Our New President Hazel Bain

The Foundation’s fourteenth President, Hazel Bain, is a native daughter of Longview and Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington.1 Longview and Kelso lie nearly in the shadow of Mt. St. Helens, the mountain whose volcanic activity has made headlines during the past several years. Truly a descendent of early pioneers, Hazel’s grandfather came to the area in 1847, and in 1888 founded the community of Kelso from his original homestead. Hazel’s parents were married in 1904, and settled in the home they built on a ten-acre tract on her grandfather’s homestead, where they resided until their deaths in the early 1970s.

Our new president was educated in Kelso schools and graduated from Kelso High School in 1923, attended Western Washington University for one quarter, prior to being employed for fourteen years by the Real Estate Department of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. The company was in the process of establishing its timber products complex and founding the new city of Longview, Washington.

In 1930, Hazel married North Dakotan Fred H. Bain, and took time away from her employment when a daughter, Dorothy, was born in 1932, a daughter, Beverly in 1943, and a son, James, in 1944. Prior to Beverly’s birth Hazel retired to care for the family. Her husband passed away in 1961, and the three children were all still in school (the youngest in the 1st grade). She sought employment and joined the business office staff of the Longview, Washington School District, where she continued until her retirement in 1971. Today, Hazel’s children are busy contributing to the life of their communities and raising families. She is the grandmother to one girl and six boys living in Longview, Kelso, and Seattle, Washington.

In addition to raising a family and earning a livelihood, Hazel Bain has more than contributed to the life of her local community and state, and we can add national activity as a member, secretary, vice-

(continued on page 3)

Philadelphia Annual Meeting Meets All Expectations

(See Illustrations on Pages 6, 8-11, and 19)

The plans and prospects for the Foundation’s 14th Annual Meeting, which were revealed in this year’s February, May, and July issues of We Proceeded On, coalesced, and August 8-11, 1982, resulted in a unique experience for attendees in Philadelphia where the “background music” for the famous Expedition left its pre- and post-expedition legacy. Hal Billian and his Annual Meeting Committee could not have hoped for more interest and cooperation than that put forth by the historical institutions in the Philadelphia area in the Foundation’s behalf. Nearly everything related to planning for and concluding the historic enterprise, including the carefully preserved original manuscript journals, the herbarium, other memorabilia, and the story of the initial 1814 publication of the journal narrative, was revealed to the nearly 100 individuals who journeyed to Philadelphia. The city’s other historical treasures related to the “birth of our nation” were also noted.

For those who were not able to attend, the editor hopes that the illustrations related to the Annual meeting that are reproduced in this issue of We Proceeded On, together with the enclosure, which reproduces facsimiles of the programs for the four days of the meeting and the Annual Awards Banquet, will provide a record of events for this outstanding meeting.

(Awards reported on p. 7)
3rd Ave., Apt. # 1
Edwynne
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OFFICERS — EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President
Hazel Bain,
1950 — 33rd Ave., Apt. #1
Longview, WA 98632

1st Vice President
Arlen J. Large
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Portland, OR 97201

2nd Vice President
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Secretary
Eddie Lee Vinson
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East Alton, IL 62024

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Seattle, WA

Tod Deutschman
S. E. 2nd Ave.

Charles C. Patton
Springfield, IL

Sanford.

E. G. Chuinard
Bar II

Denver, CO 80206

Robert E. Lang, 1973 - 1974
Portland, Oregon

Gary E. Moulton
Lincoln, NE

Patrick Keenan
Spokane, WA

James P. Ronda
Youngstown, OH

Walla Walla, WA

Robert L. Taylor
Washington, D.C.

Viola Forrest
Glasgow, MT

Margaret Norris
Fayetteville, N.Y.

H. Decker
Chattanooga, TN

Forrest Hinds, Sioux City, IA, Immediate Past President, is a Foundation Director.

PAST PRESIDENTS — DIRECTORS

Edwyne P. Murphy, 1970
St. Louis, Missouri

Robert E. Lange, 1973-1974
Portland, Oregon

Gail M. Stensland, 1977-78
Fort Benton, Montana

E. G. Chuinard, M.D., 1971
Tigard, Oregon

Gary Leppard, 1974-1975
Leawestown, Montana

Mitchell Doumit, 1978-79
Cathlamet, Washington

John Groensit, 1972
Lansing, Michigan

Wilbur P. Werner, 1975-1976
Cut Bank, Montana

Bob Saindon, 1979-1980
Helena, MT

Lynn Burris, Jr., 1972-1973
Lynn H. Decker, 1976-77
Topka, Kansas

Irrving W. Anderson, 1980-81
East Alton, Illinois

Portland, OR

V. Strode Hinds, D.S.S. 1981-1982
Sioux City, Iowa

“Honorary Past President” — E. E. “Boo” MacGillivra (Deceased)

ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

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

WE PROCEEDED ON

ISSN 0275-6706

E. G. CHUINARD, M.D., FOUNDER

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

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Gary E. Moulton
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Lincoln, NE 68588

Wilbur P. Werner
P.O. Box 1244
Cut Bank, MT 59427

President Bain’s Message

What a GREAT Fourteenth Annual Meeting! And to be installed as President of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia was a thrill of a lifetime!

Our combined THANKS go to Jane and Hal Billian and their committee for the outstanding four-day program that they arranged for those who were fortunate enough to attend. The many captioned illustrations in this issue of We Proceeded On attest to the extent of enjoyment and information experienced by those who were in attendance. The many gracious hosts at the various historic places visited were highly praised by attendees. We are most grateful for their fine spirit of cooperation. We especially extend sincere appreciation to Mr. Peter Parker of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who was our banquet speaker.

1981-1982 President, Dr. Strode Hinds, who presided at the Board of Directors and membership meetings, is to be commended for his dedicated leadership and conduct of the sessions.

A new committee, PUBLICITY, has been appointed for the 1982-1983 year in the hope that people, who are unaware that there is such an organization as ours, can be reached to further a growing membership. Roy Craft, Stevenson, Washington, is the chairman of this committee. We are stressing accuracy in any publicity that is released. When you received news release material from this committee, please attempt to get it published in your local newspapers.

Another very essential committee, AUDIO-VISUAL-EDUCATION, will be new this year, with Mitchell Doumit as chairman. We continue to receive inquiries concerning the availability of slides, tapes, and other materials that are related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. There is a great demand for teaching aids from

Membership Committee
Membership Secretary
5054 S.W. 26th Place
Portland, OR 97201

We Proceeded On, November 1982
schools of all grades, and if this material becomes available, it certainly would find application by members in their presentations that tell the saga of the Expedition, and in the promotion of our Foundation. Anyone having anything to contribute to this project may contact "Mitch" Doumit, P.O. Box 8, Cathlamet, Washington 98612.

Having been the Foundation's Membership Secretary for the past six years, I am naturally membership conscious. I have watched our Foundation grow from 291 members in 1976 to 596 at this writing, and I am certain that we are about to reach my goal of 600 or more in the coming year.

Our growth is due in part to the many splendid articles published in a variety of media, contributed to by our members. For example: Arlen "Jim" Large's editorial in the Wall Street Journal; Irving Anderson's article in The American West magazine; Jim Merritt's piece about our 1981 "Traveling Annual Meeting Tour" in Americana Magazine; and the mention of our Foundation in other periodicals such as Motorland and the American Rendezvous Magazine (mentions by V.J. Moran; The Piegion Storyteller (mention by David C. Andrews); and the Museum of the Fur Trade Quarterly (mention by Charles E. Hanson, Jr.). The increased circulation of our own quarterly magazine to many public and school libraries has gained exposure for the Foundation.

Inquiries continue to be received from enthusiastic lay and scholarly historians from all over the United States, who are delighted to learn that an organization like ours exists. After receiving additional information from us (Membership Prospectus), many new members are acquired. As a member of the Foundation, please grasp every opportunity to stimulate interest in our organization.

Our membership records and mailing procedure are now on computer. To save time and extra expense please notify Bob Lange, editor of our quarterly, We Proceeded On, of any change of address so that our records will be in good order.

Ruth Lange has graciously consented to be Chairman of our Membership Committee, and she will process new member applications and see that the necessary information is given to our data processing service. Why not, each of us, secure a new member and send the name, address, and dues check to Ruth at 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201? If you require a supply of our Foundation Prospectus and Membership Application, please address your request to Ruth. Don't forget Gift Memberships. The membership card will be attached to an attractive gift card and will state the name of the donor and the occasion for the gift, if one is specified. Christmas is coming!

Let's all join the ranks of those who are willing to give of their time and energy to promote the Foundation in its undertaking to commemorate and memorialize Lewis and Clark and the members of that great Expedition.

Hazel Bain, President

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

Our New President

(con't. from page 1)

president, and current president of our Foundation, and international activity as a member of the Soroptimist International of Longview, and chairman of that organization's Youth Citizenship Committee. She has served as president of several local organizations: The Longview Pioneer '23 Club, in 1977 (member for 49 years); and the Longview Ladies of the Elks in 1937 (member for 49 years).

Hazel has provided unselfish services as: a Director of the Cowlitz County Historical Society (member nine years); member, Washington Historical Society (seven years); Executive Board, Longview American Legion Auxiliary (member nine years); and member, First Presbyterian Church of Kelso (17 years); founding member, Longview Association of Educational Secretaries (15 Years); regular volunteer worker at the Toutle River Boys Ranch Thrift Shop (a fund raising activity) (eleven years); chairman for Kelso High School Class of '23, class reunions (six times); and for ten years she has been an active campaign worker for the United Way Drive. Her record indicates other activities, many on sub-committees for the organizations listed above, that space does not permit noting here.

Hazel Bain joined the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., in 1973, the same year that Washington State Governor Evans appointed her to be a member of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. For six years she served that committee as its secretary. In 1976, the board of directors of the national Foundation appointed her to the volunteer position of Membership Secretary for the organization. She has graciously served in that capacity until being elected as our president and during that service has seen the size of our Foundation grow appreciably. For her diligent service to the Foundation, the organization honored her with its Distinguished Service Award at the (continued on page 5)
The second meeting of the National Park Service's Advisory Council for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail was held in Billings, Montana, on Saturday, September 11, 1982. This was the first meeting of the entire council in one location. The first meeting(s) in June 1981, because of funding limitations, were held in Omaha, Nebraska (eastern states), and in Portland, Oregon (western states). The 1981 arrangement proved to be very unsatisfactory and it is to be hoped that a divided meeting will not be necessary again.

1. Victor Eklund, Issaquah, Washington, is the retired Chief, Resource Studies Division, Northwest Regional Office (Seattle), of the now discontinued Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. In 1982, he was in charge of the BOR's study of the Lewis and Clark Trail in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, and this study led to the publication, in 1985, of the agency's report titled: "The Lewis and Clark Trail: A Proposal for Development". Eklund, a member of the Foundation, serves in the dual role of the representative of our organization, and as a Governor of Washington's appointee, to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council.

One of the particular benefits of the Billing's meeting was the opportunity to become better acquainted with the plans, hopes and concerns of the members of the council from all of the states along the Lewis and Clark Trail, and to begin to understand how these concerns vary along the route of the exploring party. The variables are the result of the many physical, cultural and economic changes in the intervening years since the Expedition's travel in 1804, 1805, and 1806.

The meeting was conducted by the chairman of the council, Mr. James L. Dunning, who is the Regional Director for the National Park Service's Midwest Regional Office, Omaha, Nebraska. He was assisted by Mr. Robert P. Martin, Chief, Division of Recreation Resources, and William Farrand, also from the NPS Omaha office. Responsibility for study and administration of the Lewis and Clark Historic Trail has been assigned by the Department of the Interior to the NPS Midwest Regional Office, and William Ferrand is the individual directly responsible for the development of plans for the Trail.

Led by Ferrand, much of the meeting time was devoted to a discussion of the Service's recently published Comprehensive Plan for Management and Use of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. One of the major problems faced by the Service is that except for Oregon and Washington, there are no active state Lewis and Clark Trail Committees or similar organizations to whom they can turn for advice and coordination of their planning and administrative activities. Letters from the Service to the Governors of the Trail States, where committees do not exist, have not been successful, nor have states, which previously had such organization, reestablished an active group.

Another problem continues to be

Members of the NPS Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council gathered on the summit of Pompeys Pillar, a geologic landmark 28 miles east of Billings, Montana. Following the day-long, September 11, 1982, council meeting in Billings, most of the members, upon the invitation of Mr. John Foote (right hand illustration) owner and developer of the historic site, journeyed to the landmark. Pompeys Pillar commemorates historically to the Lewis and Clark Expedition, since on July 25, 1806, Captains William Clark carved his name and the date in the soft, light colored sandstone, where it may be seen today. The site was purchased in 1956 by the late Mr. Donald C. Foote, John Foote's father, and the area has been preserved and developed by the family as an historical and recreational attraction. The sign pictured with Mr. Foote is one of several installed on the summit of the landmark. Steamboat Captain Grant Marsh was one of the well-known river captains who navigated the shoals and rapids of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. On June 3, 1875, Captain Marsh in the wood-burning sternwheeler Josephine ascended the Yellowstone, which flows within 300 feet of Pompeys Pillar, climed to the summit and placed one of the Josephine's two United States flags on a stout staff and departed, leaving it flying in the breeze. Today "Old Glory" flies on the summit reminiscent of the one placed there by Captain Marsh. Many other rivermen, fur traders, explorers, military men, and railroad survey parties camped near and inscribed their names on the face of the landmark. Contrary to most written descriptions, the geologic formation rises only about 129 to 150 feet above the surrounding landscape. Its diameter, on a long axis, running east to west is about 360 feet. See Lewis and Clark: Historical Places Associated with Their Transcontinental Exploration, 1804-1806, Robert G. Ferris, Editor, written by Roy E. Appleman, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, 1973. Pages: 228 (illustration), 323-325.
the lack of funds to enable the National Park Service to continue its administration and planning efforts for the Trail. There are no funds in the 1983 fiscal year budget, and funds that were originally included in the 1984 budget for Trail activities in the Midwest Region were recently eliminated by the Department of the Interior in the budget review process. A resolution was passed by the Council which would request the Department of the Interior to restore the funds for 1984.

The “Historic Trail” concept is new and unique, and in a sense the National Park Service is “breaking trail” as they try to encourage and coordinate the activities of Federal, State, and local agencies, and the many private corporations and individuals along the route of the 1804-1806 Expedition. A suggestion from council member Shirley Tanzer, Portland, Oregon, to adopt short term goals for development of the Trail in each state was favorably received by the Service, and will be incorporated in their planning efforts.

A proposal was made to hold the next meeting of the Council in conjunction with the 1983 Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., which will convene in Pasco, Washington in August 1983. No action was taken on this suggestion as funds and timing for the next Council meeting are not certain at the present time.

Following the formal Council meeting, most of the members accepted an invitation from Mr. John E. Foote, Billings, Montana, to visit the Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark. Foote is the owner and operator of the historic site, located 28 miles east of Billings, Montana, on Interstate Highway 94. The sandstone geographic-geologic landmark is situated on the south bank of the Yellowstone River, and it was on the north face of the landmark that William Clark carved his name and the date, July 25, 1806, in the soft sandstone. In his journal documentation for the same date he named the extensive geographic composition “Pompy’s Tower” in honor of the Expedition’s infant explorer, Sacagawea’s son, whom he called “Pomp”. On the rocky trail to the summit of the landmark, near Clark’s still visible signature and date, Council member Irving W. Anderson, Portland, Oregon, presented an interesting and informative talk about the life history of Pomp, or Jean Baptiste Charbonneau.

There could not have been a more appropriate conclusion to a day spent discussing the preservation and commemoration of one of the most important events in the history of our nation, than to stand on the same spot and view from the summit of Pompeys Pillar the same gentle hills, distant mountains, and sparkling waters of the Yellowstone River, as seen by one of the most courageous, determined, and accomplished explorers our nation has known, Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

4. Irving W. Anderson, Portland, Oregon, is a past president of the Foundation and a member of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council. Recognized as the leading authority on Sacagawea and the Charbonneaus, Anderson, among other things, reviewed how Captain Clark’s attempts to memorialize our nation’s youngest explorer by naming the unique sandstone formation for Clark’s ostentatious “little dancing boy,” Pompeys Pillar, became instead an historical landmark. This occurred during the editing of the 1814 narrative of the journals by classical scholar, Nicholas Biddle, who visited the Mediterranean, and displayed his worldly knowledge by amending “Pompy’s Tower” to read “Pompey’s Pillar,” a reference to the granite column that was erected in Alexandria, Egypt, circa 297 A.D.

Our New President
(con’t from page 3)
Eleventh Annual Meeting, Glasgow, Montana, in 1979.3

The Washington State Legislature commemorated the 175th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition by naming the 1.6 mile long Longview-Washington Bridge, Oregon bridge which spans the Columbia River between the two states, the Lewis and Clark Bridge. It was Hazel Bain who spearheaded the request to local legislators to sponsor the legislation. Prior to 1950 and for 50 years the bridge had been known as the Longview-Columbia River Bridge.

In 1982, our Foundation’s 1982-1983 Nominating Committee and Board of Directors, aware of her many talents, chose her to be our fourteenth president. For the balance of this year and until the August 1983 Annual Meeting the Foundation can look forward to progress and development under Hazel Bain’s vital leadership.

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 Expeditions 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.

Up-dating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals
In an interesting article in the “Science” section, of the July 26, 1982, Newsweek Magazine titled, “Do Animals Really Think?”, one of the birds observed and named by Lewis and Clark is cited. One of several examples of animal intelligence reads as follows:

Another sign of intelligence is the ability to retrieve information tucked away in the memory. Experiments with a bird called Clark’s nutcracker suggests that it stores memories in much the same way that shoppers organize their lists in broad categories, such as food, toiletries, clothing. The nutcracker buries thousands of caches of seeds in the ground every summer and fall. To find them months later, it uses large landmarks to locate clusters of caches. Then it remembers where the individual caches are relative to local clues. Only after the bird has cleaned out all of the seeds from one cluster does it move on. The nutcracker apparently has filed away information in categories arranged hierarchically, a much more effective system than keeping a long, unorganized list.

Citing similar observations and specific studies involving rats, chimpanzees, dolphins, and other birds of the bluejay and jay families (which includes Clark’s Nutcracker) the article concludes that: “The basis of all higher mental skills is memory, which not only stores information but also encodes it to make it accessible”.

1. See We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 6-8.
Attendees (Members & Guests) 14th Annual Meeting

GROUP PICTURE TAKEN ON THE PORCH OF BIDDLE’S “ANDALUSIA”

CALIFORNIA (6)
Margaret Baynes, Irvine
Todd I. Berens, Santa Ana
Eleanor C. Carter, Glendale
Jim Kelsey, Redondo Beach
Jo Kelsey, Redondo Beach
Janet Schwartz, Pacific Palisades

COLORADO (1)
Donald Jackson

CONNECTICUT (5) (*2)
John Logan Allen, Storrs
Ann E. Allen, Storrs
*M/M Lawrence Golder, Collinsville
Elizabeth Thompson, Colebrook

GEORGIA (2)
John Montague, Marietta
Diana Montague, Marietta

ILLINOIS (3)
Clarence H. Decker, East Alton
Judy Decker, East Alton
Charles C. Patton, Springfield

INDIANA (2)
M/M L.C. Dobbins, Seymour

IOWA (2)
V. Strode Hinds, Sioux City
Beverly Hinds, Sioux City

MASSACHUSETTS (2)
Robert Graveline, Palmer
Walter A. Marx, Concord

MINNESOTA (2)
Edwin Wang, Minneapolis
Astrid Wang, Minneapolis

MISSOURI (3)
Norma Delaney, St. Louis
Winifred George, St. Louis
Janet Grapler, St. Louis

MONTANA (12)
John Foote, Billings
Andreene Foote, Billings
Jason Foote, Billings
Patricia A. Foote, Billings
Helen Hetrick, Glasgow
Glady's Silk, Glasgow
Bradford Smith, Glasgow
Irene Smith, Glasgow
Spencer Smith, Glasgow
Edie Lee Vinson, Helena
Wilbur P. Werner, Cut Bank
Martha Werner, Cut Bank

NEBRASKA (3)
Mildred Goosman, Omaha
Gary E. Moulton, Lincoln
Faye W. Moulton, Lincoln

NEVADA (10)
Irving W. Anderson, Portland
E.G. Chuinard, M.D., Tigard
Fritzi Chuinard, Tigard
Dwight J. Garrison, Portland
Robert E. Lange, Portland
Ruth E. Lange, Portland
Laura E. Moore, Hillabor
Virginia E. Moore, Hillabor
William P. Sherman, Portland
Marian L. Sherman, Portland

NEW JERSEY (3) (*2)
*Ruth C. Backer, Cranford
*Lois H. Bonnet, Morristown
*James Merritt, Pennington

NEW YORK (7)
Robert B. Betts, New York City
Margaret Norris, Fayetteville
William Norris, Fayetteville
George G. Richards, Chadwick
Eugene Stanley, Warwick
Mary Ann Stanley, Warwick
Patricia Walsh, New York City

NEVADA (3)
Michael J. Brodhead, Reno
Hwa-Di, Brodhead, Reno
John Brodhead, Reno

NEW JERSEY (3) (*2)
*Ruth C. Backer, Cranford
*Lois H. Bonnet, Morristown
*James Merritt, Pennington

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William Norris, Fayetteville
George G. Richards, Chadwick
Eugene Stanley, Warwick
Mary Ann Stanley, Warwick
Patricia Walsh, New York City

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Robert B. Betts, New York City
Margaret Norris, Fayetteville
William Norris, Fayetteville
George G. Richards, Chadwick
Eugene Stanley, Warwick
Mary Ann Stanley, Warwick
Patricia Walsh, New York City

NORTH DAKOTA (3)
Eldred P. Cordling, Bismarck
Shelia Robinson, Coleharbor
A.F. Shapley, Bismarck

OHIO (4)
Jean C. Cambridge, Strongsville
Beverly Lindquist, Cincinnati
James P. Ronda, Youngstown
Jeanne Ronda, Youngstown

OREGON (10)
Irving W. Anderson, Portland
E.G. Chuinard, M.D., Tigard
Fritzi Chuinard, Tigard
Dwight J. Garrison, Portland
Robert E. Lange, Portland
Ruth E. Lange, Portland
Laura E. Moore, Hillabor
Virginia E. Moore, Hillabor
William P. Sherman, Portland
Marian L. Sherman, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA (24) (*14)
*John W. Aungst, Landsville
Louis S. Baker, Kennett Square
Harold B. Billian, Villanova
*Margaret F. Billian, Malvern
Mark W. Billian, Malvern
*Wayne R. Billian, Malvern
*Charles Bradley, Malvern
*Rita Bradley, Malvern
*Stephen Catlett, Drexel Hill
*William M. Connors, Bausman
Paul R. Cutright, Jenkintown
*Connie DiNunzio, Landenberg
*John DiNunzio, Landenberg
*Bruce Forman, Philadelphia
*Ruth M. Gilmore, Bala-Cynwyd
Clyde L. Groff, Lancaster
Frank Muhly, Philadelphia
*Rose Muhly, Philadelphia
Spencer J. Overholser, Oley
Ruth Overholser, Oley
Paul Rodleugh, West Chester
*Rollin C. Steinmetz, Manheim
*Dorothy Woolman, Bala-Cynwyd

*Listing continued on page 7*
TENNESSEE (2)
Martin G. Netsky, M.D., Nashville
Margaret Netsky, Nashville

VIRGINIA (2)
Guthrie H. Allen, Harrisonburg
Mary R. Wheeler, Charlottesville

WASHINGTON (STATE) (9)
Hazel Bain, Longview
Roy Craft, Stevenson
Gloria Craft, Stevenson
John Diffenbacher, Spokane
Sandra Diffenbacher, Spokane
Mitchell Doumit, Cathlamet
Viola C. Forrest, Walla Walla
Victor Hofsahl, Bremerton
Claudia Hofsahl, Bremerton

WASHINGTON, D.C. (2)
Arlen J. Large
Robert L. Taylor

SPECIAL GUESTS FOR SPECIAL EVENTS
AND BANQUET
Whitfield Bell, Philadelphia
Paul N. Bond, Waynesboro
Greta Z. Borie, Philadelphia
Leslie Catlett, Drexel Hill
Carol Dorer, Philadelphia
Michael Hardy, Philadelphia
Nancy Kolb, Morrisville
Marie E. Kory, Philadelphia
Eileen McGee, Philadelphia
James A. Mears, Philadelphia
Paul Meyer, Philadelphia
John Milley, Philadelphia
Roger Mower, Philadelphia
Peter J. Parker, Philadelphia
Robert M. Peck, Philadelphia
Debbie Rogers, Philadelphia
Alexander Rush, M.D., Philadelphia
Murphy Smith, Philadelphia
Gert Stewart, Chester Springs
Henry Stewart, Chester Springs
Cynthia Swank, Philadelphia
Delores Ziff, Philadelphia

*Partial (paid) registrant for certain events.

Memo From Hal Billian To Meeting Attendees

Members who attended the Philadelphia Annual Meeting and who took photographs may be of real assistance to the American Philosophical Society. The excellent 2nd floor display of the manuscript journals, maps, and other Expedition memorabilia at the Society was not recorded photographically for the records of the institution. The Society's photographer was on vacation. If you took pictures of any of these exhibits, Mr. Stephen Catlett, Manuscripts Librarian for APS, who put together the exhibits, would appreciate having copies of your photographs.

Mr. Billian also reports that he has a supply of the material distributed in registrant's packets. Included are: descriptive brochures of the institutions visited during the meeting; special publications prepared specifically for the meeting (Foundation member Bob Taylor's "Lewis and Clark in the East", and Stephen Catlett's, 13 page, "From St. Louis to Philadelphia: Tracking the Lewis and Clark Journals").

If you have pictures of the American Philosophical Society exhibits, would you send them to Hal's attention.

If you wish to receive the material assembled for the meeting registrant's packets, direct your request to Hal and enclose one dollar (or one dollar in stamps) to cover postage.

Hal's address is: Mr. Harold B. Billian, 1246 Page Terrace, Villanova, PA 19085.

Philadelphia Institutions Presented With The Foundation's "Award of Meritorious Achievement"

The American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia were recipients of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement - "For Outstanding Contributions In Bringing To This Nation A Greater Awareness And Appreciation Of The Lewis And Clark Expedition."

Presentations of the etched bronze wall plaques bearing the above inscription were made at the Foundation's Annual Awards Banquet, August 11, 1982, Holiday Inn, Independence Mall, Philadelphia.

Eminent historian and Foundation member Dr. Donald Jackson, Colorado Springs, Colorado, in presenting the award to the American Philosophical Society, spoke of the Society's founding in 1743 and of men like Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and other statesmen, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, merchants, and learned artists, who saw the need to "...cultivate the finer arts, and improve the common stock of knowledge.

The Society is the oldest learned society in the United States, and has played an important role in the cultural life of the Republic for more than two centuries. Dr. Jackson cited the institution for its part in providing for the safe-keeping of the priceless manuscript journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The award was presented to the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia by Foundation member Dr. Paul Russell Cutright. The Academy was founded in 1826 and is the oldest institution of its kind in the nation. Dr. Cutright, a biologist, teacher, and author (Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists), was chosen by the Awards Committee to honor this institution. In 1966, Dr. Cutright organized and brought the Expedition's collection of all the then known plant specimens into the Lewis and Clark Herbarium.

The Herbarium is a Lewis and Clark treasure in the Academy's collections. Dr. Robert Peck, Acting vice-president of the Academy, accepted the award and remarked about Dr. Cutright's friendship and assistance to the institution. See illustrations and captions on pages 9 and 11.

"Appreciation Awards" Presented At Annual Awards Banquet

The 1981-1982 Foundation Awards Committee presented the Foundation's Appreciation Award to Mr. Peter J. Parker for his banquet address, and to Foundation Director Harold B. Billian, committee chairman for the 14th Annual Meeting. Mr. Parker, Chief, Manuscripts Division, Pennsylvania Historical Society, prepared and provided an excellent illustrated address titled: "Philadelphia -- The Base for Early Western Exploration". Hal Billian has and will continue to receive accolades for the fine organization and program arranged for the August 1982, 14th Annual Meeting.

Appreciation Award certificates also accompanied copies of the resolutions from the Foundation's Board of Directors, which granted Lifetime Honorary Membership in the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. to Dr. Paul Russell Cutright and Dr. Ernest Staples Osgood. See illustration and caption on page 11.
Cameras Record Events At 14th Annual Meeting In Philadelphia

A delightful luncheon on the 16th floor of the Penn Mutual Building (the Penn Mutual Tower) was an event during the 14th Annual Meeting. This spectacular view of Independence Hall and a portion of Independence Mall was afforded attendees. The Liberty Bell Pavilion in this photograph is just above and to the right of Independence Hall.

Independence Hall's second floor Long Room, which was a part of Charles Willson Peale's museum in the early 1800's, was the scene of the opening activity for the 14th Annual Meeting of the Foundation. Attendees gathered here at 5:30 on Sunday afternoon for a reception and tour of Independence Hall hosted by the National Park Service and the 14th Annual Meeting Arrangements Committee.

Prior to viewing the American Philosophical Society’s exhibit of Lewis and Clarkiana (the manuscript journals and other memorabilia) prepared specifically for the 14th Annual Meeting, attendees gathered in the Society’s auditorium for remarks by Mr. Murphy Smith, Associate Librarian (pictures at the lectern), and by the Society’s Manuscripts Librarian, Stephen Catlett. Mr. John Milley, Chief, Museum Operations, Independence National Historical Park, also spoke briefly and introduced the program and colored slide lecture presented by personnel of the National Park facility.

A Monday morning event was the tour to Pennsbury Manor, the re-creation at the site of William Penn’s Manor House, outbuildings, and plantation along the Delaware River (northeast of Philadelphia, near Tullytown). While from an earlier era than the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the tours of the buildings and grounds, which were occupied by Penn and members of his family in the late 1690’s and early 1700’s, was interesting and informative. The grounds near the administration building afforded a delightful locale for a box lunch (left) prior to the bus tour’s travel to nearby Andalusia, the estate of Nicholas Biddle. Pennsbury Manor is administered by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, who were gracious hosts during the visit.
One of the 14th Annual Meeting tours was a visit to the Bartram Gardens situated on the Schuylkill River (south and west of Independence Mall). John Bartram (1699-1777) and his son William (1739-1823) were Quaker farmers, botanists and plant explorers. The unique farmhouse constructed of native stones dates to about 1728 and underwent several additions and modifications. By the 1770's the elder Bartram had added a pillared stone porch and carved stone window frames, and his skillful stone work also appears in decorative carvings on the house. The John Bartram Association was formed in 1893 and has preserved the house and restored the gardens. In the 1790's and early 1800's, the then famous botanical gardens were visited by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and many renowned scientists. Jefferson may have provided the Bartrams with some of the seeds sent back from the western country by Meriwether Lewis. Known as "America's First Botanic Garden", the house and gardens are open to the public. Annual Meeting participants enjoyed box lunches as part of the visit to this historic site.

Of special interest was the lecture and demonstration "About Air Guns and Isaiah Lukens". It was Isaiah Lukens, a Philadelphia artisan, who loaned an air gun probably of his manufacture to Captain Lewis. Mr. Henry Stewart, Jr., Chester Springs, Pennsylvania, for fifty years a collector and authority on firearms of all eras and types, described Lukens's craftsmanship and displayed an air gun that very possibly was the gun that the Expedition carried to the Pacific and back. For additional information see: "The American Air Gun School of 1800 (With Corollary Verification of the Lewis and Clark Air Gun Moker)", by Henry Stewart, Jr., Monthly Bugle (publication of the Pennsylvania Antique Gun Collectors Association), No. 89, February 1977; and "The Not-So-Enigmatic Lewis and Clark Airgun", by Roy E. Chatters, We Proceeded On, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 4-6.

When Meriwether Lewis visited Philadelphia following the return of the Expedition in 1807, he probably called on William Hamilton (1745-1813) at his estate called "Woodlands", located at the time beyond Philadelphia's city limits and west of the Schuylkill River. Earlier in 1807, President Jefferson had forwarded packets of seeds from Lewis's Fort Mandan shipment to Hamilton who maintained extensive gardens and greenhouses at Woodlands. In 1808, Hamilton wrote to Jefferson and indicated that he had not been too successful and that: "Mr. Lewis's seeds have not yet vegetated freely..." Undoubtedly Lewis would have visited Hamilton to see what success he was having with these "Botanical fruits of his journey across the continent", as Jefferson referred to the seeds. (See: Jackson's Letters..., p. 389.)

Dr. James A. Mears, Associate Curator, Botany Department, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, served as commentator when annual meeting attendees viewed the Lewis and Clark Herbarium at the Academy.

Dr. Donald Jackson (left) and Dr. James Ronda pose for photographer following inspection of Osage orange trees in St. Peter's churchyard. (See also, illustration on page 10.)
Cameras Record Events At 14th Annual Meeting In Philadelphia

James Biddle, descendant of Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844) who edited the original journals and saw to the publication in 1814 of the History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark, addressed Annual Meeting participants on the terrace and portico overlooking the Delaware River. The structure was Nicholas Biddle's home, which he called Andalusia, and it has been occupied by seven generations of the Biddle family since 1811. James Biddle, the present owner of the estate, has opened the mansion and grounds to the public as an historic shrine. Andalusia is located 13 miles north of Philadelphia. (See also: WPO, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 9-10, and Vol. 8, No. 3 p. 5.)

An interesting event for Annual Meeting attendees was the visit to the Pennsylvania Hospital and Medical Sciences Museum and Library. Dr. Alexander Rush was the host for the gathering. His forebears, Dr. Benjamin Rush, counseled and instructed Captain Meriwether Lewis in the medical arts of the time, when Lewis visited Philadelphia prior to the Expedition in 1803. Foundation Past President E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, M.D., Portland, Oregon, presented an autographed copy of his book Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to Dr. Rush for the museum's library. Members assembled on the institution's stairway and in the central hallway for the ceremony. "Benjamin Rush" is the title of a chapter in Dr. Chuinard's volume, and Dr. Rush is frequently mentioned throughout the 444 page text.

If you attended the annual meeting and have pictures taken at the American Philosophical Society exhibit, see "Memo from Hal Billian" on page 7.

Biddle's autographed copy of his 1814 narrative based on the original journals of the two Captains, Sergeant Ordway, and Sergeant Gass is among the many volumes in Nicholas Biddle's library in the Andalusia mansion. Pictured in the library are Foundation members: (from left): Hal Billian, Bob Lange, Strode Hinds, John Logan Allen, Gary Moulton, and Wilbur Werner.

In the churchyard burial ground at St. Peter's Church, Annual Meeting Chairman Hal Billian asked for the gathering's attention and introduced Lewis and Clark historian Donald Jackson. Dr. Jackson's informative remarks concerned the row of mature Osage orange trees in the churchyard. These trees may have been planted from cuttings sent to Thomas Jefferson by Meriwether Lewis from St. Louis prior to the Expedition's departure from Camp Dubois in the spring of 1804. Jefferson probably forwarded cuttings to Bernard McMahon (c. 1775-1816) a prominent botanist and seed merchant who resided on Philadelphia's 2nd Street and near to St. Peter's Church. Very likely McMahon saw to the planting of the cuttings in the churchyard. Jackson recalled that Osage orange trees were considered to be a great nuisance in his native state of Iowa, but that they did provide hedges or natural fences on the farmlands. In a March 26, 1804, letter to Jefferson, Lewis provided a lengthy description of the Osage orange (his "Osage Apple" See Jackson's Letters... pages 170-171). Also of interest to meeting participants were the nearby graves of artist Charles Willson Peale and litterateur Nicholas Biddle.

Photographs by Roy Craft.
Cameras Record Annual Banquet Activities In Philadelphia

Left (left to right) Beu Hinds, President Hinds, Mr. Peter J. Parker, President-Elect Hazel Bain, and Vice-President Arlen J. Large. Speaker for the Foundation's 14th Annual Banquet was Peter J. Parker, Chief, Manuscripts Division, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania (see We Proceeded On, Vol. 8, No. 3, p. 1). Mr. Parker's illustrated address was titled: "Opening the American West: The Philadelphia Story" (in WPO), or "Philadelphia — The Base for Early Western Exploration" (in banquet program). (Right) President Strode Hinds presents the Foundation's Appreciation Award to Mr. Parker for his interesting address.

Jane and Hal Billian, Villanova, PA, display and acknowledge receiving the Foundation's Appreciation Award following its presentation by President Hinds. Award was made to Hal Billian for his planning, hard work, and chairmanship of the 14th Annual Meeting Committee, and the implementation of an excellent annual meeting.

(Left to right) Beu Hinds, President Hinds, Past-President Irving Anderson, Paul R. Cutright, and President-Elect Hazel Bain. Dr. Cutright, Jenkintown, PA, is responding to Anderson's reading of a resolution extending the Foundation's Honorary Lifetime Membership to him. Anderson, a member of the 1981-1982 Awards Committee, presented a similar resolution that provides an Honorary Lifetime Membership to Dr. Ernest S. Osgood, Wooster, OH, who was not able to attend the annual meeting and banquet.

We Proceeded On is indebted to Roy Craft and the Skamania County Pioneer, Skamania, Washington, for the pictures on this page and other pages in this issue.

We Proceeded On, November 1982 -11-
The Court-Martial of Ensign Meriwether Lewis

(Some Observations Related to the Court-Martial of the Expedition's Private Newman)

By E.G. Chuinard, M.D.1

"The young ensign [Meriwether Lewis] soon found that army life was not all beer and skittles, nor even mountains of meat and oceans of whiskey.2 November 6, 1795, proved to be a black day for Lewis... On that day he was haled before a general court-martial."

Richard Dillon, Meriwether Lewis: A Biography3

About Newman's Court-martial:

The date of October 13, 1804, was a fateful and painful one for Private John Newman of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and probably to his captain, Meriwether Lewis. Private Newman had been arrested by Captain Lewis and was being tried, and was found guilty, for charges similar to those placed on Private Clark Expedition, and probably to his captain, Meriwether Lewis. The order was signed by "Meriwether Lewis Cap: 1st Reg: Infty" and WPC: Clark Capt or E. N W D [Engineer North Western Discovery. — Ed.]

Lewis's entry in the Orderly Book of October 13 enlarged on the cause and significance of Newman's court-martial:

In conformity to the above order of the Court-martial convened this day for the trial of John Newman, charged with having uttered repeated expression of a highly criminal and mutinous nature, the same having a tendency not only to destroy every principle of military discipline, but also to alienate the affections of the individuals composing this detachment to their officers, and disaffection them to the service for which they have been so sacredly and solemnly engaged.

The Prisoner plead not guilty to the charge exhibited against him. The court after having duly considered the evidence adduced, as well as the defence of the said prisoner, are unanimously of opinion that the prisoner John Newman is guilty of every part of the charge exhibited against him, and do sentence him agreeably to the rules and articles of war, to receive seventy-five lashes on his back, and to be henceforth disbarred from the permanent party engaged for North Western discovery; two thirds of the Court concurring in the same.

The Court-Martial awarded. The commanding officers further direct that John Newman in future be deprived of his arms and accoutrements, and not be permitted the honor of mounting guard until further orders; the commanding officers further direct that in lieu of the guard duty from which he has been exempted by virtue of this order, that he shall be exposed to such drudgeries as they may think proper to direct from time to time with a general relief of the detachment.

The wording of the above sentence against Newman indicates that after the court of his peers gave their verdict and sentence, "The commanding officers further direct..." on their own authority the additional exactions of Newman surrendering his arms and accoutrements, and serving the detachment in a more menial capacity. Does the imposition of additional punishment inflicted by the two captains indicate that they considered Newman's remarks to be personally insulting to them, beyond the degree that they had impressed the court made up of Newman's fellow-corpse, or could this indicate unreasonable vindictiveness on the part of the captains? These questions must be answered in the negative, in consideration of the months of laudable relationship of the captains toward their men.

The record of the court-martial includes a very important phrase: "...two thirds of the Court concurring in the sum and nature of the punishment awarded" (although the court had agreed unanimously on Newman's guilt). Does this mean that a third of the court believed that the verdict was too lenient, or that it was too severe? And this expression of "two thirds... concurring" was before Lewis added the other punishments detailed in the preceding paragraph. All other courts-martial verdicts against members of the exploring party,5

2. At an earlier date in 1794, Lewis had written his mother commenting on the delight with the mountains of meat and oceans of whiskey. "The young ensign [Meriwether Lewis] soon found that army life was not all beer and skittles, nor even mountains of meat and oceans of whiskey."
3. Brackets are by Editor Thwaites, Ibid., Vol. 1, p. 192.
5. During the 28 months of the Expedition the journals document six courts-martial, involving seven men (two of the seven were tried twice): May 17, 1804, Collins, Hall, Werner; June 29, 1804, Collins, Hall, Werner; June 29, 1804, Collins, Hall, July 12, 1804, Willard; August 25, 1804, Reed; October 13, 1804, Newman, and February 9, 1805, Howard. See also, Chuinard, Eldon G.; Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, The Arthur H. Clark Co., Glen-dale, CA, 1979, Fb. 4, p. 216.

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rendered by their peers, were unanimous.

In Only One Man Died I wrote:

The entire corps seems to have regretted the court-martial and subsequent punishment of Newman. Journal editor Quaife observes in an extensive footnote that the other disinclined court members were not unanimous, that they had a high regard for Newman and were reluctant to record an unpleasant situation about him. Gass and Ordway, who were members of the court and who kept journals, hardly mention the event. Whitehouse even says: "... nothing else extra-ordinary happened this day." Nicholas Biddle's 1814 narrative based on the several journals mentions nothing regarding the court-martial under the date of October 13; on the 14th he writes:

After dinner we stopped on a sandbar, and executed the sentence of the court martial, which inflicted corporal punishment on one of the soldiers. In the 1893 Cuese, and the 1904 Hosmer, re-issues of the Biddle-Ellen edition, neither editor makes mention of the occurrences on October 13, and on the 14th the brief texts are verbatim from the Biddle edition.

On the day following the court-martial Clark noted in his journal:

... at 1 0 Clock we halted on a sand bar & after Dinner executed the Court Martial so far as giving the Corporal punishment, & proceeded on ... The punishment of this day allarm'd the Indian Chief (Chief Pipe Slayer) ... his nation never whipped even their Children, from their birth.

The chief seemed to understand and agree when Clark explained the necessity of the punishment. There are no further journal entries regarding the flogging of Newman. Presumably he was demoted and never excused from the more onerous physical duties imposed by the captains, nor were his arms restored to him. Nothing is recorded about protecting and easing the pain of his back made raw from the 75 lashes. After his punishment, Newman served devotedly and without complaining, but this did not mollify Lewis's unsparing adherence to the court's verdict. Newman returned to St. Louis from Fort Mandan in the spring of 1805 with Corporal Warrington's party in the keelboat.

But Lewis did observe Newman's post-punishment good conduct, and included Newman for a portion of military pay with his evaluation of him to Secretary of War Dearborn. Lewis wrote Secretary Dearborn about Newman in a letter dated January 16, 1807:

The conduct of this man previous to this period [the court-martial], had been generally correct, and the zeal he afterwards displayed for the benefit of the service, was highly meritorious. In the course of the winter while at Fort Mandan, from an ardent wish to avenge the crime which at an unguarded moment, he exerted himself on every occasion to become useful ... he asked forgiveness for what had passed, and begged that I would permit him to continue with me through the voyage, but deeming it impolitic to relax from the sentence, altho acquitted in my mind, I determined to send him back, which was accordingly done.

In this account Lewis also relates how Newman sustained severe frostbite while extending himself in seeking redemption.

In this same communication, Lewis reveals that he was the one who arrested Newman, but does not state the nature of Newman's mutinous remarks, or what provoked this otherwise steadfastly dutiful soldier to such misbehavior. The most likely reason was that Newman made contact with the Expedition's liquor supply, and partaking of it loosened his tongue for injudicious remarks, similar to the accusation placed against Lewis in his court-martial in 1795.

One cannot help but feel a piquant sadness about the plight of Newman. He was a thoroughly dependable man who did not cause any disturbance except for this one offense. Lewis's later magnanimous appraisals of Newman (in a letter to Secretary of War Dearborn) elicits sympathy for him and almost a sentiment against Lewis himself for the harsh sentence maintained against Newman. But it must be remembered that it was judgment, not necessarily justice, that Lewis rendered, perhaps to some degree provoked by the instances of poor discipline that necessitated the previous four courts-martial detailed in the journals. It was necessary for Lewis to establish unquestioned discipline if the Corps of Discovery was to accomplish its mission. That there were no more courts-martial and floggings after the Expedition left Fort Mandan may be accepted as support for Lewis's rigid attitude toward Newman. And yet, there is a glaring contrast of Lewis not exacting punishment for Joseph Field, whose gun was seized by the Indians when he carelessly laid it down while on guard duty at the Two Medicine River Fight Site (on the return journey, July 26, 1806), which resulted in an attempt by the Indians to steal the horses of Lewis and his three companions, and the death of two Indians.

About Lewis's Court-martial:

The details of Private Newman's court-martial and sentence of October 13-14, 1804, (when the exploring party was nearing the site in present-day North Dakota where they would construct their Fort Mandan, 1804-1805, winter establishment) must have caused Meriwether Lewis to recall his own court-martial in November 1795. He was serving as an ensign in the United States Army under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne. An account of this episode in the life of the great explorer is given in considerable detail in Richard Dillon's Meriwether Lewis: A Biography. Lewis's tongue was loosened with liquor, leading to injudicious remarks and a challenge of a duel to a Lieutenant Elliott. The lieutenant brought charges against Lewis, who was detained and court-martialized. Lewis, like Newman, pleaded "not guilty." The court exonerated Lewis 'with honor', in contrast to the severe punishment meted to Newman. In the court-martial records of neither Lewis nor Newman is there any report by witnesses. Does Lewis's exoneration indicate Elliott's charges were excessive, or perhaps that...

(continued on page 14)

15. Wayne's army was at Green Ville (present-day Greenville, Ohio) in the west-central Ohio Territory, where the "Treaty of Green Ville" (Indian Wars Treaty) was signed in August 1796, following Wayne's victory over the confederated Indian Tribes at the "Battle of Fallen Timbers" (near present-day Toledo, Ohio), August 20, 1794.
Lewis was the recipient of beneficial testimony from friends.

It was almost a greater favor of fate when Lewis was reassigned following his court-martial to a Chosen Rifle Company under the command of Lieutenant William Clark. Their association at this time was to last only to July 1, 1796, when Clark resigned from military service because of poor health and family financial troubles. Nevertheless, the brief association of some eight months permitted the development of an enduring friendship that prompted Lewis to write several years later to Clark from Washington on June 19, 1803: “From the long and uninterrupted friendship and confidence which has subsisted between us...” When proposing that Clark join him in the enterprise that was to become the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

There can be little doubt about Lewis’s liking of spirits and, thus, some credence can be given to the charges placed against him by Lieutenant Elliott. While serving with the small volunteer army of occupation under General Daniel Morgan, he wrote his mother from Winchester, Virginia, on October 4, 1794: “We have mountains of Beef and oceans of Whiskey and I feel myself able to share it...”

Fifteen years later in 1809, his lack of sobriety just prior to starting his ill-fated journey along the Natchez Trace has been recorded, albeit with some dispute regarding the cause of his deranged condition.

The proceedings of Lewis’s court-martial reads as follows:

**HEADQUARTERS GENERAL ORDERS Green Ville 16 Nov. 1795**

At the General Court Martial where Major Shaylow is President, began on the 6th & continued by adjournment until the 12th instant inclusive — Ensign Meriwether Lewis of the 4th Sub Legion was tried upon the following charges exhibited against him by Lieutenant Elliott.

1st Charge, A direct, open & contemptuous Violation of the first & second Articles of the seventh section of the Rules & Articles of War — Specification. 1st. In presuming on or about the 24th September last, to use provoking speeches and Gestures to Lieutenant Elliott [the only spelling of this name with two “l”s] in his own House

2nd Charge — Conduct unbecoming an officer and Gentleman to Lieutenant Elliott on the 24th September — Specification. In abruptly, and in an Ungentleman like manner, when intoxicated entering his [Lieutenant Elliott’s] House on the 24th September last, and without provocation insulting him, and disturbing the peace and harmony of a Company of Officers whom he had invited there and the facing page for the first time. See text and footnote 22.

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History spins the wheel of good fortune as well as bad. The exoneration of Lewis from his court-martial was a spin of good fortune for him, and for his country. President Jefferson might not have chosen him to be his private secretary, and to lead the Lewis and Clark Expedition, if he had heard of these charges; and most probably not if the charges had been sustained. It would have been unthinkable to have entrusted the leadership of the Expedition to an officer who had been determined guilty by court-martial for lack of military discipline, and who bore the marks of lashes on his back from a military flogging. 23

And probably of equal good luck for Lewis was that he had been assigned to William Clark’s command, thus making possible the development of an exemplary co-leadership of one of the world’s greatest explorations.

Wheeler attributed the success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to “rare good luck.” 24 For Lewis, this “rare good luck” favored him prior to the conception of the Expedition that was to bear his name.

In the documentation of Lewis’s “General Court-Martial” proceedings there is not a listing of a “Detail” (Jury) for the Court-Martial as was designated in the Expedition’s Orderly Book for Private Newman, but such was required at all “General Courts-martial” proceedings. 25 Because Major Shaylor and his court judged Lewis “not guilty”, all Americans should join with Lewis in raising another “cup of spirits” to them with a thankful “well done!”


“SECTION VII, Art. 1 No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, imprisoned, and of asking pardon of the party offended in the presence of his commanding officer.”

“SECTION VII, Art. 2 No officer or soldier shall presume to send a challenge to any officer or soldier, to fight a duel, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporal punishment, at the discretion of a court-martial.”

The author is indebted to Mr. Charles A. Shaughnessy of the Navy and Old Army Branch, Military Archives Division, Washington, D.C., for the above documents.

22. The original handwritten document of Ensign Meriwether Lewis’s court-martial, reproduced as part of this monograph in the photograph, is from the National Archives, Record Group No. 94, pages 106-108, Records of the Adjutant General’s Office, 1780-1917, Courts-martial Orders 1792-1796, Mr. Charles A. Shaughnessy (See footnote 21, ante.) researched and provided copies of the official documentation related to the 1795 court-martial of Ensign Meriwether Lewis.

23. Flogging was a legal form of punishment in the U.S. Military Forces until abolished by Congress, 5 August 1861. For more details about flogging in the armed services, see op. cit., Chilton, p. 251.


25. A Manual of Courts-Martial Practice and Appeal, by Benjamin Field, Commissioner, U.S. Court of Military Appeals, reads: “A GCM [General Court-martial] must consist of not less than five members; an SPCM [Special Court-martial] of not less than three; and a Summary Court-martial of one. The members are officers and warrant officers, unless the accused has requested enlisted members. Articles 16, 25, 29 UCMJ. See paragraph 48(b).”
 Updating Lewis & Clark 

In Recent Periodicals

Montana Outdoors, the official publication of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, in the July/August 1982 (Vol. 13, No. 4) issue of the magazine comments about writer-contributor Ken Walcheck: “If Ken Walcheck could live his life over as anyone he chose, he might well select Meriwether Lewis. They share a boyhood fascination with plants, extensive knowledge of natural history, and the ability to see little things often overlooked, even by experienced observers. Lewis truly was a biological ‘on-the-scene’ reporter without equal, and his observations are the basis for Walcheck’s article ‘With Pen and Plant in Hand’.”

Walcheck serves the Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Department as an Information Officer in the department’s Miles City office. His writings related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition should not be new to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts and readers of Montana Outdoors. In the July/August 1976 issue of the magazine, Walcheck’s monograph titled: “Montana Wildlife—170 Years Ago” (reviewed in We Proceeded On, Vol. 2, No. 3, Fall 1976, p. 16) was of interest to students of the famous Expedition. This 1976 article accomplished what is believed to be a first endeavor to document the mammals, waterfowl and birds, fish, reptiles which Lewis and Clark and their men sighted in Montana and wrote about in their journals. Now in his current article “With Pen and Plant in Hand”, Ken Walcheck provides the same fine writing style about the flora observed and described in the exploring party’s journals, most particularly Captain Meriwether Lewis'. A full page, four column chart details a list of those plant species collected in present-day Montana by Lewis. A smaller chart on another page contains similar information concerning plants noted by Lewis, but not collected. Six beautiful full color illustrations enhance the text, and a special boxed feature relates “What Happened to Lewis’ Plant Specimens?”

In summary Walcheck writes:

As the Corps of Discovery’s naturalist, Meriwether Lewis enriched the biological archives of a growing nation. Few people can appreciate the significance of his contributions. One tends to forget the numerous herbs which [members of the Expedition] encountered in achieving their objectives.

Through all of this, Lewis — the dedicated botanist — superbly fulfilled his obligations to the scientific world.

We Proceeded On readers may order a copy of the July/August 1982 issue of Montana Outdoors. Enclose your check in the amount of $1.25 (includes postage). Your request to Montana Outdoors, 1420 E. Sixth Street, Helena, Montana 59620.

* * * * * *

Foundation member Roy M. Chatters, Pullman, Washington, needs no introduction to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts and members of the Foundation. He has been a contributor to We Proceeded On, especially with reference to Captain Lewis’s air gun, a subject that he has researched with great interest. His other special interest is the searching out and the collecting of original newspaper articles concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition, dated in the years following the return of the exploring party — 1806-1809. Since his retirement from the faculty of Washington State University (see biographical material, WPO, Vol. 3, No. 2, p. 4) Dr. Chatters has been the Director of the Palouse Printing and Newspaper Museum. He is a charter member of the Whitman County (Washington) Historical Society, and served as editor of the Society’s quarterly publication, the Bunchgrass Historian, for many years.

The Summer 1982 (Vol. 10, No. 2) issue of the Bunchgrass Historian is identified on its front cover as a special issue devoted to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Dr. Chatters has contributed two articles, related to the Expedition, for this issue with the titles: “The Discovery of a Lewis and Clark Expedition Medal: A Personal Recollection”, and “An American Odyssey” (a brief synopsis and description of the Lewis and Clark exploring enterprise). Accompanying the articles are illustrations of the Expedition’s Medal found at the mouth of the Palouse (the Expedition’s “Drewyers”) River in southeastern Washington, and a never-before-published photograph of “Old Ocean”, a Shoshoni Indian said to have traveled with the explorers westward from the Shoshoni country. The photograph dates to about 1900, just prior to the Indian’s death at the age of 112. Another article in this issue, which will also be of interest to readers is titled: “Lewis and Clark Never Saw the Palouse Country” and was written by the late Verle G. Kaiser, Spokane, Washington, a retired soil conservationist and long-time member of the Whitman County Historical Society.

Copies of the above noted Bunchgrass Historian may be ordered from Fred C. Bohm, Editor, S.W. 405 State St, Pullman, WA 99163. Please enclose your check in the amount of $2.25 to cover publication and postage costs.

News Note

Cut Bank, Montana held its first Lewis and Clark Pageant during the latter part of July 1982. The pageant resulted from an idea that had its inception a year ago during the 1981 Lewis and Clark Festival, which has been an annual event for a number of years. It has required a lot of planning and hard work since that time, and a considerable amount of expertise was necessary. The Glacier County Historical society, the sponsoring organization, called on Bill Kirshner, an assistant professor of drama at the University of Montana. Kirshner met with the pageant committee last November. Foundation Past President Wilbur Werner, a member of the committee, reported that the committee outlined to Kirshner what it had in mind, and he immediately began work on the script for the drama which included a cast of fourteen along with three narrators. Other than the spoken word by the narrators, there were no other spoken parts. The narrators were Wilbur Werner. Lou Ann Styren, and Larry Epstein.

The pageant portrayed three important incidents that involved the Lewis and Clark Expedition in this region of Montana: The Fourth of July 1805 celebration near the Great Falls of the Missouri River; Captain Lewis, Drouillard (Drewyer) and the two Field brothers at “Camp Disappointment” (the most northern point reached following the ascent of the Marias River and Cut Bank Creek, in July 1806) and the encounter and skirmish with the band of Blackfeet Indians on the nearby Two Medicine River (at a site known today as the “Two Medicine River Fight Site”). Cut Bank's City Park was the locale for the pageant. In April of this year the production tasks were assigned to local citizens who really made

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this a community project. They provided horses, costumes, guns, Indian shelters, and other necessary properties. All members of the cast were from the Glacier County region. Cut Bank Boy Scouts were in charge of automobile parking, and the local fireman acted as ushers. Public address equipment was provided by local technicians.

The pageant was a great success, and so much so, Wilbur Werner probably be an annual event. Congratulations to the Lewis and Clark enthusiasts in Cut Bank, Montana.

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The Twenty-second Annual Conference of the Western History Association was held in Phoenix, Arizona, October 20-23, 1982. Inspection of the four day program reveals that the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation was well represented. "Session 19", Friday afternoon, October 22, was titled: "New Directions in Lewis and Clark Scholarship". Foundation Director Gary E. Moulton's paper was titled: "Another Look at William Clark's Map of 1805"; "Middle Missouri Archaeology and Lewis and Clark" was the title of Foundation member W. Raymond Wood's paper; Foundation Director James P. Ronda's subject was "Lewis and Clark as Ethnographers" (the subject of his banquet address at the Foundation's 1981 annual meeting, Helena, Montana, also published in WPO, Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 12-17). Foundation member Donald Jackson served as commentator for the session. John L. Loos was chairman for the session.

** Membership Renewals Thanks For Your Help **

Membership renewal solicitations for memberships that expire December 31, 1982, are in the mail. Your prompt response will greatly facilitate the work of the Membership Committee, assure your receiving the February issue of We Proceeded On, foresto the additional expense of mailing out a second notice, and materially help to reduce volunteer time and added expenses for the Foundation. Please use the Membership Renewal Form and the convenient self-addressed mailing envelope.

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

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Chuinards' Extended Loan Agreement Places Lewis & Clark Collection In College Library

The loan of a major private collection of rare books and journals related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition has drawn Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, closer to its historical namesake and sharpened its focus on the building of a significant Pacific Northwest area studies library in the Aubrey Watzek Library on the college's campus.

The collection, valued at more than $18,500, is from the personal library of Foundation member and retired Portland orthopedic surgeon E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard. It contains some 370 volumes and pamphlets including several that date back to the decade immediately following the Expedition's return from the Pacific in 1806.

The collection is displayed in a specially designed cabinet in the library's rare book room under an extended loan agreement with Chuinard's son, Dr. Robert G. Chuinard of New Orleans. The loan agreement outlines the criteria that would allow the collection to become a permanent part of the Aubrey Watzek Library at a future date. Officially known as the Lewis & Clark Collection of E.G. Chuinard, M.D. (the cabinet in the rare book room carries this designation), the volumes will be accessible to serious scholarly use by students and researchers. Leonoor Ingraham, the library's director, indicated that this was a major stipulation by Dr. Chuinard in the loan agreement. She added that the collection... gives the college an excellent cornerstone on which to build a fine library of Northwest history.

Among the volumes in the collection are several spurious editions, two in foreign languages, which relate to the travels of the Lewis and Clark enterprise. These date to the early 1800's prior to the publication, in 1814, of the Nicholas Biddle narrative based on the original manuscript journals of the two Captains, Sergeant John Ordway, and the 1807 paraphrastic rendition of Sergeant Patrick Gass's journal. The collection also includes the 15-volume edition (limited to 200 copies) of Reuben Gold Thwaites' 1906 work which was the first literal publication of the manuscript journals kept by Captain Meriwether Lewis, Captain William Clark, Sergeant Charles Floyd, and Private Joseph Whitehouse, together with Clark's maps. Sergeant Ordway's manuscript journal, misplaced among the papers of Nicholas Biddle, was not available to Thwaites.

A most recent acquisition, purchased by Dr. Chuinard from a San Francisco bookseller for $6000, and donated to the permanent collection of the Aubrey Watzek Library, but to be displayed with the loaned collection, is a 15-volume special edition (number 32 of an edition of 50) of the Thwaites volumes printed on Japan Imperial paper. Many of the 219 plates and maps in this edition are delicately hand-colored. Lewis and Clark bibliophiles consider this edition to be a prized addition to any collection.

Library director Ingraham in discussing the Chuinards' loan and gift to the Lewis and Clark College library said:

I place a high value on the Chuinard collection's role in helping the college's library fulfill its commitment to the community. In addition to having an excellent collection for study and research supporting the educational goals of the college, a good library must, through its rare books, transmit a sense of the historical past, stimulate an appreciation for books, and create an awareness of how knowledge is transferred from generation to generation.

Members of the Foundation join with Lewis and Clark College in saluting the Chuinard family for sharing this outstanding collection of Lewis and Clark literature with this fine educational institution.

2. David McKeehan, a Pittsburgh, PA bookseller, one time school teacher, and perhaps a lawyer, edited and published a paraphrase based on Sergeant Gass's manuscript journal. This was first published in 1877 and carried the lengthy title: A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery, by Patrick Gass, One of the Persons Employed by the Expedition. Gass's manuscript journal is seemingly no longer extant.
Students of the Expedition's journals are familiar with Meriwether Lewis's June 4, 1805, documentation of his encounter and escape from a bear in the waters of present-day Montana's Sun (the Expedition's "Medicine") River. The episode was all the more harried because of his gun being unloaded and a distance of some 80 to 100 yards of travel to the river.

Pictured above is an illustration of an unknown contemporary artist's concept of this "Bear Story" obviously commissioned by William Fisher who wrote and published in 1812 and 1813 what bibliophiles classify as "Spurious" or "Counterfeit" publications about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This illustration, one of three, in the 1813, Baltimore, Maryland, 266 page publication by P. Mauro, almost has a resemblance to modern-day comic strip style.

As Lewis relates the episode:

...a large white, or rather brown bear, had perceived and crept on me within 20 steps before I discovered him... I drew up my gun to shoot, but at the same instant recollected that she [the gun] was not loaded and that he was too near for me to hope to perform this operation... in this situation I thought of retreating in a brisk walk... I ran about 80 yards and found he gained on me fast, I then run into the water... the idea struck me to get into the water at such depth that I could stand and he would be obliged to swim, and that I could in that situation defend myself with my espontoon... the moment I put myself in this attitude of defence he sudonly wheeled about as if frightened, declined the combat on such unequal grounds and retreated with quite as great precipitation as he had just pursued me... and the cause of his allarm still remains with me misterious and unaccountable.

We must be critical. The 1813 artist does reflect a brisk walk, but hardly a run for his character (we assume to be Lewis) even though the pursuing bear, whom Lewis says was gaining rapidly, is shown with little action or motion. Perhaps his failure to include the lifesaving espontoon is due to the fact that he was unfamiliar with that weapon. Certainly his art work would have been much more complicated had he attempted to show his character (Lewis) in the water fending off the bear as Lewis described this part of the encounter and his fortunate escape. Of further interest is Lewis's statement that reveals: "... my gun reloaded... I... determined never again to suffer my piece to be longer empty than the time necessarily required to charge her."

As to William Fisher, we find that Elliott Coues in his 1893 annotated paraphrase of the Biddle/Allen narrative, provides in his "Bibliographical Introduction" a scathing criticism of Fisher:

We have next to notice two Baltimore editions of the Apocrypha, published by Fisher... William Fisher, Esq., must have been a bold man, and he may... have been a bad man too. Whereas the compiler, editor, thief, (con't on facing page)

1. Espontoon or spontoon — a word of French origin. A sharp pointed (half-pike) weapon carried in the past by subordinate infantry officers.
5. Biddle, Nicholas; Allen, Paul (editors); History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark..., Bradford & Inakeep, Philadelphia, 1814. Many reprint editions.
or whatever he may have been, of the London and Philadelphia [apocryphal] editions of 1809, retired behind an anonymous, William Fisher not only stole his production bodily, and gave it another name, but also formally announced himself as the author of the same; for the edition of 1812 is a literal reprint, as nearly as may be, of that of 1809, published by Lester in Philadelphia. The edition of 1813 is nearly another reprint; the title reads substantially the same, though the typography of the title page is entirely different.7

Victor Hugo Paltsits, who prepared the section titled "Bibliographical Data" for Reuben Thwaites, contained in Volume One of Thwaites' seven volume work does not admonish Fisher, but does provide an accurate description of Fisher's title and ridiculous recapitulation of the book's contents. Paltsits notes that the 1813 edition contains "Three illustrations" that are not detailed to be in the 1812 edition.8

7. Ibid., lxxvi.
8. Thwaites, op. cit., lxxvii-xxi.

Up-dating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

The July 1982 issue of The Western Historical Quarterly transcribes Dr. Donald Jackson's address presented at the annual banquet of the Western History Association's Annual Conference, October 1981, San Antonio, Texas. Readers will find "What I Did for Love—of Editing" to be a fascinating insight into the art of editing, and Donald Jackson's esteemed career as an editor of historical documents and material. Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts continue to be intrigued at the fine editing that adds so much to the usefulness and enjoyment of Jackson's outstanding work of editing the Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, 1783-1854, published by the University of Illinois Press in 1962, and again in 1978 in a two volume, second edition, with additional documents (29) and notes.1 In commenting on his career as an editor, and in summary, Jackson says:

Above all be assured that the craft of documentary editing can be a creative experience, every bit as satisfying as other kinds of writing. I have tried them all: bad poetry, well-intentioned novels, monographs that are filed away forever. Nothing will satisfy you more than the realization that you have brought a collection of documents to life and given it new meaning: . . . .

Some men and women are born to be great painters, but others must take their pride in their ability to restore old masters. The same is true of those who work with the records of the past. If in a lifetime of research and writing I am to produce no great documents of my own, at least let me be an editor for those who do.

Single copies of this quarterly are available for $3.25, and may be ordered from The Western Historical Quarterly, UMC07, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322.

The Illinois Lewis River, Illinois, commemorated the Lewis and Clark and Boat Trip Event in a lavish barbeque and buffet-picnic. The event was a lavish old-fashioned barbeque and buffet-picnic served from 4:00 to 6:00 P.M., on Sunday, September 12, 1982. Delicious barbecued chicken, beef, polish sausage, baked beans, cole slaw, potato salad, rolls, coffee, iced tea, and soft drinks were served. During the picnic and earlier in the afternoon, entertainment and demonstrations were provided by the Colonial Fife and Drum Corps, Piasa Indian Dancers, and the Piasa Black Powder Burners.

The 250 to 300 people who gathered for this event were also afforded the opportunity to visit the recently completed Lewis and Clark Memorial structure in the park. Of special interest are the eleven pylon columns that form the circular memorial, with each pylon bearing a plaque whose text describes the activities and hardships encountered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in a specific state. The Expedition traversed lands that today constitute eleven states of the nation. One of the three flags flying above the structure is a replica of the fifteen star - fifteen bar flag carried by the explorers.

There was an added attraction for those who are members of, or chose to join the Lewis and Clark Society of America. (Membership applications were available at the park, $4.00 first year, $2.00 per year thereafter.) The National Marine Service, in cooperation with the Society, provided boats and a free boat ride on the Mississippi River for members.

Order from: WPO Publications, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Enclose $4.00 to cover publication costs and postage.

Back-issues of We Proceeded On are available for purchase. Some early issues are paper plate, photo-offset reproductions of the original publications and the quality of the illustrations are slightly depreciated. Present day printing and mailing costs require that back-issues be supplied at $2.00 each to Foundation members, and at $2.50 each to non-members. You may request a copy of a "WPO Feature Story Prospectus", which lists the titles, etc., of feature stories that have appeared in We Proceeded On and in WPO Supplementary Publications. A recapitulation of book reviews that have been published in We Proceeded On is also included in this prospectus.

Address requests for specific back-issues, or for the "WPO Feature Story Prospectus" to: 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Remittances should be made payable to the Foundation.

If You Are A Collector of Lewis and Clark Literature You Will Wish to Add a Copy of the Foundation's Supplementary Publication

WPO PUBLICATION NO. 6
"CONTRIBUTIONS OF PHILADELPHIA TO LEWIS AND CLARK HISTORY"

By Paul Russell Cutright, 52 pages, illustrations

Dr. Cutright provides in his "Prelude" all of Captain Meriwether Lewis's activities in the Philadelphia area while the Expedition was being organized and supplied in 1803. Of equal interest is the post-expedition business, revealed in his "Postlude", which describes the visits of both Captain Lewis and Captain Clark to Philadelphia during the years 1807-1814. Litterateur Nicholas Biddle's contribution toward seeing to the editing and first publication of the Captains' journals is included in Dr. Cutright's fine monograph.

Editor Moulton's "Status Report"

In a memorandum to the editor of We Proceeded On, dated August 26, 1982, Gary E. Moulton, editor for the University of Nebraska project for the new edition of The Journals of Lewis and Clark, provided the following information:

"Work on the new edition of the Lewis and Clark journals is progressing well. The first volume - an atlas of 129 maps from the Expedition - will be available to the public after the first of the year, perhaps February or March 1983. In the meantime, preparation of Volume II, the first journal volume goes ahead. At present it is anticipated that the first journal volume will carry the Expedition from the beginning of the journal writing at Pittsburgh on August 30, 1803 until August 24, 1804, at Vermilion River (the Captains' "White Stone River" in present-day southeast South Dakota). The material in this volume will include the Eastern Journal (the notebook kept by Lewis and later by Clark while descending the Ohio and ascending the Mississippi Rivers), Clark's field notes kept at Camp Dubois, Clark's field notes and finished journals of the river trip to Vermilion River, and miscellaneous items from various journals such as weather information, detachment orders, courses and distance calculations, and astronomical observations. Illustrations and maps from appropriate journals will also be included in this journal volume."


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

"this morning we set out early and proceeded on..."
"...wind from the S.W. we proceeded on... until 6 o'clock..."
"...the fog rose thick from the hollars we proceeded on..."
"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes..."
"We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side..."
"...clouded up... We proceeded on under a fine breeze..."

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.
Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.
Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.
Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.
Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.