a particularly golden age in American history," and the full scope of its accomplishments, then he, motivated by the same sense of values that caused him to list the founding of the University of Virginia as one of the rubrics in his epitaph, might well have added a fourth.


3. Letter from Helen B. West to Paul R. Cutright, June 1, 1967.

We Proceeded On, May 1978 -11-
The Peale Portraits Of Meriwether Lewis And William Clark

We reproduce here the well known portraits of our favorite Captains. Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827), a leading portraitist of his time, produced the portrait of Lewis in April 1807, and three years later completed the painting of Clark. Students of Lewis and Clark will find a most complete treatise about the Captains' portraits in Paul Russell Cutright's "Lewis and Clark: Portraits and Portraittists", in Montana, The Magazine of Western History, Vol. XIX, No. 2, April 1969, pp. 37-53 (also in reprint format and available from the Montana Historical Society Bookstore, 225 Roberts St., Helena, MT 59601). About Peale's work, Dr. Cutright says: "These oil paintings of Lewis and Clark are today prime holdings of Independence National Historic Park in Philadelphia. They probably come closer to portraying accurately the features of the two explorers than any other likeness extant. For this reason, and because they came from the facile brush of Charles Willson Peale, they have been reproduced more often than any others. Peale's skill as a draftsman invests all his work with historic value and distinction."

1. The reprint sells for $1.00 postage paid, and also includes an interesting little item written by Ernest S. Osgood titled "A Prairie Dog For Mr. Jefferson", also reprinted from the 1969 issue of Montana, The Magazine of Western History.

2. Probably the finest color reproductions of the Lewis and Clark Peale portraits are contained on facing pages 14 and 15 in the volume To The Pacific With Lewis and Clark, by Ralph K. Andrist, American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., N.Y., 1967. Unfortunately now out of print, but used copies are often available through booksellers, the volume is worth acquiring for the portrait reproductions and other beautifully executed color plates, together with a well written text.

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, IRVING W. ANDERSON, P.O. BOX 1495, LAKE OSWEGO, OREGON 97034.

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 oClock . . ."  
"... 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.  