American Philosophical Society — Philadelphia

Foundation Director and Chairman for the Foundation's 14th Annual Meeting, Hal Billian, Paoli, Pennsylvania, has written the editor on numerous occasions recounting the fine cooperation he has received from the principals of the various institutions, societies, and government agencies involved with our August 8-11, 1982 meeting in Philadelphia. Foundation President Strode Hinds has echoed these statements in his "President's Message" on page two of this issue of We Proceeded On.

All the locations that annual meeting registrants visit will have a better understanding of the important part Philadelphia had in the Expedition, both before and following the exploring enterprise. Most important to visitors will be the fact that the exploring enterprise. Most important to visitors will be the fact that the original codices (manuscript journals) of Captains Lewis and Clark and Sergeant Ordway are in safe-keeping in the archives of the American Philosophical Society.

"The first drudgery of settling new colonies is pretty well over," wrote Benjaman Franklin in 1743, "and there are many in every province in circumstances that set them at ease, and afford leisure to cultivate the finer art, and improve the common stock of knowledge." The scientific and literary society for which Franklin appealed was established that same year. The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge — to give its full title — is the oldest learned society in the United States. It has played an important role in the cultural life of the Republic for more than two centuries.

Following the Society's organization in 1743, regular meetings were suspended. There were fewer men of education and leisure in the colonies than Franklin imagined. It was in 1769 that the Society achieved a permanent organization. From that time to the present day it has met regularly, except when the British occupied Philadelphia during the American Revolution.

Doctors, lawyers, clergymen and merchants, joined learned artisans and tradesmen like Franklin, and most of the founders of our nation: Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, Charles Thomson, Benjamin Rush, James Madison, and John Marshall were members. Distinguished foreign friends of the new nation: Lafayette, Steuben, Kosciusko — European men of science and philosophy were proud to add the designation "M.A.P.S." ("Member, American Philosophical Society") to their names on title-pages of their books.

In 1780, the Society received a charter from the State of Pennsylvania which guaranteed that it might correspond with learned men and in-

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

"this morning we set out early and proceeded on . . ."
"... wind from the S.W. we proceeded on ... until 6 o Clock . . ."
"... the fog rose thick from the hollows 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 . . ."
President Hinds' Message

During the last week in March, Beverly and I had the opportunity to spend three days in Philadelphia with Hal and Jane Billian. We had time to walk to most of the places which are programmed for the Foundation's 14th Annual Meeting, August 8-11, 1982. We were staying at the Independence Mall Holiday Inn where our annual meeting headquarters will be. Our report to you is that we enjoyed ourselves immensely and believe that, if you attend the meeting in August, you will too. The Holiday Inn was very comfortable and is undergoing considerable remodeling preparing for this summer's visitors. 1982 is the 300th Anniversary for Philadelphia and it will be a busy city this year.

From the Holiday Inn's front door it is one block to the Independence Mall. The route is past Christ Church Cemetery and the grave of Benjamin Franklin on one side of the street, with the United States Mint directly across the street. Within the next two blocks are the Liberty Bell Pavilion, Independence Square, and Independence Hall. Nearby are the American Philosophical Society and the Second National Bank, now converted into National Park Service Art Center, where the original Peale portraits of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark are displayed.

The contacts we had at the National Park Service Administration Office, at the American Philosophical Society, and at the Pennsylvania Historical Society were cordial and impressive. Hospitality was most gracious, and Beverly and I are certainly eager to return.

The weather in August will likely be warm and humid. We will be a part of a large number of visitors, but will receive special attention, and added opportunities. There are no dress codes for our various Foundation activities, although some may enjoy the formality of a jacket and tie for the National Park Service reception on Sunday evening and the Annual Banquet on Wednesday evening. Please wear some comfortable walking shoes. The areas we will be visiting are all hard surfaced, but there will be some uneven pavement of slate or cobblestones.

I URGE YOU TO REGISTER EARLY! Commitments have to be made for many things, including transportation, box lunches and meals included in the registration fee. Late registrants at the time of...
the meeting or “no-shows” will create problems!

The historic area includes many eating places from stand-up on the corner, to those of national renown. Philadelphia has many ethnic sectors, each with its own food specialties. Attendees will be on their own for breakfasts and evening meals, except for the Annual Banquet.

What follows is a repeat from my previous “messages”. Please write to me if you have thoughts or suggestions concerning our Foundation. I would like to hear from you so that your input may be part of our board of directors meeting discussions next August. Some of our committee chairman would appreciate a word from you related to a specific committee’s activities.

Have a good spring and early summer and plan to join us in Philadelphia in August.

V. Strode Hinds, President

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**Philosophical Society**

(continued on page 1)

situations “of any nation or country” on its legitimate business, at all times “whether in peace or war”.

In the same year the State deeded a part of which is now Independence Square to the Society, and Philosophical Hall was erected during the years 1785-1789. Since completion of the Hall all of the organization’s meetings have been held in this structure, and until 1804 the Society’s library was there as well. The terms of the Society charter and the location of Philosophical Hall only a few steps from Independence Hall illustrate how closely the Founding Fathers joined learning and freedom.

It may be noted that Thomas Jefferson served as a president of the Society as well as of the United States, and Meriwether Lewis was elected to the Society in 1803, prior to his part in the western exploration.

The American Philosophical Library has been a principal institution in the nation for the study of the history of science since 1700. John Vaughan, librarian from 1801-1841, and successive librarians have bought and begged valuable works on many topics. There are also outstanding collections of manuscripts. The present library building was erected in 1959, and stands on the site previously occupied by the Library Company of Philadelphia, within Independence National Historical Park.

The foregoing has been based on information contained in an excellent descriptive folder titled: “American Philosophical Society” and this publication will be included in meeting registrants’ packets.

What a treat we have in store for us when we visit this learned society and its unique library. The editor recalls the great thrill he experienced, when, in 1973 in the company of Paul Russell Cutright, he was privileged to inspect the handwritten journals of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and John Ordway. All of this is in store for those who attend the Foundation’s 14th Annual Meeting.

2. Meriwether Lewis was elected to the Society on October 21, 1803, and it is likely that Lewis’s connection with Jefferson aided the granting of his membership. Lewis was advised of this in a letter dated January 22, 1804, from Jefferson. Lewis was in the west at Camp Wood (Camp Dubois) or St. Louis. See Jackson, ibid. page 166, text of Jefferson’s letter and Jackson’s note number 4.

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**The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia**

Philadelphia as the location of learned societies and institutions includes The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, which like the American Philosophical Society, shares the wealth of much of what Foundation member, biologist, and historian Paul Russell Cutright refers to as the “...Lewis and Clark Booty”.

The Academy was conceived during informal discussions among such ardent naturalists as John Speakman and Dr. Jacob Gilliams as early as 1809, and was fully organized in 1812. Other scientists of the time, such as Dr. Joseph Leidy, John Shinn, Dr. Camillus MacMahon Mann, and Thomas Say, joined the organizational effort. The institution has become one of the most active influences in the world of natural science. The conchological collection started by Thomas Say numbers more than a million specimens. Botanical research has resulted in the accumulation of another million specimens in that field.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia is the oldest institution of its kind in the United States first occupied a small coffeehouse on Market Street. In 1826, Speakman and his associates purchased the Swedenborgian Church on Sansom Street to provide a place for meetings and exhibits, and in 1876, the collections and exhibits were moved to the present site at Nineteenth and Race Streets. The present building has seen considerable remodeling and is a classic structure of red brick with limestone trim. Today’s facility includes an 180,000 volume library, research laboratories, museum and special exhibit areas, a 425 seat auditorium, classrooms, and cafeteria.

Lewis and Clark enthusiasts who visit the Academy will be interested in: the Lewis and Clark Herbarium which consists of more than 200 dried, preserved plant specimens brought back by the explorers; the Alexander Wilson's original sketch of Lewis's woodpecker and Clark's nutcracker, and the letters pertaining to the botany and zoology of the Expedition written by Charles Maynard, Witmer Stone, and Edward Tuckerman.

Students of the Lewis and Clark saga are familiar with “The Well Traveled Plants of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”, the title of a monograph written by Paul Cutright and published in the February 1967 issue of the Academy's magazine Frontiers. With the permission of the Academy, Cutright’s article was reprinted for Foundation members in the February 1978 (Vol. 4, continued on page 4).


2. Ibid., pp. 383-385. 3. Ibid., pp. 390-391.

4. Ibid., p. 364. Tuckerman was the American botanist who purchased the Lewis and Clark plant specimens at a London auction in 1842 and returned the collection to this country. The German botanist Frederick Pursh had taken the specimens to England during the winter of 1811-1812. See also: “The Well Traveled Plants of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”, By Paul R. Cutright, We Proceeded On, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 6-9.
No. 1) issue of We Proceeded On. In his volume, Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists, Paul Cutright tells of his personal and important contribution related to the Lewis and Clark Herbarium:

During the summer of 1966, with the approval and cooperation of Dr. Samuel E. Schuyler, present Curator of Botany, I attempted to locate and examine all existing specimens of this extremely valuable and interesting collection. The task, not an easy one, was made more difficult by the circumstance that many of the plants were scattered throughout the large Type Collection at the Academy. At Dr. Schuyler's suggestion, I have brought together in one place all specimens we have been able to locate. Here they have been arranged alphabetically according to genera, and special folders appropriately marked have been prepared for each genus. As a result, the accredited visitor to the Academy may henceforth find the collection assembled as a unit and experience little or no difficulty in locating any particular plants he might wish to examine. Attendees at the Foundation's 14th Annual Meeting will enjoy the visit to this exceptional institution, and will have the chance to see the plants collected along the Lewis and Clark Trail over 175 years ago, and best of all, Paul Cutright, who has examined and written so interestingly about the herbarium will be with us for the visit.


Historic Sites Await Philadelphia Annual Meeting Visitors

(Left) Christ Church. Episcopalians of the Revolutionary period worshipped here and at St. Peter's Church and Old Swede's Church. Christ Church is best known because of the great number of graves of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in its churchyard. (Center) Carpenter's Hall, now a museum, is part of Independence Historical Park and is only five minutes from annual meeting headquarters (Independence Hall Holiday Inn). It is one of the real gems of the Park, and "The Revolution" really had its start in this building. (Right) Betsy Ross's home is less than 500 feet from meeting headquarters. In addition to putting the beginning of our American Flag's story in the right perspective, the building is well maintained and reveals how people of the Revolutionary period lived and furnished their dwellings.

(Left) The Rush Building, Pennsylvania Hospital, where annual meeting attendees will hear about Dr. Benjamin Rush's contribution to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The building houses a fine museum related to early medicine and nursing. (Right) One of the "Trolley Buses" that meeting visitors will use as they travel to locations in the old historical area.

COMING TO PHILADELPHIA?
PLEASE REGISTER EARLY!
MANY THANKS.
Andalusia, originally a farmhouse with several additions built by its earlier owner, came into the Biddle family in 1811. Nicholas Biddle commissioned architect Thomas Walter in 1834 to add two parlors as well as a library and kitchen. The exterior treatment of the building is a copy of the Theseum in Athens. Biddle visited Greece in 1806 and became enamored with classical Greek architecture. Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844) was the first of the Biddles to occupy Andalusia and since his time seven generations of this famous Philadelphia family have made the mansion their home. James Biddle, who recently served as President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation is the present owner of the estate that overlooks the Delaware River thirteen miles north of Philadelphia.

Readers will be interested in the recent article with color photographs titled “The Glory of Andalusia”, which appeared in the April 1982 issue of House Beautiful magazine (pp. 75-81). Though the Biddles still use the home and grounds to celebrate their own family occasions, the estate is owned and operated by the Andalusia Foundation and is open to visitors through the National Trust for Historic Preservation. This famous and beautiful home with historical overtones relating to Lewis and Clark, will be visited by Foundation members on one of the tours during the 1982 Annual Meeting (see We Proceeded On, Vol. 8, No. 1, p. 3). For additional information about Andalusia see We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 9-10, “Andalusia, Country Home of Nicholas Biddle”, by Harold B. Billian ad Paul R. Cutright. Biographical information about Nicholas Biddle appears on page 8 in this issue.

Among the volumes in the mansion's library is an autographed copy, “Nicholas Biddle, 1814”, of the rare (Coues says in his Volume One (p. xci) that only 1417 copies ever existed) two volume edition of the narrative developed by Biddle from the Captains' journals and the journals of Sergeant Ordway and Sergeant Gass. The title page of Volume One is shown in this reproduction of a photograph taken in the library at Andalusia. This volume complete with the folding map drawn by Samuel Lewis from the original map of William Clark, and engraved by Samuel Harrison, together with a second volume, were published by Bradford and Inskoep, Philadelphia, 1814. (For additional information regarding the map, see We Proceeded On, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 19.)
Dr. Gardner's inaugural address was of particular interest and a special joy to Foundation members and other Lewis and Clark Expedition enthusiasts who were among those gathered for the inaugural ceremonies. Titled: "Voyage of Discovery", the 88-year-old educator-president quoted extensively from the Lewis and Clark journals, emphasizing parallels between the Expedition's experiences and the many challenges confronting the college in the 1980's and beyond. Dr. Gardner referred to the lessons that could be learned from the vision, priorities, strategy, and realistic objectives, along with the human courage, persistence, tenacity, and teamwork that resulted in the success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The enthusiasm of the enterprise's leaders toward the exploratory undertaking and President Thomas Jefferson's vision of westward expansion, were referred to frequently. His understanding of the college's relationship to its namesake emerged in his address on several occasions.

Feeling that the analogies with respect to the Expedition and the growth and operation of an educational institution such as Lewis and Clark College would be of interest to Foundation members, Dr. Gardner responded in the affirmative to the editor's request to transcribe his inaugural address in this issue of We Proceeded On. The Foundation looks forward to a fine and expanding friendship with Dr. Gardner and Lewis and Clark College.

Nearly 2000 state, county, city officials, and college trustees, faculty, students, staff and friends gathered at Lewis and Clark College's Pamplin Center on Sunday, November 15, 1981, at 2:00 P.M., to witness Dr. Gardner's inauguration as college president and to hear his address.

1. Members of the Foundation residing in the Pacific Northwest have enjoyed Dr. John Howard's friendship and interest in the Foundation and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Attendees at the Foundation's Tenth Annual Meeting in Vancouver, Washington, in 1978, will recall his fine introduction of Lewis and Clark and American History scholar, Donald Jackson, who addressed members and guests at the Foundation's Tenth Annual Banquet.

Voyage of Discovery: Lewis and Clark Expedition, Lewis and Clark College

By James A. Gardner, President, Lewis and Clark College

I would like to speak to you today not only as a President, but as a scholar. When I first went to college, I learned what a scholar is. I was told that if you "lift" ideas from one person, it is plagiarism. If you "lift" ideas from ten, it is research. And if you "borrow" from hundreds, you are a scholar. So assure you that today, in giving this inaugural address, I speak not only as a president, but as a "scholar."

Sometimes in making an address, the speaker chooses a topic. At other times, the topic asserts itself for the speaker. I believe my comments this afternoon will fall into the latter category. For it seems incumbent upon me, in my inauguration as the twenty-first President of Lewis and Clark College, to address two interrelated themes: the Lewis and Clark Expedition — which was called "The Voyage of Discovery" — and its meaning for Lewis and Clark College.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition set off up the Missouri River from Wood River (Illinois) on May 14, 1804, just over 175 years ago. A year later, when the exploring party headed west along the river from their 1804-1805 winter establishment at Fort Mandan (North Dakota), Meriwether Lewis, on the day of their departure, made the following observations concerning their undertaking along with the realistic assessment of the difficult task ahead — but for the clear tone of excitement with the very importance and opportunity of the voyage about to get underway:

...this little fleet, altho' not quite so respectable as those of Columbus or Capt. Cook, was still viewed by us with as much pleasure as those deservedly famed adventurers ever beheld theirs; and I dare say with quite as much anxiety for their safety and preservation. we are now about to penetrate a country of at least two thousand miles in width, on which the foot of civilized man had never

Lewis and Clark College and Law School is itself an important and dramatic part of Portland's and Oregon's heritage. Founded by Presbyterian pioneers in the Willamette valley community of Albany in 1867, it was known for 75 years as Albany College. A branch was opened in Portland in 1934 and three years later, the Albany campus was closed and all operations moved to the state's population center.

In less than three decades, the college, which became Lewis and Clark in 1942, grew to become the largest of Oregon's privately funded institutions. The Law School was added in 1965. Today, more than 3200 students attend classes on one of the nation's most beautiful campuses, spread over 130 forested acres of Portland's southwest hills.

Charles H. Charnquist

2. Charles H. Charnquist is Director of Public Information for Lewis and Clark College. The quotation transcribed above is an excerpt from Portland: The Magazine of Oregon Business and Life, the publication of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Charnquist's article was titled: "In Its 115th Year, Lewis and Clark College Embarks on New 'Voyage of Discovery'". His article reviews the past history of the educational institution, its growth, past leadership, and the inauguration of Dr. Gardner as its 21st president.
trodden; the good or evil it had in store for us was for experiment yet to determine, and these little vessels contained every article by which we were to expect to subsist or defend ourselves.

From that day of departure, when the foregoing was written, to their return to St. Louis some eighteen months later, Lewis and Clark and their crew of some 30 persons, traveled approximately 7000 miles. They experienced physical danger and remarkable hardship, especially in the bitterly difficult initial crossing of the Rockies, and in the two winters they spent in the wild, the first with the Mandan Indians in present-day North Dakota, and the second on the Oregon Coast. The Expedition also experienced hunger — and at several points in the voyage they survived by eating dogs, traded from the Indians. In the process, Lewis and Clark established an enduring record as woodsmen, explorers, and military leaders, and the entire Expedition became a vivid history of human courage and commitment, and collaborative endeavor in a shared larger mission. The Expedition also served to establish the American claim to the Oregon Territory and to open the West to trappers, settlers, and commerce. It was, by any standard, one of the more difficult — and successful — expeditions in the history of the United States.

The Expedition was much more than a tale, even a remarkably interesting and important tale, of frontier exploration, territorial gain, and human courage. Indeed, studies like Claggett’s Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists have pointed out that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was also a major thrust of Jeffersonian and enlightenment and scientific thinking into an unknown wilderness. It was also a reflection of underlying values concerned with careful observation, scholarly production, and personal service and contribution. In short, there are rich and vitally important intellectual and human values underpinning the voyage of Lewis and Clark. I would speak principally to these underlying values this afternoon.

In the rich and diverse materials on the Lewis and Clark Expedition there are many wonderful ways to illustrate the assertions I have just described. Time constraints will confine me to only two examples: (1) Jefferson’s written instructions to the Expedition; and (2), one particular day in the life of the Expedition. Thus I would turn to Jefferson’s brilliant and demanding written instructions to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He bid his explorers make detailed observations on the commercial prospects of the region; climate, and its impact on plant and animal life; topography and navigability; cartography; zoology; paleontology; botany; and in particular — the numbers, relationships, and ethnography of the Indian tribes and nations they would encounter. I would pause to quote Jefferson’s instructions only in the latter part:

Make yourself acquainted with the names of the nations and their numbers; their relations with other tribes or nations: their language, traditions, monuments: their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, art, and implements thereof; their food, clothing, and domestic accommodations: the diseases prevalent among them and the remedies they used...

In all your intercourse with the natives treat them in the most friendly and conciliatory manner in which their own conduct will admit. Allay all jealousies as to the object of your journey. Satisfy them on its innocence, and make them acquainted with the position, extent, character, peacable, and commercial disposition of the U.S., of our wish to be neighborly, friendly, and useful to them, and of our disposition to a commercial intercourse with them.

Notice the intellectual ambition of this assignment. Any one theme, such as commerce, or language, or art, or implements of agriculture or war, is ample subject for a major study in any one tribe. And in top of this — and in addition to crossing an uncharted continent — Jefferson instructed his explorers to record their observations in infinite detail:

Your observations are to be taken with great pain and accuracy, to be entered distinctly and intelligently for others, as well as yourselves... several copies of these, as well as your other notes, should be made at leisurely times and put into the care of the most trustworthy of your attendants.

Given the difficult and energetic history of the Expedition, Jefferson’s instructions that such notes should be made “at leisure times” has an almost humorous ring, for indeed Jefferson’s instructions constituted what historian David Hawk called “the most demanding set of instructions any explorer up to then had ever been burdened with.” At this juncture, I should note that I am glad President Jefferson was not applying to the Ford Foundation for a grant for this Expedition, or to Lewis and Clark College for a sabatical — for I suspect the very audacity and intellectual ambition of the undertaking would surely have stumped the recipients of such a proposal on both sides of the continent! In any event, the underlying intellectual and human values were fairly reflected in Jefferson’s instructions to the Expedition.

These same scholarly and value underpinnings of the Lewis and Clark Expedition also surfaced — perhaps even more clearly — on one particular day in the life of the voyage. On that day, July 31, 1805, the Expedition had weathered its first winter in the wilderness, with the Mandan Indians, and was pushing toward the initial crossing of the Rocky Mountains, beyond Three Forks, south of Helena and east of Butte in present-day Montana. In this area, incidentally, they were very near the spot where Sacagawea had been captured and enslaved by the Hidatsa (Minitari) Indians some five years before. They were headed up into the Rockies, toward the headwaters of a river they had named the “Jefferson”. On that particular day they encountered three tributaries, flowing into the Jefferson. The naming of these rivers seems to me to be a wonderfully symbolic metaphor for the intellectual and value underpinnings of the Lewis and Clark Expedition... and for Lewis and Clark College.

“Jefferson” — The principal river they followed, the Expedition leaders had named the “Jefferson,” in Lewis’ words, “in honor of that illustrious personage, the author of our enterprise.” Indeed, Jefferson had for a long time nourished a clear and unambiguous vision of the importance of exploring the West, and he was tenaciously committed to the practical realization of that vision. On no less than five previous occasions, Jefferson had attempted to launch such an expedition west. The first such attempt was in 1783 — fully twenty years before the Lewis and Clark Expedition, when Jefferson was a Congressman from Virginia. There were subsequent endeavors in the 1780s and 1790s, one reaching as far west as the Mississippi River before being frustrated by political disputes involving France and Spain, and turning back. Intrinsically, the vision and commitment was not Jefferson’s alone, for a young man named Meriwether Lewis had attempted to join this latter expedition, to no avail. By 1803, however, Jefferson was President and Meriwether Lewis was his personal sec-

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tion and for his knowledge of "such a sonian tradition. There is an strong refusal Jefferson's request for permission to send the Expedition through this Territory, saying "such a mission could not fail to give our government umbrage." But Jefferson secured Congressional approval - and financial support - in any event, and the mission was underway. His vision and commitment was not to be denied.

Jefferson was also, of course, the author of the Declaration of Independence; President of the country; mastermind of the Louisiana Purchase; and founder of the University of Virginia. He was an architect, an inventor, and an accomplished musician. He was a lawyer, remarkably and refreshingly well informed on social and political theory. And he was very much committed to public service. He was also committed - passionately committed - to ideas, to scientific inquiry and scholarship, to free expression, and to reason and knowledge. (I am reminded here of the time John F. Kennedy had some 40 Nobel prize-winners to a dinner at the White House and commented on that occasion, "I think this is the most extraordinary collection of...knowledge that has ever been gathered together at the White House - with the possible exception of when Thomas Jefferson dined alone.") Jefferson was aware of the dangers of those who talk of "democracy" and yet practice a politics of individualized self interest, or a politics of polarization. At the same time, he was unabashedly persuaded of the merits of democracy, and he was a forceful and life-long advocate for "rule of law" and constitutional and participatory democracy. So it seemed altogether appropriate that Lewis and Clark, as they headed up into the Rocky Mountains on that day in 1805, should name this principal river they followed the "Jefferson."

"Philosophy" - The first tributary flowing into the Jefferson, Lewis and Clark named "The Philosophy," again drawing on the Jeffersonian tradition. There is an excellent little book on precisely this topic, "The Philosophy" by Adrienne Koch. It suggests that Jefferson's philosophy reaches well beyond his influential and enduring ideas on political and social theory, to a rich engagement with Christianity, and with issues of ethics and morals; science and reason; ideology and realism; and relationships between and among these concepts. In all of these areas, Koch concludes, Jefferson reflected a critical and creative approach to philosophy, and a concern for its everyday human impact and meaning. She concludes:

Jefferson was never a person to accept intellectual beliefs wholesale, without emending them by his own reflections and imagination... He tried to put (philosophy) into practice, and throughout his vigorous life of ideas, one senses a matrix of immediacy, a kind of local grain. For Jefferson, those ideas were significant, which related to the needs, the sweat, and the labor of human life.

Honesty compels me to acknowledge that Lewis and Clark were not themselves refined philosophers. The very Expedition Lewis and Clark led, however, was itself a major exploration of this same, complex matrix between philosophy and reality, this same fertile nexus between ideas and events. And Lewis and Clark understood - and acted on - a fundamental philosophical insight articulated by Voltaire: "The discovery of what is true and the practice of that which is good are the two most important objects of philosophy." So again, it seemed appropriate that they should name this first tributary the river "Philosophy."

"Wisdom" - The second and third tributaries they encountered on that day in the Rockies, Lewis and Clark named the "Wisdom" and the "Philanthropy," again in Lewis' words: "In commemoration of the cardinal virtues which have so eminently marked that celebrated character (Jefferson) through life." In naming a river "Wisdom," Lewis and Clark clearly reflected the enlightenment underpinnings of the Expedition, and a commitment to ideas and reason and knowledge. Significantly, I think, they also reflected a still deeper set of human and intellectual values, moving beyond these enlightenment concepts - for they did not name the river 'ideas,' or 'reason,' or even 'knowledge,' but 'wisdom.' In this name, I would like to think Lewis and Clark reflected the spirit of a favorite line of mine from Proverbs: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore, get wisdom; and with thy getting, get understanding."

"Philanthropy" - The final tributary Lewis and Clark encountered on that day in July of 1805, was named the river "Philanthropy." Here Lewis and Clark reflected in particular their own views of stewardship and service, and empathetic concern for and commitment to others — a very fine sense of human charity. This spirit is nowhere more clearly seen than in the following passage from Lewis' Journal, written on the eve of his 31st birthday. I would ask you to imagine Meriwether Lewis, having just turned 31, seated on a log near the Stinking Water River in the Rocky Mountains, with ink and eagle feather pen in hand, writing the following words:

This day I completed my thirty first year... I reflected that I had as yet done very little, very little indeed, to further the happiness of the human race, or to advance the information of succeeding generations. I viewed with regret the many hours I have spent in indolence, and now so far feel the want of that information which those hours would have given me had they been judiciously expended, but since they are past and cannot be recalled, I dash from me the gloomy thought, and resolve in the future to redouble my exertions and at least endeavour to promote those two primary objects of human existence... or in [the] future... to live for mankind, as I have heretofore lived for myself.

As the newly inaugurated President of Lewis and Clark College, I must confess to you, in all honesty, that I genuinely appreciate the names Lewis and Clark gave the rivers on that day in 1805: the Jefferson, the Wisdom, the Wisdom, and the Philanthropy. For again, I think it tells us a great deal about the intellectual and human underpinnings of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. And I must further confess that I would have been hard pressed, indeed, to squeeze any inaugural address out of the names our contemporary culture, in its wisdom, has seen fit to bestow on these same rivers: the Beaverhead; the Big Hole; Willow Creek; and the Ruby (or, at one point, "The Stinking Water River").

I do not wish to offer, even in this brief summary, a romanticized or mythical portrait of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Indeed, the very values they - and we - articulate, require us to examine the Expedition carefully and critically. For example, the Expedition included one black person, York. He was a slave and a manservant to William Clark. In my metaphor of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, York stands as a vivid reminder of historical - and continuing - racial injustice in our society and our community. The Expedition also included an Indian woman, Sacagawea, "The Bird Woman," Sacagawea, a Shoshoni,
born in the Lemhi Valley (east-central Idaho), had been kidnapped and taken to the Mandan Villages (North Dakota), where she was purchased from her captors, the Hidatsa Indians, by the French-Canadian fur trader, Toussaint Charbonneau, who had joined the exploring enterprise as an interpreter. There has been enormous contemporary interest in Sacagawea, and some popularized suggestions that she guided and led the Expedition across the continent. History does not support that romanticized view.

There was, however, a subtle strength and vital importance in Sacagawea's role in and contribution to the Expedition: as an interpreter; in her personal contacts with the crucial Shoshoni Tribe, that helped the exploring party over the Rockies; in her knowledge of certain landmarks in the Beaverhead Valley and the Bitterroot Mountains; and her procurement of native plants for food and medicinal purposes; in her very presence as a woman, and hence as a walking symbol, to the Indians, that the entire Expedition was peaceful; in her stamina of keeping pace with the men, while she alone carried and cared for a child; in her several recorded acts of physical courage—for example, in saving part of the Lewis and Clark Journals in one boating accident, and on another occasion in saving her son from a sudden cloudburst-flood. The Lewis and Clark Journals also reflect Sacagawea's intellectual curiosity, for example in her determination to see the Pacific Ocean, and her avid interest in traveling down the coastline with part of the Expedition to observe a whale on the beach. So in Sacagawea, too, we have a singularly vivid symbol of historical—and continuing—inequity to women, and of a very remarkable contribution, even in the most adverse of circumstances. Finally, intellectual honesty compels us to recognize that the Lewis and Clark Expedition, however enlightened its instructions, and however reciprocal and scholarly its own interactions with the Indian nations, was historically the forerunner west of the Mississippi of a settlement process that was to prove coercive, unjust, and disastrous for native Americans.

These (and other) legitimate criticisms of the Expedition notwithstanding, the fact remains that the Expedition was one of the more remarkable in the history of scientific and human exploration. In addition to the major territorial claims rein-

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forced by the mission, and in addition to the economic opportunities it secured, the mission made a genuine and significant contribution to the advancement of knowledge. The voyage enriched, in detail, the world's comprehension of a huge and heretofore unknown expanse of land, and in the process, the Expedition eradicated for all time the illusion that had been purged by many explorers since Columbus's voyage, and indeed had been part of Jefferson's vision of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The Expedition replaced this myth with a new and realistic perception of this vast area.

The Expedition also collected and sent back to the academic community, in Washington and Philadelphia, countless artifacts and specimens of flora and fauna. The Expedition discovered — and carefully described, and sometimes illustrated — some 178 plants then unknown to science, and some 102 species of birds and animals, also unknown to science. It was a massive scholarly advance. They discovered some 24 Indian tribes, and through their very careful observation of and interactions with these tribes, and their reports on numbers, relationships, cultures, food, language, and political structure — they not only carried out Jefferson's instructions, but created the forerunner of a major school of social science and ethnographical scholarship. Moreover, the records kept by Lewis and Clark — and by at least six other members of the Expedition — made this what historian Donald Jackson described as "... the greatest explorers of their time," and provided the world with an invaluable historical record of the Expedition and the region (and I should note that these publications had major international implications and were quickly published in French and German, as well as English, and read throughout the world).

The central point is this: the "Voyage of Discovery" had literally gone to and beyond the edge of human knowledge and understanding. In the process, the Expedition was a manifestation of rich and important collaborative values, and it had a major national and international impact; and the Expedition made a major intellectual and scholarly contribution to the advancement of knowledge, even to the advancement of wisdom.

Lewis and Clark College obviously draws its name from this pioneering Expedition. At this point, however, you may be wondering: well and good for the scholarly and values underpinnings of the Lewis and Clark Expedition — but what does all of this have to do with Lewis and Clark College in 1981? Or, if you really want to be pointed in your question, you might observe that our major daily struggle on this campus is not an attempt to get an expedition over the Bitterroot Mountain Range before winter, but the attempt to find a parking place every morning, before the spaces on this campus are full. More seriously, what is the relationship between the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and Lewis and Clark College? I think that there are several important ties, and I will move through them quickly:

First, I think the Lewis and Clark Expedition is part of our national and regional and institutional heritage. As such, it needs to be better understood and articulated. In this process we should not pursue a mythical romanticized view of the Expedition. But the Expedition does reflect important values: of philosophy, philanthropy, and wisdom; of ideas and creativity; of collaborative endeavor; of scientific exploration; and careful research and writing — and an underlying view of education and knowledge, not as a consumer of resources, but as a generator, a wellspring of human and intellectual and creative and economic resources for our entire society.

Second, I think Jefferson's vision provides an important lesson for this College. In Proverbs, it says, "Without vision, the people perish." I think the same is true for any mission, or any institution. In any event, the Board, the faculty and the community at Lewis and Clark have articulated a clear vision and mission, and it can be stated with singular simplicity: we aspire to become one of the finest liberal arts colleges and law schools in the country.

Third, like the Lewis and Clark Expedition, we have a general plan and strategy of priorities we would like to pursue in this decade. The first of these is comprehensive financial health, including tightened management procedures, reinforced financial support from the diverse constituencies of this private college, and an urgent need to strengthen our endowment.

Fourth, like the Lewis and Clark Expedition, ours is surely an ambitious, but realistic set of objectives. We are the largest private educational institution in Oregon. With the benefit of four decades of effective presidential leadership behind us, we have been through forty years of sustained and remarkable institutional growth and development. I could go on and on, with this rationale, but I think the underlying point is clear: the institutional foundation is solid; we are well situated, and more than competitive; the objectives are realistic; and we feel the strategy is sound. The qualitative excellence and national distinction we pursue are realistic, and within our reach.

Fifth, and vitally important — the Lewis and Clark Expedition and Lewis and Clark College share a fundamental commonality: the vital importance of collaborative and mutually reinforcing endeavor, in our individual interest, and in the interest of our shared enterprise. In my estimate, we will have become more of a community, even in our diversity and plurality, with a clear and unambiguous commitment to those shared objectives, if the objectives are to be realized.

Sixth, we will need to draw lessons of tenacity and persistence from the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The objectives we have articulated and the strategies we pursue will not be easy. There will be no "quick fix." This is particularly true if one makes realistic assessment of this difficult decade, as we must. Like the Lewis and Clark Expedition, only more so, the "Voyage of Discovery" of Lewis and Clark College will be long term. It will require commitment, persistence, and tenacity of spirit. I am reminded here of a favorite quotation from John Gardner, suggesting that few institutions "... have excellence thrust upon them. They achieve. They do not achieve unwittingly ... and they don't stumble into it ... all excellence requires discipline and tenacity of spirit."

Finally, and perhaps most important, this college should share with the Expedition a sense of love and appreciation, and the joy and enthusiasm with the importance of our objectives, and the opportunity of our voyage. Even recognizing the difficulties of the task, we must not be part of a mood of gloom and doom, and defeat and retrenchment, and reduction, that has become all too familiar in American higher education today. We must not succumb to the ebb and flow of fads, and even of temporary or intermediate term demographic and economic trends. Instead, we must be
ambitious in our objectives, if we are to be significant in our growth, and our contribution. This decade will see educational institutions in this country decline and fall. Others, including some in the Pacific Northwest, will thrive and grow, in a process of winnowing in and winnowing out. Perhaps particularly in this decade, I would argue, there are major opportunities and urgent national needs for qualitative growth. Moreover, I believe communities and institutions should pursue such qualitative growth, not dogmatically, but with genuine confidence in their values and vision, and with some joy and humor, and again some enthusiasm for the very importance and opportunity of their undertaking. These will be the institutions that emerge as the centers of distinction and quality at the turn of this decade, and the turn of this century.

At the beginning of my comments, I quoted Meriwether Lewis’s observations as the Expedition set out up the Missouri River from Fort Mandan, and Lewis’s mixed sentiments of vision, realism, and risk — and, again, his genuine enjoyment with the importance of the voyage, and with his enthusiasm with the opportunity of the undertaking. I would close with the rest of that quotation from Meriwether Lewis, as a fair (if somewhat flowery) reflection of my own perceptions at this inauguration:

... as the state of mind in which we are, generally gives the coloring to events... the picture which now presented itself to me was a most pleasing one. Entertaining as I do, the most confident hope of succeeding in a voyage which had formed a darling project of mine for the last ten years, I could but esteem this moment of departure as among the most happy of my life. The party are in excellent health and spirits, zealously attached to the enterprise, and anxious to proceed...

So, Lewis and Clark College — like the Expedition it is named for — is off on its own “Voyage of Discovery”. I hope you will join us on this exciting and important voyage.

On many days as they crossed the continent, Lewis and Clark began their journals with the comment: “We proceeded on”. I would close my inaugural comments with a similar note: Let’s proceed on “... Or, more simply, “Let’s get on with it!”

Anecdote — From The Journals and Literature About The Expedition

We are often asked the question as to why the saga of the Lewis and Clark Expedition so intrigues us. For the answer we had best turn to a paragraph in Paul Cutright’s book A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals. Here are Dr. Cutright’s remarks:

“But what is it about the story of

2. Reformatted by the editor to better emphasize the author’s seven appraisals of the Lewis and Clark story.

Lewis and Clark that, for so many people, puts it above others? The only explanation satisfying this writer — and that might conceivably satisfy others — is that it contains a greater number of allied components that agreeably and compellingly stir the mind.

(1) From the first to last it reflects the elaborate — we might say the inspired — preparation Jefferson gave to the Expedition, as is evidenced by his discerning choice of leaders, his insistence on multiple journals, and his clear-cut statement of objectives.

(2) It is a story simply told, written with an evident sense of purpose.

(continued on page 12)
(3) It reveals human character at its best: the magnanimity of Lewis, the official leader, in sharing the command with Clark, the sympathy and understanding exhibited by both commanders toward the Indians, and the dogged persistence of rank and file — John Ordway, George Drouillard, John Shields, and all the rest — when faced with seemingly insurmountable odds.

(4) It exposes to view, far more than ever before, that territorial immensity west of the Mississippi lying between Canada on the north and Spanish lands on the south, with its diversity of heretofore relatively unknown and unmapped plains, deserts, badlands, mountains, and forests.

(5) It is replete with instances of triumph over, or escape from, unfriendly Indians, dangerous animals, disease, extremes of temperature, sleep-dispelling insects, hunger, and almost every form of hardship known to man.

(6) It is surcharged with the excitement of discovery of unknown animals, plants, rivers, waterfalls, and Indians.

(7) It contains moments of great exultation: escape from the hostile, tribute demanding Teton Sioux; finding the elusive Shoshonis, whose horses were so vitally necessary for crossing the Rockies; conquering the snow-covered, redoubtable Bitterroots; attaining the Pacific Ocean; and, finally, that extreme moment of exultation, the beaching of the dugouts at St. Louis on the completion of the twenty-eight-month, adventure-filled odyssey.

Any way one looks at it, the story is one of universal appeal, a bountiful chronicle that, as evidence proves, achieves great stature with each passing year.

Editor's Note:
Foundation members of record in February 1982 have probably received the mailing from The Hamilton Collection which describes the "Lewis and Clark Expedition Plate Collection" (a series of eight Gorrham China plates) featuring reproductions of John Clymer’s eight paintings depicting scenes and incidents related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition (see, WPO, Vol. 6, No. 4, p. 1). Titles are: "Lewis and Clark in the Bitterroots" ("Ordeal in the Bitterroots"); "The Lewis Crossing"; "Sacajawea [sic.] at the Big Water"; "The Buffalo Gangue" ("A Gangue of Buffalo"); "The Salt Makers"; "Up the Jefferson"; "Ar-

Foundation Past President Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet, Washington, retired from active law practice on January 1, 1982. From a feature story captioned "Cathlamet Lawyer: He gave up a great deal to serve his hometown", We Proceeded On has excerpted a part of the article by Richard Spiro of the The Daily News, Longview, Washington.

After 53 years as an attorney, including a 40-year stint as attorney for the Town of Cathlamet and a distinguished career of service to the town, the county and the state, it was all coming to an end.

Doumit has since softened that pronouncement to “semiretirement”. He explained: "I'll continue to do a little office work — a couple of hours in the morning and maybe a couple in the afternoon. But no contested matters — I won't handle anything that goes to court, except probate."

Doumit is 76 now, slowed somewhat by a heart attack and a stroke, but nearly every day he climbs the 21 steps leading to his law office that overlooks Cathlamet's main street.

This is his town, in the sense that he was born here in 1905 and with the exception of six years — four in the [Washington] State Attorney General's Office and two with the Pierce County prosecutor — has always lived here. For all the other years Cathlamet and Wahkiakum County have felt the impact of his forceful personality. He has been prosecuting attorney, manager of the PUD [Public Utility District], and his 40 years as town attorney is probably a record in the state of Washington. . . .

Doumit describes himself as a firm believer in fiscal responsibility. "As PUD manager I reduced the rates. And I've consistently opposed a property tax for Cathlamet — we don't need it." And to date residents remain free of a city property tax levy.

Always a strong individual, ready to fight for what he believes is right, socially Doumit has a charming personality. And he has multiple interests — it was he who
pushed for formation of a volunteer fire department, then served 40 years as its chief.

An athlete in his younger days, Doumit reluctantly ended his baseball-playing days as a concession to advancing age. . . . Doumit was a shortstop at first, then a pitcher. And in his 60s he pitched three innings of an old-timers game in Cathlamet. . . .

[Pointing out that he had provided legal counsel for clients who did not pay when billed for his services, Doumit said:]

"... the young lawyers today seem to be better businessmen than we were. Still, I feel people are entitled to be represented, and just because they have no money isn't justification for depriving them of their rights."

As with most older people, Mitchell is saddened as old friends and acquaintances pass away. "A lot of my closest friends are gone. . . . I feel," he said, "like the last of my generation."

Mitchell and Mrs. Doumit (Elizabeth) enjoy their beautiful home on the hillside overlooking Cathlamet's business section, Puget Island, and the Columbia River. Two brothers and a sister reside in Cathlamet as well as a daughter, son-in-law, and their three children (grandchildren). He has sisters in Port Orchard, Washington; St. Helens, Oregon; and Fresno, California. Foundation members know of his service as chairman of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee (1977-1981), and as president of the (national) Foundation (1978-1979). Foundation members join the editor with all good wishes for happy retirement days ahead.

Illinois Lewis and Clark Memorial near Wood River Ready For Visitors

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Near this site at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark spent the winter of 1803-1804 preparing for their journey to the Pacific Coast. President Jefferson had commissioned them to explore the newly acquired Louisiana Territory. They called their winter quarters Camp Dubois and their party of forty-five men was known as the Corps of Discovery. On May 14, 1804, the Corps of Discovery left Camp Dubois.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

Traveling on the Snake River, Lewis and Clark entered what is now the state of Washington near the present town of Clarkston. In mid-October, 1805, the expedition reached the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. And after traveling three hundred miles along the Columbia River, Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific Coast on November 18, 1805.

Following last September's dedication of the new Lewis and Clark Memorial at Lewis and Clark State Park, near Wood River and Hartford, Illinois, some additional improvements have been made.

The three flag poles, planned for in the original design but not delivered in time for the dedication, have been installed within the memorial's rotunda. They are pictured here with their flags flying in the brisk Illinois breeze. The fifty star "Old Glory" is in the forward position, flanked to the right by the Illinois State Flag, and to the left by a facsimile of the fifteen star-fifteen bar flag carried by the exploring party during the 1803-1806 expedition.1

At the time of the dedication the eleven plaques, each mounted on a separate concrete pylon (the pylons form the rotunda), were in place, but photographs of them have not been available. Each of the eleven Trail States is represented on an individual plaque and the text briefly reviews the exploring party's activities as it traveled through the lands now comprising that state.

The State of Illinois, the Lewis and Clark Society of America (Wood River, Illinois), and Foundation Past President and Treasurer Clarence Decker (East Alton, Illinois),2 may be proud of this handsome facility that marks a most important location in the saga of Lewis and Clark's Voyage of Discovery.3


2. Clarence Decker has been a tireless worker and has given a great deal of his time and energy toward the development and completion of the Memorial.

3. For additional information regarding the Memorial see: WPO, Vol. 3, No. 1, p. 1; Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 1, 3; and Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 3.

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Almost all accounts of the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition refer to St. Louis and/or its neighboring areas, Wood River (“Camp Wood” or “Camp Dubois”) or St. Charles, as the location from which Lewis and Clark started their Voyage of Discovery. There is a reasonableness to the designation of each place because the St. Louis area was recognized early as the “Gateway to the West.”

In his detailed instructions to Lewis dated June 20, 1803, President Jefferson uses such phrases as “The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river & such principal stream of it, as, by it’s course and communication with the water of the Pacific Ocean . . .”, and “Beginning at the mouth of the Missouri . . .” Jefferson makes no reference to exploratory pursuits or objectives of the Expedition prior to leaving the St. Louis area.

In his confidential message of January 18, 1803, to the “Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives”, Jefferson discussed the problems of “The Indian tribes residing within the limits of the U.S. . . .”, but he switched to what was clearly his main concern: obtaining from Congress permission and funding for an exploration of the trans-Mississippi west . . . for the interests of commerce . . . and to . . . incidentally advance the geography of our own continent . . .”

Wood River, Illinois Territory, where Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1803-1804 gathering their supplies and crew, and training of the latter, has much justification for its claim as the starting point of the Expedition. Except for Captain Lewis, essentially none of the men visited St. Louis. When Congress passed Public Law 95-625 creating the category of “National Historic Trails” in 1978, it provided for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail . . . extending from Wood River, Illinois, to the mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon. By inference, this indicates the scope of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

When the Expedition left Camp Dubois (Illinois) on May 14, 1804, it was under the command of Captain Clark during its initial short run to St. Charles (Missouri), some 20 miles upriver. Here Clark anchored to await the arrival of Captain Lewis from St. Louis. When the Corps of Discovery departed from St. Charles on May 21, it was truly unified and complete as the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

And so the city of St. Charles, which has with pride kept alive and restored much of its historical association with the Expedition, has merit in advancing its claim to being the departure point of the Expedition that has for 175 years borne the names of both Captain Lewis and Captain Clark.

Where did the Lewis and Clark Expedition Start? A full reading of the saga of the Voyage of Discovery suggests that the St. Louis area may be considered the mid-point in the progress of the great exploration; it was the end, the objective, of the first leg of the trans-continental journey — just as Fort Mandan (North Dakota) and Fort Clatsop (Oregon) were stop-over resting and preparing areas for the next stage of the journey. As historians’ vista and contemplation of the whole complex performance of the exploration has widened and deepened, the propriety and necessity of including the preparations for the undertaking, and Lewis’s keel-boat trip with supplies down the Ohio River, become more obvious. Indeed, Dr. Gary Moulton, who is now editing the new edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals to be published by the University of Nebraska Press, is including Lewis’s journal of his Ohio River voyage as the Expedition’s Eastern Journal. Dr. Moulton begins this Eastern Journal with Lewis’s departure from Pittsburgh on August 30, 1803.

7. In fact, Fort Mandan, near present-day Washburn, North Dakota, could well lay claim to be the starting point of the Permanent Party of the Expedition. Toussaint Charbonneau, his wife, Sacagawea, and their son, Baptiste, and Francois Labiche joined the exploring party that headed westward into an expansive domain never before visited by white man. They left Fort Mandan in their pirogues and dugout canoes on April 7, 1805. The same day the keel-boat under the command of Corporal Warfington started back to St. Louis with the voyageurs who helped to bring it up the Missouri.


9. Lewis gives his departure date from Pittsburgh as August 30, 1803. See Quinn, Milo M. (Editor): The Journals of Captain Meriwether
Consistent with Dr. Moulton’s concept that Lewis’s journey down the Ohio is a part of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, there would seem to be considerable justification in Pittsburgh’s claim to the distinction of being the starting point of the Expedition. Indeed, Lewis himself called Pittsburgh “... the intended point of embarkation...” when he wrote to William Clark on June 19, 1803, proposing that Clark accompany him on the voyage because of “... the long and uninterrupted friendship and confidence which has subsisted between us...”

James C. King, Professor of Social Studies at Clarion College, Clarion, PA, puts forth Pittsburgh’s claim in an article titled: “Pittsburgh: Gateway To The Far West In 1803”:

On a Pittsburgh wharf in the gray, early dawn of August 31, 1803, stood Army Captain Meriwether Lewis. At head of his expedition, his Newfoundland dog... Soon would begin the greatest adventure of their lives. Soon both man and dog would start a journey that would take them to the Pacific and back. And now at 7:00 A.M. an early morning light, a keelboat splashed into the Monongahela. The Captain’s long wait was over, and he watched intently as the boat took the water.

Now a keelboat launching was a frequent sight in the Pittsburgh of that day and time, but this occasion would prove to be different. At 10:00 A.M., after three hours of brisk, orderly loading, Captain Lewis, with his dog and a crew of eleven men, headed the boat down the Ohio River, the beginning of the greatest true continent-inland exploration ever undertaken by the United States.

Few people were there to witness the departure, and later fewer still would remember that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was not without its anxieties. Thomas Jefferson actually started from Pittsburgh in a Pittsburgh-built keelboat... The Ohio River journey, however, did serve as a shakedown cruise for the eleven-man crew. And eventually the keelboat made a 3000 mile round trip up the Missouri and back to St. Louis.

The keelboat had traveled, an expedition for better than 4000 miles of river travel, and it was indispensable to the success of the expedition.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition proved deep into the heart of the continent and then back to the Pacific Ocean. It gave the United States a substantial claim to the Oregon Country. It was the initial move toward the opening of the Far West to the waiting East. And although the true value of the Expedition is still being assessed by historians, Pittsburgh’s part in this dramatic endeavor has been mostly forgotten.

Lewis arrived in Pittsburgh on July 15, 1803, and here he received the supplies brought forward from Philadelphia by a waggoner engaged by Mr. William Linnard, a military agent of this city. Lewis expected his keelboat to be ready for loading, but a sloven and drunken boat-builder delayed his departure until August 31. During his six weeks’ delay Lewis’s spirits were raised by receiving Clark’s eager acceptance of Lewis’s invitation to join him in leading the Expedition, and in fraternizing with a Dr. Hugh Scott, the town’s army physician-postmaster. Jefferson had given Lewis specific instructions that he and other members of the party should keep journals. The fact that Lewis started his journal notes on August 30, 1803, the day of “embarkation” from Pittsburgh, may be accepted as added evidence that Lewis considered Pittsburgh to be where the Expedition started.

If Clark had not accepted Lewis’s invitation, the exploration might have become the Lewis and Hooke Expedition. Lewis had tentatively offered Lieutenant Moses Hooké of Pittsburgh the co-command if he did not receive an affirmative answer from Clark. Hooké was willing to join Lewis, and if Clark had refused, Pittsburgh would have had a firmer claim that the Lewis and Hooké Expedition started there.

Where did the Lewis and Clark Expedition Start? Lewis dutifully made his daily journal notes as he descended the Ohio River until he skipped some weeks, which included the time when he met Clark at Louisville (Kentucky) and took him aboard. The two captains spent some time in Louisville, renewing their friendship and discussing plans and personnel for the Expedition. It is most regrettable that Lewis was not making journal entries at this time, to record in the felicitous language in their exchange of letters the great exuberance they must have felt on meeting again.

It is not unexpected that Louisville would lay claim to the starting point of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, for it was in Louisville that the two captains met and combined their efforts to “proceed on.” And so we find in the Filson Club History Quarterly, a little vignette titled “The Lewis and Clark Expedition — Where Did it Start”, prepared by Richard H. Hill, wherein are reproduced as illustrations portions of pages from two Kentucky Gazette and General Advertiser newspapers. The texts from the newspaper stories relating to Lewis and Clark were identified and transcribed as follows:

The Kentucky Gazette and General Advertiser, Tuesday, November 1, 1803, published by Daniel Bradford of Lexington, Kentucky, on the second page, Vol. XVII - No. 894, contained the following news-item from Louisville, dated October 15:

LOUISVILLE, October 15.

Captain Lewis arrived at this port on Friday last. We are informed that he has brought barges for a new construction, that can be taken in pieces, for the purpose of passing carrying-places [obviously a description of Lewis’s “Iron Boat”]; and that he and Captain Clark will start in a few days on their expedition to the Westward.

The Ohio River journey, however, did serve as a shakedown cruise for the eleven-man crew. And eventually the keelboat made a 3000 mile round trip up the Missouri and back to St. Louis. The keelboat had traveled, an expedition for better than 4000 miles of river travel, and it was indispensable to the success of the expedition.

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The purpose of Mr. Hill's vignette, Expedition had its beginning at Louisville, Kentucky.

Cap. Clark and Mr. Lewis left this place on Wednesday last, on the expedition to the Westward. We have not been able to ascertain what length this route will extend, as when it was first set on foot by the President, the Louisiana country was not ceded to the United States and it is likely it will not be considerably extended — they are to receive further instructions at Kahokia. It is, however, certain that they will ascend the main branch of the Mississippi as far as possible and it is probable they will then direct their course to the Missouri, and ascend it. About 60 men will complete the party.

The purpose of Mr. Hill's vignette, though without further comment, is to imply that the Lewis and Clark Expedition had its beginning at Louisville, Kentucky.

Where Did the Lewis and Clark Expedition Start? The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is holding its 14th Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, August 8 to 11, this year, because of its interest in many things which indicate that the Lewis and Clark Expedition had vital preparatory origins in Philadelphia. Philadelphia was the seat of erudition in the colonies, the Continental Congress met here, the Declaration of Independence was signed here, and the development of the Constitution centered here — all of this bringing together the various leaders to whom President Jefferson looked for advice and support, and to whom he sent Lewis for instruction during the planning prelude to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The orchestra conductor's score is not the performance of the symphony, the general's battle plans are not the battle — and the accumulation of information and material that Lewis assembled in Philadelphia do not constitute the Expedition. It is often observed that the Expedition began with the formulation of ideas in Jefferson's mind but if these ideas had remained ungenerated, if the materials Lewis assembled from the Schuykill Arsenal had remained in storage, there would have been no Lewis and Clark Expedition.

But Jefferson's ideas were activated and Lewis spent much of May and June 1803 assembling his supplies, and receipted for them to Israel Whelan, purveyor at the Schuykill Arsenal, for "Transportation of public stores from Philadelphia to Indian D. [Depot] Pittsburgh."

Lewis engaged a Mr. William Linnard to employ a waggoner "... to transport the articles forming my outfit..." along the dusty roads to Harper's Ferry (Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia) where Lewis expected the waggoner "... to take the whole of the articles that had been prepared for me at this place [Harper's Ferry] ..." (guns, knives, tomahawks, and his unassembled iron boat).

Lewis had warned Linnard about the necessity "... of providing a strong and effective team for the transportation of public stores under my charge destined for Pittsburgh," (italics mine) However, the waggoner was convinced he could not take on any more load at Harper's Ferry, and Lewis was put to considerable inconvenience and annoyance to arrange for additional conveyance. Lewis wrote to Jefferson from Harper's Ferry on July 8, 1803, about all of this trouble, and added that he was taking the route from Harper's Ferry "... via Charlestown, Frankfort, Uniontown, Redstone old fort to Pittsburgh..." Presumably the wagons followed the same route.

Wasn't the Expedition underway when Lewis's waggoner started to transport the Expedition's supplies from the Schuykill Arsenal toward the west? As noted above, Lewis wrote of the "... public stores under my charge..." — he was in command. Must these supplies be transferred to the keel-boat, or finally deposited at Wood River, to be part of the Expedition? Must Lewis be sitting beside the waggoner to urge the horses along; or, more to the point, urging the waggoner? Pittsburgh's claim to be the starting point of the exploring enterprise would seem to rest on Lewis and his supplies being "embarked" on the keel-boat.

And Louisville's claim would seem to rest on the two captains being together. But if the two commanders must be together to be considered the Lewis and Clark Expedition, then what of the many miles they were separated during the 8000 plus miles of the Voyage of Discovery, especially when the party was divided on the return journey, when Lewis went north to explore the sources of the Marias River, and then returned via the Missouri River, while Clark traveled to the Three Forks of the Missouri and then descended the Yellowstone River? Perhaps the designation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition more appropriately belongs to the time when Clark accepted Lewis's invitation to join him, or when Clark received his commission.

Where Did the Lewis and Clark Expedition Start? In the chronology in Only One Man Died... I listed the starting time and place so far as Lewis was concerned as July 5, 1803. This date is based on Jefferson's letter to Thomas Mann Randolph dated July 5, 1803, in which he wrote: "Capt. Lewis sets out on his journey today..." and on Jefferson's letter to Caesar Roden, which stated: "Capt. Lewis left this place — Washington, D.C. on the 5th on his journey up the Mississippi." He had been premature in writing to his mother on July 2, 1803 (or had misdated his letter), wherein he stated: "The day after tomorrow I shall set out for the Western Country;..." Did the Expedition start with Lewis's departure from Washington, or when he and his supplies came together? If the latter, Harper's Ferry could be considered the starting point.

Perhaps it is just as well to let the answer be as history heretofore has designated it: that "The Lewis and Clark Expedition Started Here" — "here" being the area of St. Louis, Missouri, more specifically Wood River, Illinois. What occurred before in the dreaming, planning, and preparation, and the travel and travail from Philadelphia to Wood River, will remain like the yardage covered by a football team's tailback before he crosses the line of scrimmage: that yardage doesn't count.

But to the professional historian and history buff, the calling of the play and the momentum generated before reaching the line of scrimmage, does count very much. Similar sporadic previous attempts to get an expedition up to the line of scrimmage had failed because there

23. Ibid., p. 103.
24. Ibid., p. 53.
25. Ibid., p. 103.
26. Ibid., pp. 172-173.
27. Ibid., p. 106, note to "Letter 87".
28. Ibid., p. 14, note to "Letter 89".
29. Ibid., p. 100.

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was missing the adequate and mature planning that Jefferson, and the precise leadership that Lewis, brought to the game of exploring the western country in 1803.

In this writer’s thinking the Lewis and Clark Expedition started when Lewis’s supply wagon pulled out of the Schuykill Arsenal in Philadelphia and started on its meandering course westward to Pittsburgh (this exact date is not recorded). Whatever the legal designation of the Lewis and Clark Trail or the various interesting local claims might be, Lewis knew where he had to start to prepare for and reach his objective. After leaving Philadelphia, all other points were wayside stops in his long journey.

Perhaps, someday, history and legalities will coalesce in recognizing the entire transcontinental Trail of the Expedition. It is fitting that the journals the captains kept of their magnificent exploration are in safe keeping at the American Philosophical Society, and that many of the specimens of flora they collected are carefully preserved at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in the city of Philadelphia where the Expedition started.

We know a great deal about the many abilities of Meriwether Lewis, but we do not know if he could sing. Otherwise, in spite of his frustrating efforts toward getting his expedition under way, and if he had had among his supplies a tape recorder and used it, we might hear him singing something similar to the words made popular in a later-day musical production “Sound of Music”.

“Let us start at the beginning, Which is a very good place to Start.”

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The OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK HERITAGE FOUNDATION is a study-club organization sponsored by the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and is affiliated with the Oregon Historical Society, and the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. March 31, 1982, was the date for the organization’s first 1982 quarterly meeting at the Oregon Historical Center, Portland. Following introduction of his fellow officers and the directors for 1982, President Donald Shores introduced the evening’s speakers.

William P. Sherman, a personal friend of artist John Clymer, spoke briefly about Clymer’s paintings that depict scenes and incidents related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. A special treat was the opportunity to see the original oil painting titled: “Visitors at Fort Clatsop”. Sherman called attention to the fact that eight of Clymer’s Lewis and Clark paintings are being reproduced on 10 inch Hamilton china plates (the Hamilton Collection’s “Lewis and Clark Expedition Plate Collection”).

Enra Rose’s topic was “Recent Lewis and Clark Related Books”. Her primary review was of Donald Jackson’s recent book Thomas Jefferson and the Stony Mountains: Exploring the West From Monticello.

There were two papers presented during the evening. President Shores prepared a paper titled: “The Expedition’s Deserter: Liberté and Moses B. Reed”. Robert Lange’s presentation related to a member of the exploring party and was titled: “Private George Shaler’s: “The Expedition’s Youngest Member — 1785 or 1787? — 1836”.

President Shores announced that the board of directors have set July 17, 1982, to be the date for the organization’s outing and picnic. The event will be at Washington State’s Beacon Rock State Park, thirty-five miles east of Portland in the Columbia River Gorge. Following the picnic, interpretive talks related to the landmark will be a feature, together with an illustrated commentary related to the plants discovered and collected by Meriwether Lewis, by Mrs. Ruth Strong.

2. See We Proceeded On, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 4-6.

Recent Meetings

The WASHINGTON (STATE) LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE held its fifty-first quarterly meeting on Saturday, April 3, 1982, at Cathlamet, Washington. Mitchell Doumit arranged for a luncheon at the picturesque Pierre’s Restaurant. Committee Chairman Archie Graber convened the meeting, attended by fifteen members of the committee, at 1:30 P.M. Members of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee: Chairman, E.G. “Frenchy” Chuinard, Irving Ander-
The Lewis and Clark Experience as Seen by the Nez Perce Indians" was the title of Walla Walla historian and author, Bill Gulick, who was the speaker for the evening. Gulick's recently published book "Chief Joseph Country: Land of the Nez Perce" has been receiving favorable reviews. Discussing the Lewis and Clark Expedition's encounter with these Indians, who resided in the area that is now north-central Idaho and southeast Washington, Gulick pointed out that the friendship and helpfulness of the Nez Perce toward the Lewis and Clark Expedition was vital to the success of the exploring enterprise.

Special guests at the meeting were: John and Ruth Caylor, Boise, Idaho; Marcus and Helen Ware, Lewiston, Idaho; Ted Little, Clarkston, Washington; Barbara and Ronnie Kubik, Pasco, Washington; and Mrs. Bill (Jeanne) Gulick. Jeanne Gulick assisted her husband researching and editing his recent book.

Barbara Kubik, Interpretive Assistant at Sacajawea Museum at Washington State's Sacajawea State Park near Pasco, Washington, announced that the museum will be open from April 16 through September 15, 1982. Limited funding for State Park administration this year has shortened the summer season at all Washington State Parks.

A special treat for meeting attendees was the exhibit of a color print of the original painting by David Manuel which appears on the dust jacket of Bill Gulick's book. Limited number of these are available. For additional information write to Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho 83605, or to The Shootists, 1616 Plaza Way, Walla Walla, Washington 99362.

1. See book review, page 20, this issue of We Proceeded On.
2. Readers who question the several spellings of the Indian Woman's name in connection with this Interpretive Center are informed in hand-out literature distributed 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 which has developed the preferred spelling "Sacagawea", has led to the use of this spelling in the displays, hand-out literature, and interpretive activities at the Center.

News Note
Given an evening or two, you can now join the Expedition's "head carpenter" and "construction superintendent", Sergeant Patrick Gass, and the men of the exploring party, in the construction of their winter establishments for 1803-1804, 1804-1805, and 1805-1806! A unique publication recently produced by Foundation Past President Bob Saindon, Helena, Montana, is an eight page, nine by twelve inch booklet, printed on heavy card stock. In reality, the booklet contains authentic cutout models of the three historical forts (Wood River Camp, Fort Mandan, and Fort Clatsop) of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Detailed instructions are included for assembling the three-dimensional models. Assembled models are illustrated on the booklet's cover along with the following statement from Bob Saindon:

"An easy project for ages ten to adult. These cutouts are drawn at 1/10 inch equals one foot, and make attractive pieces for den, office, scouts, museums, and play, as well as handsome centerpiece pieces for historical meetings and banquets. All that is needed to complete the forts are a scissors, a dull knife and glue, etc...

The back cover of the booklet includes brief descriptions of Wood River Camp, Fort Mandan, and Fort Clatsop, and an introductory text reads:

"The cutouts in this booklet have been designed from information found in the journals of five different members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and the journal of a clerk of the Northwest Fur Company who visited Lewis and Clark while they were at Fort Mandan."

Bob Saindon is presently seeking sales outlets for this item in bookshops, gift counters, and novelty shops at historical centers, historical societies, National Park facilities related to the Expedition, etc. Single price for the booklet is $2.50 each, postpaid. Booklets may be purchased in lots of six or more, for shipment to one destination, at $1.50 each, postpaid.
Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

Students of the story of the Expedition will recall the explorers’ meeting with a party of fur trappers and a trading party on September 17, 1806. As Lewis and Clark were descending the Missouri, only six days away from their return to their 1803-1804 winter encampment at Wood River (Illinois) and their September 23, 1806 arrival at St. Louis, the trapping and trading party was moving up the river. The party was headed by a former army captain (1798-1806), John McClellan, who had resigned his army commission in 1806, and, secretely financed and supported by Brigadier-General James Wilkenson, was to establish a trading post at the mouth of the Platte River. Plans were that the following spring McClellan’s party would travel to the southwest with their trading goods to make contact with Spanish traders just across the mountains from Santa Fe to carry on trade for silver and gold.

Readers of “John McClellan in the Montana Rockies in 1807: The First Americans after Lewis and Clark”, by Harry M. Majors, Northwest Discovery, Volume 2, No. 9, November-December 1981, will learn that McClellan’s meeting with Lewis and Clark influenced him to change the plans.

Thoroughly researched and annotated, Harry Major’s investigations reveal and probably solve the mystery that has haunted historians concerning the McClellan party’s disappearance on the lower Missouri River, and the new appearance in western Montana of a party of trapper-traders led by a “Zachary Perch” or “Jeremy Pinch” (pseudonyms of John McClellan). Author Major adds some interesting information for Lewis and Clark Expedition followers — he surmises that McClellan spent the winter of 1807 at Losail’s Fort at the Big Bend of the Missouri in present-day southeast South Dakota, and that it was likely that following their 1806 discharge from the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Joseph Field and John Thompson (and possibly Pierre Cruzatte), returned upriver to Losail’s Fort to join McClellan’s party. Major observes that McClellan both knew the Lewis and Clark route across the continent, as well as the fur resources and Indians of the Montana Rockies, and their experiences would have commanded a premium. He points out that both Field and Thompson crossed the mountains with Captain Lewis from Clarks Fork (River) and Flathead Indian country (near today’s Missoula) to the Great Falls of the Missouri, in 1806 on the return journey.

Readers of We Proceeded On will be intrigued by this fascinating investigation into a previously little known saga of the first extensive penetration into Lewis and Clark country and the Montana Rockies by a mysterious frontiersman and his party. You may order your copy of Harry M. Major’s monograph concerning John McClellan by remitting $4.00 (includes postage and handling) to Northwest Discovery, Northwest Press, P.O. Box 2248, Seattle, WA 98111. Northwest Discovery is published on an irregular basis and the subscription rate is $10.00 for four consecutive issues.

Since 1944, the Bulletin, the quarterly publication of the Missouri Historical Society has contributed to the periodical literature about the westward movement of our nation. Many of the articles have dealt directly with the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and have been written by recognized scholars of the epic exploration. The Bulletin continues to be a valuable source of information for students of the Expedition.

In the summer of 1980, a new publication Gateway Heritage: The Quarterly Journal of the Missouri Historical Society succeeded the familiar Bulletin. Foundation members were introduced to the new publication in August 1980, at Omaha, Nebraska, at the Foundation’s 12th Annual Meeting, when the Society’s Assistant Director for Library and Archives, Anthony R. Crawford, attended the meeting and presented each attendee with a copy of Volume 1, No. 1 of the attractive new publication.

More recently the Fall Issue, Volume 2, No. 2, made its appearance, and since the publication date was commensurate with the 175th anniversary of the September 23, 1806 arrival and completion of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at St. Louis the entire edition is devoted to subjects related to the Expedition. Feature articles are titled as follows, “The Meaning of Lewis and Clark”, by Wayne D. Fields; “We Proceeded On”, by Beverly D. Bishop; “Books From An Expedition: A Publications History of the Lewis and Clark Journals”, by Deborah W. Bolas; “Lewis and Clark In The Museum Collections Of The Missouri Historical Society”, by Jan Snow; and “After The Journey Was Over: The St. Louis Years of Lewis and Clark”, by Glen E. Holt. This is a variety of subjects, each profusely illustrated. The 8½x11 inch size of the magazine provides for an attractive design and format of texts and illustrations.

Lewis and Clark enthusiasts will want this issue for their library and reference files. If you are not a member of the Society and do not regularly receive this fine periodical, you may obtain this issue by remitting $6.75 (includes postage and handling) to Gateway Heritage, Missouri Historical Society, Forest Park, St. Louis, MO 63112.

1. The Society published earlier periodicals beginning about the turn of the century. These were titled: Missouri Historical Collections and Missouri Historical Glimpses of the Past.

Manuscripts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”, by Beverly D. Bishop; “Books From An Expedition: A Publications History of the Lewis and Clark Journals”, by Deborah W. Bolas; “Lewis and Clark In The Museum Collections Of The Missouri Historical Society”, by Jan Snow; and “After The Journey Was Over: The St. Louis Years of Lewis and Clark”, by Glen E. Holt. This is a variety of subjects, each profusely illustrated. The 8½x11 inch size of the magazine provides for an attractive design and format of texts and illustrations.

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2. In the November 1980 issue of We Proceeded On (Vol. 6, No. 4, p. 20) the editor prepared a little vignette (picture story) concerning statues of Captains Lewis and Clark that were in place on the grounds of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, in 1905. Describing the statues and their sculptors, the article went on to say that after the close of the Exposition the statues disappeared. The editor also included a suggestion that the statues might have originally been on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis the year previous (1904) to the Portland Exposition. Indeed they were, and they are illustrated along with Dr. Glen E. Holt’s article concerning the “St. Louis Years of Lewis and Clark”.

We Proceeded On readers interested in acquiring a copy of this dissertation may order from The William and Mary Quarterly, Institute of Historical Library, San Diego State University, California, published in The William and Mary Quarterly, July 1981 (Vol. XXXVIII, No. 3).

The author presents a review of the circumstances of Meriwether Lewis’s death and what has been written about the tragedy at Grinder’s Stand, near present-day Hohenwald (Natchez Trace Parkway), Tennessee. His conclusion that Lewis’s death was a suicide follows that of scholars Jackson, Cutright, Phelps, and others determinations, and he adds psychological and psychoanaytical approaches of his own relating to Meriwether Lewis’s life-time and attitudes toward living.

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Book Review

By Mitchel Doumit


The author of this fine volume, Bill Gulick, has made his home in Walla Walla, Washington for the past 30 years. One of his major projects along with his writing and production of outdoor dramas, has been his work with Indians of the west, the Nez Perce, Umatillas, Walla Walla, Cayuses and Yakimas. The purpose of a number of these projects has been to bring about a better understanding of Indian land, water, fishing, and sovereignty rights.

The relationship between westering Americans and the Nez Perce Indians, who mainly resided in the north-central regions of the present state of Idaho, covers a time-span of one hundred years, from the time of the meeting with the Lewis and Clark party in 1805, to the death of their Chief Joseph.

In his quarto-size volume, Bill Gulick lets the participants in the developing drama tell the story in their own words by excerpting from journals, diaries, letters and statements made in contemporary accounts. If there is a bias in this book, Gulick says that: "... it is that I have given more credence to statements made by Indians than to words written by white men. Time and time again in my research I have come across references to the importance the Indians placed in telling the plain, simple truth, when relating to any event in which he was involved. To the contrary, time and again, I have found statements made by white leaders so contradictory and at variance with the truth, that I began to question everything they wrote."

In selecting the many historical photographs, sketches, and excellent maps used to illustrate his book, the author examined the holdings of some twenty institutions from coast to coast, some of which dated back to the 1850s.

About the book, Gulick observes: "As in all epic dramas, forces were at work as the Nez Perces and the whites confronted one another, driving them toward a fate neither one of them could foresee. Here," he says, "I have recorded that confrontation from the Indian point of view."

The volume is interestingly arranged and contains forty chapters, which include such interesting titles as: "The Nez Perces Choose Peace?"; "Six Million Dollar Indian War?"; "Whose Side is the Army On?"; "The Steal Treaty?"; "Battle of the Big Hole?" etc., and concluding with "The Nez Perces Today".

Chapter Four, "Lewis and Clark: 1805-1806", will be of special interest to students and enthusiasts of the Expedition. In thirteen pages with pertinent excerpts from the exploring party's journals (Thwaites Edition), author Gulick deals with the relationship and activities between the Nez Perces and the Expedition on their 1805 westward journey and on their return in 1806. He includes what he refers to as "grandfather tales" to add to the story, and further emphasize the friendly association and valuable help they gave to the explorers, and in discussing future traverses of the Lolo Trail concludes by saying: "But over it [the Lolo Trail] and other difficult trails, in time to come, would travel a number of white men from the east — not all of whom would be as friendly and understanding as Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark."

Of passing interest to this reviewer are the illustrations reproduced from photographs dating to 1866 or 1867 and to 1870. The one on page 225 bears the caption:

Tze-kul-teza — son of Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition... The date of this man's birth was either June 1806, or March 1807. Probably he was born about the latter date, for the reason that the Lewis and Clark expedition camped for a few days only with the Chopunnish or Nez Perce tribe of Indians in the latter part of September, 1805, while on its return in 1806 it made camp with those Indians from May 14 to June 10, enjoying a comfortable period of rest and retreat. He was engaged in the Nez Perce Indian War in Idaho and Montana, and was made prisoner with Chief Joseph at the Battle of the Bear Paw Mountains [Montana], and was sent with Joseph and other prisoners to Indian Territory, where he died in 1878 or 1879, aged about 72 years. 2

The illustration on page 226 is a photographic reproduction of three Indian adults and a child, and the caption reads: "Lucy Clark, the great-granddaughter of Capt. Clark with her father and mother.

Being intrigued by these illustrations and not familiar with the fact that they had been written about prior to author Gulick's book [see Editor's note 2], I wrote Bill Gulick, who graciously responded providing material verbatim that he had come across in his research. Gulick added that: "Since the publication of [his] Chief Joseph Country ..., several Nez Perce, versed in tribal history, have talked or written me about the book, correcting minor errors, but as yet no one has questioned the William Clark son claim.

In June, I will be in Oklahoma for a week, and I'll check the records there."

This reviewer will be assisting with the arrangements and speakers for the Foundation's 1985, 15th Annual Meeting, in Pasco, Washington, in the lands of the Indians Bill Gulick has written about. Good fortune may allow us the pleasure of having him on our program. In the meantime, readers interested in Lewis and Clark and the Indians they met on their historic journey will enjoy reading author Gulick's fine book.

2. Editor's note: A reproduction of the photograph and the caption included in Gulick's book appeared along with additional text in a two-page "picture story" in the July 1955, Vol. 5, No. 3, issue of Montana, The Magazine of Western History. The feature was titled: "What are the Facts? Did Capt. Clark Leave Indian Descendants?"

Foundation Gift Memberships

If you have someone on your gift list who is interested in American history and the contribution of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to our nation's westward expansion, a membership in the Foundation, which includes the quarterly issues of We Proceeded On, would be an appreciated gift.

The Foundation has an attractive gift membership card which will list you as the sponsor of a membership. Send your gift membership fee together with the name of the gift recipient and the occasion (friendship, birthday, graduation, or holiday) you wish to honor to the Membership secretary whose address appears on page two.

We Proceeded On, May 1982