15th Annual Meeting Speakers, Pasco, Washington, August 7-10, 1983

Pictured above are three of the speakers who will present papers during the Foundation's 15th Annual Meeting. (Left) Michael J. Brodhead, Professor of History, University of Nevada, will be the Annual Banquet speaker and his address will be titled: "The Military Naturalist: A Lewis and Clark Heritage". Dr. Brodhead has recently collaborated with Paul Russell Cutright in a full length biography about Elliott Coues, one of the outstanding contributors to Lewis and Clark literature. A forthcoming volume will be titled: Engineer-Naturalists of the United States Army: Contributions to Natural History by Officers of the Corps of Engineers and the Corps of Topographical Engineers in the Nineteenth Century. (Center) Ralph H. Rudeen retired in 1980, after more than fifteen years of dedicated service as Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. In this capacity Ralph and the Commission have provided visitors to Washington State with interpretations related to history, archaeology, geology, and geography at Washington's state parks and historic sites. Particularly has this interpretation been associated with the history and travel of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in southeast Washington and the exploring party's travel along the course of, and at the Pacific Ocean estuary, of the Columbia River. Ralph Rudeen's luncheon address is titled: "Lewis and Clark in Washington State Parks". In 1977, at the Foundation's Ninth Annual Meeting in St. Charles, Missouri, Rudeen was the recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement. (Right) Irving W. Anderson, a past president of the foundation, has concentrated a great share of his research and study of the Lewis and Clark enterprise to the Indian woman Sacagawea, and to her husband Toussaint Charbonneau, and to their child Jean Baptiste ("Pomp") Charbonneau. He has contributed articles and monographs about the Charbonneau family in the Oregon Historical Quarterly; Our Public Lands magazine; Montana, the Magazine of Western History; South Dakota History quarterly; American West magazine; and in We Proceeded On. Devoted to providing a true picture of Sacagawea's contributions to the success of the Expedition, and to the Charbonneau family following the conclusion of the exploration to the Pacific, he has done a commendable job toward discrediting the many myths and inaccuracies that have crept into Lewis and Clark literature. For his research and interest in this subject and his contributions to the work of the Foundation, the Foundation awarded him its Meritorious Achievement Award in 1975 at the Seventh Annual Meeting in Bismarck, North Dakota. Anderson's paper to be presented following the Tuesday evening dinner is titled: "America's Public Image of the Charbonneaus: The Consequences of Contrived History". Following the Sunday evening reception, Dr. Gary Moulton, Associate Professor of History, University (continued on page 3)
President Bain's Message

Exciting things have been happening to some of our Foundation members. Your president has recently attended two very significant events.

Traveling to Lincoln, Nebraska, I attended the Seventh Annual Symposium sponsored by the The Center For Great Plains Studies, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The April 28-29 symposium was titled “Mapping the North American Plains”. Participants who presented papers were from the United States, Canada, and England. Five of the thirteen papers were by Foundation members (see WPO, Vol. 9, No. 1, p. 16). Joining me at the symposium were Foundation President Strode Hinds (Sioux City, IA) and Bob Lange (Portland, OR), Foundation Director Mildred Goosman (Omaha, NE) and Bob Taylor (Washington, D.C.), and member Donald S. Alderman (Pasadena, CA). An excellent reference to our Foundation was included in the opening remarks by Brian W. Blouet, Director, Center for Great Plains Studies, UNL, and during the registration period, coffee breaks, and at the luncheons, we were able to personally meet, distribute copies of the March 1983 issue of We Proceeded On, Membership Prospectus, WPO Feature Story Prospectus, together with informing people about our Foundation. Bob Lange reported that many individuals told him they had enjoyed reading the copy of our magazine when they returned to their hotels, and were interested in the Foundation. Several individuals joined our organization at Lincoln, and others indicated that we would be hearing from them.

More recently I was in Tacoma, Washington, on May 7, 1983, where a singular honor came to a devoted member of our Foundation. The Washington State Historical Society at its Annual Meeting presented the Society's top honor, the Captain Robert Gray Award which recognizes outstanding contributions to Pacific Northwest history. The recipient of the award was our Robert E. Lange, a Foundation past presi-
papers to be presented by the speakers, you will be lured into sending in your registration.

Tell your friends and associates about the Foundation. Every bit of publicity we get brings inquiries which usually result in new memberships. Keep spreading the word about the greatest of all explorations — the Lewis and Clark Expedition — and our Foundation.

Hazel Bain, President

David Ainsworth, 1905-1983

Family and friends have informed We Proceeded On of the February 19, 1983, passing of Foundation member David Ainsworth, Salmon, Idaho. Long active in business and civic affairs in Salmon, and the Lemhi Valley of Idaho, Dave took a strong interest in that part of the Lewis and Clark Trail traversed by the Expedition on the 1805 outbound journey in east-central, Idaho. Ainsworth was one of thirteen Lewis and Clark Enthusiasts who journeyed to St. Louis, Missouri, in June 1970, for the organizational meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.1 In 1976, members enjoyed his presence at the Foundation’s Eighth Annual Meeting in Great Falls, Montana. A most important contribution to preserving and marking the trail through his country was his implementation of the marking of the route the explorers followed as they descended into the Lemhi Valley from 7339 foot high Lemhi Pass on the Montana-Idaho state line and Continental Divide. In addition, he was a moving force in designating and appropriately marking the site where Captain Lewis and his advance party made first contact with the Shoshoni Indians who resided in this area. The Salmon Idaho District of the Bureau of Land Management cooperated with Dave and his associates in developing the site and provided the huge marker stone on which was installed a bronze plaque furnished by the Jay N. Ding” Darling Foundation. It was at this place on August 13, 1805, that Captain Lewis’s journal reveals that the fifteen star-fifteen bar American Flag carried by the Expedition was unfurled and first displayed west of the Continental Divide. The text of the marker reiterates the incident and includes a quotation from the journal.2

2. See We Proceeded On: Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 12; and illustration and caption, Vol. 2, No. 3, p. 11. Nearly 100 people attended the dedication ceremonies high up on the western slopes of the Bitterroot Mountain Range on August 13, 1976, exactly 171 years to the day where the American Flag was first displayed west of the Continental Divide and in present-day Idaho.

Speakers — (con’t. from page 1)

of Nebraska, Lincoln, and the editor of the new edition of the Journals of Lewis and Clark, which he is preparing for publication, will address those assembled, and his subject will be: “Lewis and Clark — Journals, Editors, and Editions”.

Other speakers and their topics which will be presented during the three-day meeting are: Dr. John Caylor, Boise State University, “Teaching Lewis and Clark at the College Level”; Bill Gulick, author, “Lewis and Clark with the Hospitable Nez Perces”; Barbara Kubik, Interpretive Assistant, Sacajawea State Park, “Lewis and Clark at the Confluence of the Snake and Columbia River”; Gary Lentz, Park Ranger, Lewis and Clark Trail State Park, “Orientation to the Park and a Walk on the Nature Trail”; and Gary Young and the Yakima Traditionalists, Yakima Nation Cultural Center, “The Yakima Heritage of Lewis and Clark: Life for Our People Would Never be the Same”.

For further details regarding the program for the 15th Annual Meeting see pages 23 and 24.

The Foundation needs the interest and encouragement of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. If you are not already a member, perhaps you will consider lending your support to the Foundation. A prospectus together with a membership application will be forwarded promptly. Address your request to the Secretary. See page 2.
Cleome integrifolia the Third
By Paul Russell Cutright*

At this point, I recalled that I still retained a stack of 5 x 8 inch cards on which, in 1966, I had jotted down particulars of each and every one of the 216 sheets constituting the Lewis Herbarium. I turned to them and shortly located two cards descriptive of Cleome integrifolia, but neither carried mention of an attached receipt... Therefore, beyond question, the Cleome sheet so recently spotted by Foundation members at the Academy [of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia] was not one of those unearthed by Dr. Schuyler and me in 1966. [This accounts for the title, "Cleome integrifolia the Third", for this monograph.]

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia houses plant collections of many illustrious individuals, among them Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, Henry Muhlenberg, Thomas Nuttall, Frederick Pursh and Captain Meriwether Lewis. This last collection, of late generally referred to as the Lewis Herbarium, stands alone, differing from all others in that it is a splendid trophy of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, "our national epic of exploration and discovery." Comprising this unique and obviously remarkable collection came from ten Trans-Mississippi states, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and from such varying and unrelated habitats as prairie, desert, river valley, badland, mountainside and ocean front. All specimens were collected in 1804-1806, and each may be regarded as a product of Thomas Jefferson’s foresight and Meriwether Lewis’s industry.2

With the arrival of Lewis and Clark in St. Louis on September 23, 1806, the Expedition had completed its phenomenal and historic transit to the Pacific and back. Just how

*Editor's note: Foundation member Paul Russell Cutright*, Jenkintown, PA, needs no introduction to many Lewis and Clark scholars and enthusiasts. His Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists, and A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals, together with a multitude of periodical writings are recognized and valuable references in any Lewis and Clark library. Historically oriented and filled with the observations of a learned biologist, his writings are one of the great contributions to the literature about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Paul has been a regular contributor to We Proceeded On, see Vol. IV, No. 1; Vol. IV, No. 3; Vol. V, No. 1; Vol. VI, No. 3; and more recently, WPO Supplementary Publication No. 6, July 1982, "Contributions of Philadelphia to Lewis and Clark History" (see WPO, Vol. 9, No. 1, p. 26). In 1974, the Foundation honored him with its "Award of Meritorious Achievement", and in 1983 he was granted an "Honorary Lifetime Membership" in the Foundation.


2. Meriwether Lewis was the naturalist of the expedition, just as William Clark was the surveyor and cartographer. We have found no evidence that Clark collected any of the plants which today constitute the Lewis Herbarium. many plants Lewis collected during the course of this trip is unknown. It is known, however, that he lost many of them during the winter of 1805-1806 when water infiltrated a cache at Great Falls. On Lewis’s return to Great Falls on July 13, 1806, he wrote: "... had the cash opened found my bearkins entirely destroyed by the water, the river having risen so high that the water had penetrated all my specimens of plants also lost." This discovery of the loss of his plants was a severe blow to Lewis, and justifiably so, for it meant that his botanical labors of the previous year during the ascent of the Missouri from Fort Mandan to Great Falls had come to naught. Evidence strongly supports the belief that Lewis also lost more of his plants in caches constructed at Shoshoni Cove at the headwaters of the Beaverhead/ Jefferson waterways.3

Whatever the number of plant specimens Lewis had brought with him in 1806 from western locales to St. Louis, he took them the following spring to Philadelphia, where, on the recommendation of Bernard McMahon,4 he entrusted them to Frederick Pursh, a German-born and German-trained botanist who, a few years earlier, had emigrated to the United States. At later date, Pursh wrote: "A small but highly interesting collection of dried plants was put into my hands by this gentleman [viz., Lewis] in order to describe and figure those I thought new [to science]."5

The main events in the further history of the Lewis Herbarium, for almost a century [roughly 1807-1896], may be summarized chronologically as follows:

1809 — Meriwether Lewis died, seemingly unaware of the progress Pursh had made in describing and figuring his herbarium specimens.

1812 — Pursh went to London, taking with him, unknown to anyone, several of Lewis’s specimens. He did leave behind, in Philadelphia with McMahon, the bulk of the herbarium, though this was subsequently misplaced and almost forgotten.

1814 — Pursh published Flora Americana Septentrionalis, a 2-volume botanical classic in which he described and named a total of 124 plant species Lewis had collected, and he also illustrated thirteen of them. Of special interest among these described were Lewisia rediviva (Bitterroot) and Clarkia pulchella (ragged robin).

1820 — Pursh died, with the Lewis plants going to A.B. Lambert, his patron.

1842 — The Lewis/Pursh/Lambert specimens were put up for auction. Happily, a young Harvard-trained American botanist, Edward Tuckerman, attended the sale, was successful in buying the plants and, soon afterward, brought them back to the United States.6

1856 — Tuckerman "despatched [to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia] one Case, and one Parcel containing the collection of plants bought by me in London in 1842."7


5. Bernard McMahon (c. 1776-1816) was a merchant and cartographer. We have found no evidence that Clark collected any of the plants which today constitute the Lewis Herbarium. many plants Lewis collected during the course of this trip is unknown. It is known, however, that he lost many of them during the winter of 1805-1806 when water infiltrated a cache at Great Falls. On Lewis’s return to Great Falls on July 13, 1806, he wrote: "... had the cash opened found my bearkins entirely destroyed by the water, the river having risen so high that the water had penetrated all my specimens of plants also lost." This discovery of the loss of his plants was a severe blow to Lewis, and justifiably so, for it meant that his botanical labors of the previous year during the ascent of the Missouri from Fort Mandan to Great Falls had come to naught. Evidence strongly supports the belief that Lewis also lost more of his plants in caches constructed at Shoshoni Cove at the headwaters of the Beaverhead/ Jefferson waterways.3

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8. The original of this letter by Tuckerman is a
Illustrated above (greatly reduced in size from the original 12" x 12" sheet) is a nearly 180 year old herbarium sheet from Meriwether Lewis's plant collection. The sheet describes the plant Cleome integrifolia, but of greater interest is the receipt, in William Clark's handwriting, which is attached to the specimen sheet.

1896 — Academy botanist Thomas Meehan, responding to the suggestion of a fellow-scientist, visited the American Philosophical Society where he found, in an out-of-the-way corner, the missing Lewis plants (namely, those left behind by Pursh when he embarked for London). Since the American Philosophical Society lacked facilities for taking care of these plants, it placed them on loan with the Academy, where they have been since — along with the Lewis/Pursh/Lambert/Tuckerman specimens.

Meehan soon described his find, emphasizing the point that, “with the freedom of three quarters of a century the beetles had made sad work” with the specimens. And Elprized possession of the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

10. Elliott Coues (1842-1899) was perhaps the most brilliant ornithologist America has produced, as well as a highly talented writer and historian.


12. In the Lewis Herbarium, one often finds two or more specimens of the same plant species, with each mounted on a separate sheet; hence, there are more sheets than species. But a number of visiting botanists, in the years following Meehan’s announcement, inspected Lewis’s Herbarium, not one of them made public a full report about it or, to my knowledge, undertook a comprehensive study.

During the summer of 1966 this writer made frequent visits to the Academy (continued on page 6)
my of Natural Sciences and, with the approval and generous cooperation of Dr. Alfred E. Schuyler, Academy curator of botany, succeeded in locating and bringing together in one cabinet all existing plant specimens — all that we could find — that Lewis had brought to Philadelphia in 1807, precisely 159 years earlier. A final tabulation revealed a total of 216 sheets, 35 of which had twice crossed the wide expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. My study of this collection, a prolonged one, was reported at earlier dates.13

After 1966, until quite recently, the Lewis Herbarium enjoyed relative peace and quiet, except for occasional visits from such persistent, wayfarers as Larry Gill, Roy Chatterers, Donald Jackson, Eldon G. (“Frenchy”) Chua, and Robert Lange.

Then, on August 11, 1982, with the arrival at the Academy of near one hundred members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, whose primary purpose was to view specimens of the Lewis Herbarium, the relative peace and quiet promptly dissolved. In anticipation of this visit Academy botanist, Dr. James Mears, had chosen and placed on display a selection of the Herbarium sheets best calculated to stir interest. One of them immediately attracted the attention of Donald Jackson, Irving Anderson and others. This particular sheet was seen to differ from the others on display in having attached to it a piece of note paper about four inches wide and six inches in length with hand written words reading:

Received of Captain Meriwether Lewis four hundred and Eight Dollars Thirty three and 1/3 Cents in full of my monthly pay and as prepayment of the Seventh of April 1805 five until the Sixteenth of August 1806 Six at 25¢ per month having Signed duplicate receipts of the Same.

Received [blank] for one horses [word illegible] Purch. by him of me in Dec. 1805 for Public Service

Received [for a] lodge [remainder of note obscured by a blank paste over]

Unfortunately, I was unable to accompany the Lewis and Clark contingent to the Academy on this visit and consequently did not learn of this intriguing disclosure until informed of it afterward by Irving Anderson. Due to time constraints imposed by the number of persons scheduled to view the selection of Lewis’s plants on display, Irving had an opportunity for only an abbreviated perusal of the sheets. In this brief look at the Cleome sheet with its attached receipt, Irving thought the cryptic handwriting designating the scientific name of the plant may have read “Cleome Intergrifolia”. If this was so, Irving hypothesized, the receipt may have been attached for the purpose of honoring the Expedition’s interpreters, Sacagawea and Toussaint Charbonneau, by naming the plant for their services.

To trace this mystery down, I quickly got in touch with Dr. Mears who obligingly sent me a photocopy of the herbarium sheet. With that in hand, I at once established, from data earlier written in the lower righthand corner, the following facts: (a) the scientific name of the plant in question was Cleome Integrifolia T. & G. 14 (commonly called Pink Cleome or, also by its western name, “Rocky Mountain Bee Plant”); and (b) Lewis had collected the specimen on August 29, 1806, at or near the mouth of the White River (in what is now Lyman County, South Dakota).

Since Pink Cleome is a relatively tall — 1 to 5 feet high — prairie plant which blooms July-September, and its pink or pinkish white flowers are described as “very showy”, 15 Lewis would seem to have been sufficiently attracted by it to halt his boat long enough to obtain specimens, even though the party was then traveling rapidly, eager to reach St. Louis.

Another look at the photocopy revealed, just above the receipt, holographic sentences in a different hand, these providing a suggested explanation of the receipt:

Probably a copy of [Toussaint] Charbonneau’s receipt. He was paid off (approx. this sum, as I recall) at Mandan [word illegible], since he did not wish to go on to St. Louis or Washington, with Lewis.

This explanation was signed “Rudd,” for Velva E. Rudd, a Smithsonian botanist who had visited the Academy in the mid-1950s, perhaps primarily to study the plants of the Lewis Herbarium. I find no reason to doubt the accuracy of her explanation of the receipt, especially so since the dates specified correspond with known facts.

At this point, I recalled that I still retained a stack of 5 x 8 inch cards on which, in 1966, I had jotted down particulars of each and every one of the 216 sheets constituting the Lewis Herbarium. I turned to them and shortly located two cards descriptive of Cleome Integrifolia, but neither carried mention of an attached receipt or of Velva E. Rudd’s explanation. Therefore beyond question, the Cleome sheet so recently spotted by Foundation members at the Academy was not one of those unearthed by Dr. Schuyler and me in 1966.

By now, more than a little intrigued and perplexed, I mailed a copy machine reproduction of Dr. Mears’ photocopy to Donald Jackson, one reason being that he is regarded as more authoritative on the handwriting of Lewis and Clark than any other person now living, and the thought had already been expressed that the handwriting on the receipt was either that of Lewis or Clark. After receiving the copy, Jackson promptly replied: “I am puzzled, like you, at how that totally unrelated voucher got attached to an herbarium sheet, and then? If the voucher is truly not part of the document, then a good bookbinder could remove it so that the writing — if any — on the back could be read. I think the signature has been covered up by a blank slip, too.” He further said that he had at first (while at the Academy) thought the handwriting on the receipt to be Lewis’s, but after a closer look, “... thanks to your copy, I must now reverse myself and declare that the handwriting is Clark’s, not Lewis’s.”

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14. This species was originally named Cleome serrulata Pursh (see Pursh’s flora Americana Septentrionalis, II, 441) though later (1838) updated to Cleome Integrifolia by John Torrey and Asa Gray (see Flora N. Amer., I, 122). The name Cleome is of uncertain origin. Freely translated integrifolia means entire leaves, the word “entire” being a botanical term which, as used here, refers to the margins of leaves as continuous, not indented or serrated.


At this point I was able to get in touch with Dr. Schuyler, my congenial accomplice of 1966, who, during the recent Lewis and Clark meetings in Philadelphia, had been botanizing in some of the more remote parts of northwestern Montana. After outlining to him recent developments at the Academy resulting from the discovery of a unique Cleome sheet, I asked him if he would locate the sheet in question and determine if the receipt could be safely removed, in order to read the handwriting, if any, on the reverse side. Soon afterward Dr. Schuyler reported that there would be no point in trying to remove the receipt, since, the paper being thin, he had been able without difficulty to read the writing on the reverse side. It consisted of only a few words, and these in a different handwriting from those on the face. The words were: “Specimen from the White River, Cleome, a new species.”

Dr. Schuyler conjectured that perhaps, the blank, reverse side of the Charbonneau receipt was merely a convenient scrap of paper used to record the place of collection, and name of the plant, and that it had inadvertently been pasted on the herbarium sheet with the intended botanical information face-down. But Cleome designation as a “new species” was not formalized by botanists until many years after its collection, which still leaves for speculation, how the Charbonneau receipt became joined with the specimen, and has enjoyed this relationship down to today.

In reporting the discovery of the third Cleome integrifolia herbarium sheet, I must say again that I was not present at the Academy on August 11, 1982, when Foundation members detected its attached receipt bearing William Clark’s handwriting, nor have I since had the opportunity to examine the original, only the photocopy. It is possible, therefore, as I now view the problem, that a further examination of the receipt might disclose the possibility of its removal and the discovery within or beneath its folds of additional handwriting. However, I must leave that question unanswered, at least for the time being.

Questions continue to puzzle, and even the combined talents of Sherlock Holmes, Nero Wolf, C. Auguste Dupin, Hercule Poirot, and Perry Mason might be unequal to the task of answering some of them. How and when could the Charbonneau receipt have found a final resting place on one of Meriwether Lewis’s herbarium sheets? Perhaps more perplexing, who placed it there?

Irving Anderson’s hypothesis that the plant may have been named for the interpreters would have been a glorious tribute to the Charbonneau; instead the mystery of the receipt becomes another classic in the fascinating historical enigma surrounding the Charbonneau family. Indeed, this finding of an here-tofore unreported sheet of Meriwether Lewis’s herbarium, the only specimen sheet containing William Clark’s handwriting, must surely be marked as the most exciting in the entire herbarium collection.

We Proceeded On, May-June 1983

Canada’s Alexander Mackenzie Trail Study and Development Underway

Nearly two years ago, in a letter to the editor, John Woodworth, Kelowna, British Columbia, reported that steps were being taken to develop and protect the historic trail and trade route followed by explorer and fur trader Alexander Mackenzie in 1793 through northwest Canada to the Pacific Ocean. The Nature Conservancy of Canada proposed to the Canadian Federal Government and to the Province of British Columbia that funds be made available to study and eventually plan, manage, and operate facilities along what is usually referred to as the Alexander Mackenzie Grease Trail.

The Trail, which is still traveled in some areas by local residents, stretches from the Fraser River near Quesnel, westward across the interior plateau through Tweedsmuir Provincial Park to Bella Coola on the Pacific Coast. For some 8000 years prior to the Mackenzie traverse of it, coastal Indians used the trail to transport goods for trade with interior tribes. Part of the trade goods was eulachon or candlefish oil, which explains the term “Grease” in the nomenclature applied to the route.

In Foundation President Strode Hinds’s “President’s Message” published in the February 1982 issue of We Proceeded On, Hinds reported that he would appoint an ad hoc liaison committee for the purpose of exchanging information that might be of assistance to Woodworth and his associates should the project receive favorable consideration. President Hinds asked Ralph Rudeen, Olympia, Washington to chair the committee, and Victor Eklund, Issaquah, Washington, and Robert Lange, Portland, Oregon to serve as members.

The Canadian proposal has received favorable action and the Federal-Provincial Agreement was signed May 28, 1982 in Quesnel, and is known as the “Canada-British Columbia Agreement for Recreation and Conservation on the Alexander Mackenzie Grease Trail.”

On February 17, 1983, John Woodworth wrote the Foundation’s ad hoc committee advising that:

Several months elapsed since the agreement was signed, with very little signs of action. In late fall [1982] I was asked to serve as executive officer to the Agreement and to chair the Coordinating Committee — this latter committee includes the heads of four working task groups of civil servants, plus representation from both white and Indian communities. My role I think is more accurately that of a coordinating secretary, with emphasis on the “coordinating”.

Now comes the interesting assignment of having the project planned while we are in effect living in the (continued on page 8)

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 (birthday, graduation, or holiday) you wish to honor to the Membership secretary whose address appears on page two.

1. See story in We Proceeded On, Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 28.
middle of it. We have inherited almost two centuries of recorded history plus the active societies who live on or near the designated route at present, and these two factors will largely govern how much we are able to accomplish with the terms [and four years] of the agreement.

Your Foundation’s offer to establish a liaison committee which might supply us with advice from time to time was welcome at our first Coordinating Committee meeting January 19th this year. I was asked to write and say we will be pleased to have all the help we can get. Your liaison committee task need not be onerous. Perhaps I could arrange a meeting to coincide with an annual or regional meeting of the Foundation. Indeed, in my plans is a trip or two to the Lewis and Clark establishments that are within easy reach of southern British Columbia. One of our early needs is some guess work as to the needs of those who will come to visit Mackenzie’s route — will they be trail walkers, or will they be automobile tourists? You people will have opinion, I’m sure.

Since this recent letter, John and Mrs. (Nancy) Woodworth have travelled south across the border for an inspection trip and conversations with Lewis and Clark enthusiasts in the states of Washington and Oregon. Barbara Kubik, Interpre...ative Assistant, at the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s Sacajawea/Sacagawea State Park and Interpretive Center near Pasco, Washington, provided a tour of that facility and related personal experiences involving the daily operation of meeting the public and interpreting history for the many who stop at the park at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. Following a stop at the interpretive center at the U.S. Corps of Engineer’s Bonneville Dam on the Columbia, the Woodworths visited Ruth and Bob Lange during the afternoon and evening in Portland. The next day was spent at the National Park Service’s (Lewis and Clark winter establishment, 1805-1806) Fort Clatsop National Memorial near Astoria, Oregon, where John Woodworth commented that Sue, the son of Ralph and Bob Lange, “was most helpful indeed, and in particular conveyed the advantages of community participation in the activities of the Fort.” Later the same day they visited the Washington State’s Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center high atop Cape Disappointment (Fort Canby State Park) overlooking the Pacific Ocean and the Columbia River estuary.3 Ralph Rudeen arranged for this visit with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s office in Olympia.

There has been correspondence from John Woodworth to Ralph Rudeen and Bob Lange, since the Woodworths’ travel and visits in Washington and Oregon. As the Canadians move along with their project, it is likely that we will be able to enjoy future meetings with these friendly and ambitious people.


15th Annual Meeting Event

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

Manuscripts (typewritten-double spaced) may be forwarded to the Editor or to any member of the Publications Committee (addresses are listed in the Editor’s Plate on page 3). As a non-profit entity, neither the Foundation nor We Proceeded On, is in a position to offer honorariums for published manuscripts. Contributors will receive ten copies of the issue in which their article is published.

One of the events scheduled for the Foundation’s 15th Annual Meeting, on Monday, August 8th will be a visit to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. The park is located in southeastern Washington State on U.S. Highway 12, between the communities of Waitsburg and Dayton (you will be able to locate the park which is designated on the map reproduced on page 4 of the March 1983 issue of WPO). The 37 acre recreational site borders the Touchet River and is on the overland route used by the exploring party in early May 1806 on the return journey. During the summer season the park offers picnicking, camping, nature study, and fishing. Park ranger Gary Lentz (pictured above) and his staff have developed interpretive programs related to the wildlife (white-tail deer, gophers, beaver, otter, raccoon, and squirrels, and for the more than 100 species of birds) that frequent the park. A special feature is a weekly campfire program detailing the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s travel through this area in May 1806. On clear nights Lentz presents a night sky program that points out the principal constellations. Annual meeting attendees will enjoy meeting Gary Lentz who will conduct a tour and a brief program during the visit to Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. Photograph courtesy Walla Walla Union Bulletin.
The handsome certificate illustrated above accompanied a $100.00 Grand Prize award presented to June Allene Clarkson, Catlettsburg, Kentucky, for her essay "Lewis and Clark: There and Back Again — A Journey Through the Wilderness".

The essay contest was an event at the 1983 Kentucky Junior Historical Society Convention, April 8-9, 1983, at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky. The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, through its Monetary Grants Committee, provided the funding for the award, and the art work for the certificate was designed by Past President Irving Anderson and produced by WPO Publications. Miss Clarkson is a seventeen year old junior at Boyd County High School, Ashland, Kentucky. She is a member of the German Club, the Future Business Leaders of America, and the Boyd County chapter of the Kentucky Junior Historical Society. Formerly a member of 4-H, Miss Clarkson has been the recipient of awards for academic achievement, as well as for speech, talent, and art. Her essay will be reviewed in a forthcoming issue of We Proceeded On.

Members of the Foundation join with the Kentucky Historical Society, and with Miss Clarkson's associates in the Kentucky Junior Historical Society, with congratulations for her winning essay.

The illustrations of plants and animals portrayed on the certificate are the work of Harold Cramer Smith, Portland, Oregon. Now retired, Mr. Smith was staff artist for the Oregon State Fish and Game Commission for many years. The certificate has been produced in a limited quantity on fine paper stock, and is available for use with Foundation-sponsored activities similar to this recent essay contest, which was a cooperative endeavor with the Kentucky Junior Historical Society. The above illustration is reduced in size from 7½" X 9¾".
John Colter was born in 1774, near Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia of Ulster-Scot descent. Several years after his birth, his parents, Joseph and Ellen (Shields) Colter moved the family to Kentucky, where they may have farmed along the frontier. Little is known of Colter's early years on the frontier, but whatever he learned and experienced during that time would return to help him in later years, as he explored and trapped in the West.

The first definite record of John Colter and the Lewis and Clark Expedition is on October 15, 1803, when Colter joined Meriwether Lewis at Maysville, Kentucky, and on sign as one of the members of the Expedition for $5.00 per month. People who knew Colter said he was about 5’10”, shy, brave, and a good hunter, that he was honest, of good character, and thoughtful. He must have been all of these and more, for Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were careful to select the best men possible for the Expedition. But, like others recruited for the Expedition, Colter had trouble adjusting to the disciplined life of a military expedition at Camp DeBois, and on March 2, 1804, Captain Lewis wrote:

The abuse of some of the party with respect to the present extend this present excursion; and done therefore positively direct that Colter, Boyle, Wiser, and Robinson do not receive permission to leave camp under any pretext whatever for ten days, after this order is read on the parade.

As the Expedition prepared to move up the Missouri

River in the spring of 1804, Colter was assigned to Sergeant John Ordway’s mess. As a private, he was involved in the day-to-day routine of setting up and breaking camp, in moving the keelboat up the Missouri and in doing various chores assigned to him by Ordway or the two Captains. In late August, 1804, as the Expedition proceeded up the Missouri River, west of present-day Yankton, South Dakota, the youngest member of the exploring party, George Shannon, became lost while detailed to hunt for the party’s two horses that had strayed from a night encampment. Shannon was separated from the main party from August 26th to September 11th. George Drouillard (Drewyer) on the 27th, John Shields and Joseph Field on the 28th, and John Colter on the 29th, all returned without finding young Shannon. Colter carried provisions, since the Captains recalled that Shannon was not to be gone for any great length of time and Clark described Shannon as “...not being a first rate hunter...” Clark’s journal entry for September 11th provides an explanation as what had caused the delay for the lost Shannon’s return.

It was after this that Colter began to earn the Captains’ respect as a valuable hunter and as a supplier of geographic information for Clark’s maps, and as the Expedition proceeded on, both Lewis and Clark came to realize that John Colter was a responsible person, and trustworthy for difficult assignments. Colter had come a long way since that day at Camp DuBois when Lewis had confined him to camp for 10 days for “frequenting a whiskey shop.”

In August 1805, Colter accompanied Clark on a side-exploration (in present-day east-central Idaho) that examined the courses of the Lemhi and Salmon Rivers for a possible route through the western mountains. On August 26th, it was Colter who carried Clark’s letter containing his observations back to Lewis, still camped with the Shoshoni Indians in the Lemhi Valley.

On November 13, 1805, on the north shore of the Columbia River estuary, Clark wrote: “...we dispatched 3 men Colter, Willard, and Shannon in an Indian canoe to get around the point [today’s Point Ellice, the “Blustery Point” of Sergeant Gaas] if possible and examine the river, and the Bay below for a gold harbor for our canoes to lie in Salt, etc.”

Lewis and Clark honored the members of their exploring party by naming landmarks and waterways for them, and on October 13, 1805, they so honored John Colter by naming a creek emptying into present-day Idaho’s Clearwater River, near Lewiston, Idaho, “Colter’s Creek.”

3. Ibid. p. 37.
5. We Proceeded On, Vol. 7, No. 2, p. 5, fn. 9. “The Expedition’s winter establishment, 1803-1804, fifteen miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, in the present state of Illinois. The installation was directly across the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River.”
John Colter would continue to be one of the principal hunters who served the Expedition well on the return journey. On April 9, 1806, as the Expedition breakfasted at the "Wah-cle-lah Village,"* Clark wrote: "Colter observed the Tomahawk which was stolen from [me] on the 4th of Nov. last as we descended the Columbia, he took the tomahawk the natives attempted to wrest it from him, he held fast the Tomahawk."**

At the place the exploring party called "Traveler’s Rest," a campsite used by the Expedition on both the outbound and return journeys,† the Captains divided the party.‡ Colter was a member of Captain Clark’s party and, again, his principal duty was as a hunter.¶

On July 5, 1806, as the group attempted to cross the west fork (present-day Nez Perce Fork) of the Bitterroot River (the Expedition’s "Clark’s River") in the upper Bitterroot Valley, Clark noted that “near one of those places pointed out by Colter I found a practicable ford and returned to camp, ordered every thing packed up...”

On July 13th, when Clark’s party reached the Three Forks of the Missouri River, Colter was one of the party of 10 under the command of Sergeant Ordway who would proceed with the canoes (recovered from the previous August’s canoe cache on the Jefferson/Beaverhead Fork of the Missouri) down the Missouri River to the Great Falls and a rendezvous with Captain Lewis’s party.\*

In August of 1806, as the Expedition neared the Mandan villages on the Missouri River (near present-day Washburn, North Dakota), the party met two trappers from Illinois, Joseph Dickson and Forrest Hancock.

Clark wrote:

Colter one of our men expressed a desire to join some trappers [the two Illinois Men we met & who now come down to us]§ who offered to become shearsers [sharers] with [him] and furnish traps &c. the offer [was] a very advantageous one, to him, his services could dispense with from this [there] on down [the river], and as we were disposed to be of service to any one of our party who had performed their duty as well as Colter had done, we agreed to allow him the privilege provided no one of the party would ask or expect a Similar permission to which they all agreed that they wished Colter every success...∥

It is interesting to note that although Colter was discharged from the Expedition on August 16, 1806,¶ his pay period ended the same day as the rest of the men’s, October 10, 1806.¶ This too is an example of the value the two Captains placed on Colter’s contributions to the success of the Expedition.

Colter trapped along the Yellowstone River with his two new partners until the spring of 1807, when unprofitable trapping, Indian hostility, and partnership disagreements separated Colter from Dickson and Hancock. As Colter made his way down the Missouri River that spring, at the mouth of the Platte River, he met keel boats of fur trappers-traders of the Missouri Fur Trading Company of St. Louis. This enterprise was led by one of its owners, a prominent St. Louis entrepreneur Manuel Lisa and Lisa’s second-in-command, Benito Vasquez. On board were three former members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, John Potts, George Drouillard, and Peter Wiser.\^\]

Colter signed on with this expedition, and returned (ascending the Missouri) to the Yellowstone, a river he knew so well. In October, Lisa ordered the men to build a small fur-trading post at the mouth of the Bighorn River, where it empties into the Yellowstone near present-day Bighorn, Montana. Called variously Fort Raymond or Manuel’s Fort, it was built to encourage the Crow Indians to trade with Lisa’s men.\^\]

In November, Manuel Lisa sent John Colter on a 500-mile goodwill mission to the Crow Indians.\^\] Colter’s assignment was three-fold: to find the Crows in their well-guarded winter camps and to encourage them to use the new trading post, Fort Raymond, to study the topography of the area,\^\^ and to search for Spanish traders, said by the Indians to be a 22-day walk from the forks of the Shoshoni River.\^\^\] Unable to fully conceptualize the size of the west, many early chronicles told of Spanish settlements scattered throughout the region;\^\] Lewis and Clark had found evidence of the Spanish among the Shoshoni, who indicated they had acquired the mules, horses, and trade goods through direct contact with the Spanish.\^\]

Colter’s route, as he sought the Crows and the Spanish and studied the topography in present-day Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, is still highly controversial. If Colter left a written record of his winter’s journey, it has

(continued on page 12)

Colter left Fort Raymond at the mouth of the Bighorn River and ascended that river to its junction with the Shoshone River (Clark's Stinking Water River), which he ascended to a once active geo-thermal area at the forks of the Shoshone River, in the vicinity of present-day Cody, Wyoming.\(^{40}\) William Clark's map notes a "boiling spring" in the area, and by the late 1800's, Joseph Meek, James Bridger, and Father Pierre J. DeSmet had all labelled this area of sulphur gases, boiling springs, and subterranean fires "Colter's Hell," a name that would later be mistakenly applied to Yellowstone National Park.

He then traveled southwest along the South Fork of the Shoshone River into the Absaroka Mountains and the Wind River Valley, and over Togwotee Pass, a pass he later told Henry M. Brackenridge, "that a loaded wagon would find no obstruction in passing."\(^{42}\) John Colter now entered what would come to be called Jackson Hole, one of the largest and most beautiful valleys in the Rocky Mountains.

Colter had left the forks of the Shoshone River 22 days earlier, and if the Crow Indians were correct, the Spanish should be nearby. It was only natural for him to keep going, west over the Teton Mountains via Teton Pass, near present-day Wilson, Wyoming, then north along the west, or Idaho, side of the Tetons, following the Teton River. Colter recrossed the Rockies through Conant Pass, just north of present-day Jackson Lake (possibly Clark's Lake Biddle), then turned north.

Entering what would someday become Yellowstone National Park, Colter continued north to present-day Yellowstone Lake (Clark's "Lake Eustis"), around the southwest and west shores of the Lake to its outlet at the northern end, the Yellowstone River. He descended the Yellowstone River about 25 miles, to Tower Falls, then crossed the river, then skirted the Absaroka Mountains to the Clark's Fork River. Colter then traveled south, possibly to revisit the area of geo-thermal activity he had seen earlier, then retraced his original route back to Fort Raymond, on the Bighorn River.

Crow winter camps were a well-guarded secret and it is not known how many of their sheltered campsites of cottonwood and sweetgrass, and frequented by game that Colter found. Clark's mapping of his route indicates many side trips that may have been searches for visits to the Crows. It is doubtful he found any Indians in Jackson Hole. Indian traditions and archeological surveys indicate that Jackson Hole was abandoned by Athapaskan-speaking Indians around the 16th and 17th centuries, and was not settled again until after white men entered the valley in 1811.\(^{43}\)

We do not know how John Colter traversed the 500 miles of snowbound, mountainous terrain, by foot, with snowshoes, or by horse. Did he travel with Indian guides he acquired along the way, or did he travel alone, following the numerous Indian trails that led through and around the area?

What Colter felt as he viewed the "boiling springs" on the Shoshone River and the varied geo-thermal activities around Yellowstone Lake is not documented, but...
Colter remained at Fort Raymond as a hunter and a guide, and during the summer of 1808, he rejoined the followers of Pierre Menard, out of Manuel’s Fort on the Yellowstone, and ascended that river. Thomas James was in this party as well as George Drouillard (Drewyer) who was a member of the Lewis and Clark enterprise. This expedition was bound for the Three Forks of the Missouri, where they planned to construct a small trading post and to trap for beaver, despite warnings of hostile Blackfeet in the area. In May of 1810 Drouillard was (continued on page 14).

During the winter of 1808, Colter decided that the Blackfeet would be gone from the Three Forks area, and he returned to Fort Raymond, 300 miles away across open plains and steep mountains. The fall weather was chill, and the only thing Colter could find to eat in the seven days it took him to reach the fort were a few “white apples” (Psoralea esculenta). It was a hungry, battered, bearded, unrecognizable man that finally reached Fort Raymond.

Thomas James summed up John Colter’s incredible escape in this way:

The whole affair is a fine example of the quick and ready thoughtfulness and presence of mind in a desperate situation, and the power of endurance, which characterized the western pioneer.

Colter rejoined Lisa’s company, and began working out of Fort Lisa, near the Gros Ventre villages on the Missouri. Here, Colter sold Thomas James a set of beaver traps ($120), one-and-a-half pounds of powder ($6), and a gun ($40). Colter then took a promissory note from James for $140 on October 7, 1809.

In March of 1810, John Colter led 32 French-Canadian and United States trappers, under the command of Pierre Menard, out of Manuel’s Fort on the Yellowstone, and ascended that river. Thomas James was in this party as well as George Drouillard (Drewyer) who was a member of the Lewis and Clark enterprise. This expedition was bound for the Three Forks of the Missouri, where they planned to construct a small trading post and to trap for beaver, despite warnings of hostile Blackfeet in the area. In May of 1810 Drouillard was (continued on page 14).

2. Bradbury, Travels, in the Interior of America in the Years 1809, 1810, and 1811. 46. Ibid, p. 18.
5. Ibid. 47. Ibid. 48. Ibid, p. 19.
6. Colter told his story to both James and Bradbury. James says it was the Madison (p. 59), Bradbury the Jefferson (p. 19), but both agree Colter ran a grueling, 64 mile race for his life.

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killed in a violent encounter with the Indians.

This late winter journey through the Rockies was fraught with hardships. Exceptionally heavy snowfalls made the going slow and difficult, and snow blindness afflicted many of the men so badly that they could neither hunt nor trap. Constant sign of Blackfeet and, the knowledge that the party was entering the area where Colter had his harrowing experience and run two years before, only increased the tension. 59

The men reached the Three Forks on April 3, 1810, and proceeded to erect their trading post.60 Colter served as a guide and a hunter for the fort, but constant harassment by the Blackfeet made his work difficult, and convinced Colter that he was pressing his luck with the hostile Indians. On April 21, he once again decided to leave the Blackfeet country. 61 Thirty days and 3,000 miles later, he arrived in the booming fur trade town of St. Louis. Colter had not seen "civilization" for six years, when in May, 1804, he set out from the same area as a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Colter settled his debts with the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company, and tried to collect money due him from others. Thomas James had not paid Colter the $140 that he owed him for supplies and Colter was forced to sue James for the money.62

Meriwether Lewis held Colter's pay owed him as a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and his account book for July 17, 1809, clearly states that the former captain was fully aware of the debt and that he intended to pay it.63 But Lewis died on October 11, 1809, and that money was now tied up in his estate. On September 3, 1810, Colter's attorney, J.A. Graham, served the administrator of Lewis's estate, Edward Hempstead, with a summons, asking for Colter's back pay of $559.00 ($380.00 as a member of the Expedition by Congress). 64 During these years, Colter provided information to William Clark for the development of his map of western North America, thus helping Clark expand his knowledge and understanding of the waterways and mountain ranges that lay to the south of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's 1805-1806 routes.

Colter explored the region around Big Bouef Creek, north of Charette (not on today's maps), near present-day Dundee (Franklin County) Missouri. He had received his land warrant for 320 acres due him as a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, but on August 20, 1810, there is record that he assigned the warrant to John G. Comegyus.65 Now, with a wife, "Sally", "Sallie", or "Loucy", and a son, Hiram, to support, Colter was looking for farmland. 66 That he settled on land near Dundee, is supported by local historians. 67

In March of 1811, Wilson Price Hunt's party, travelling overland to meet John Jacob Astor's ocean bourne fur trading venture at the estuary of the Columbia River, passed Colter's home on its way up the Missouri. Hunt stopped to visit and question Colter, who warned him of the hostile Blackfeet Indians in the Yellowstone area.68 Another member of Hunt's party, the English naturalist John Bradbury, questioned Colter about the 40 foot long skeleton of a fish that William Clark had told him he had seen on the upper Missouri River.69 Colter unfortunately could provide the naturalist with no information about the fish skeleton. Bradbury noted that he had the feeling that Colter wanted to accompany them, but that he (Colter) did not feel that it was possible because of his recent marriage to Sally.

The years of exposure and hardships on the Expedition and his journeys in the Rockies were taking their toll on John Colter, and about November 22, 1813.70 He died of jaundice.71 Like others of his era, the gravesite on Tunnel Hill near Dundee, Missouri, is gone, destroyed in 1926 by construction of an improved Missouri-Pacific Railroad right-of-way.72

John Colter's travels through the west and his many adventures as an explorer, guide, and trapper make up a fascinating and exciting part of the annals of western exploration, and as John Logan Allen notes: "John Colter . . . was " . . . a very important figure in the shaping of geographical images of the Northwest after the [Lewis and Clark] expedition." 73

William Clark Details the 1807 Route of John Colter

When Colter visited Clark in St. Louis following his return from a fur trapping journey into present-day Yellowstone National Park country and the headwaters of the Missouri River, he described, as best he could, his travel route through that region. Clark portrayed his route on his manuscript map which he prepared in 1809-1811. When cartographer Samuel Lewis drafted the map for engraver Samuel Harrison in 1813, for the 1814 History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark . . ., by Nicholas Biddle and Paul Allen, he included Clark's detail of Colter's Route, Reproduced above is a small section of the 1814 map showing "Colter's route in 1807." See the author's text pages 11-12.
Texts and Illustrations Relate to Colter Biographical Monograph on pages 10-15

Editor's note: The article transcribed below appeared in the Sunday Magazine of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, June 27, 1926. Julius Kleimann, a staff writer for the newspaper, titled his piece: "A Steam Shovel Digs Up Old John Colter".

New Haven, Mo. — The other day at Dundee, a village just down the river from here . . . a steam shovel bit into the side of a bluff, swung around and dumped its contents into a gondola car. Then it did the same thing again. One of the construction gang shouted: "Hey, what are you doing there!"

The natural answer was that they were cutting down the side of the bluff, and anybody ought to know it. A halt was called and some whitish-yellow things examined. They are human bones that had been resting in rough, wooden boxes.

The steam shovel had eaten its way into a little cemetery of a half dozen graves, a cemetery of Missouri of the old days. That little cemetery was distributed in three or four dirt cars, the business was simply an unknown desecration, an unexpected happening, an accident, it could not be mended.

There are about fifteen families of Colters in Franklin County, and the oldest Colter is Sam, going on 71, who lives on his farm in the Stony Hill neighborhood, about 12 miles west of here. What did he know about this John Colter whose bones had been dug up by a steam shovel? He didn't know much about him except that he was his grandpa. He had been something of a pioneer and Indian fighter. And Jeff Colter, now living in Clayton, in St. Louis County, said that John Colter was his great grandfather, too. He didn't know much about him, except that John Colter had been a pioneer explorer, and that he'd escaped from Indians. He wished he knew something about him.

Nobody knew much about him. He had lived, started a family, and died. A brief life and a short fame, apparently gone, it seemed, was his repute on the tongues of men. Nobody knew him.

But the bones and dirt lifted by the steam shovel had been a man known by Lewis and Clark, the stout explorers, who were the first to reach the mouth of the Columbia River. Washington Irving knew well his fame, and gladly told tales of his prowess. And the Blackfeet Indians knew him and hurled his name with hate across the council fires.

Tunnel Hill as it appears today. This Missouri River bluff, just west of Dundee, was at one time the site of a small cemetery. Historians and descendants of early settlers in this region have conjectured that John Colter was buried there. The Missouri Pacific Railway abandoned the old tunnel through this bluff (see indication of same on this recent photograph) and in 1926 relocated double tracks through an open excavation. In the process of constructing this improved roadbed most of the graves were destroyed.

John Colter may have lived here. This is a general view of farmland and a grove of trees on a river bluff west of Big Boeuf Creek near Dundee, Missouri. Individuals who have lived in this vicinity for many years say that it is likely that Colter farmed here.

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Recent Meetings

November Meeting — BLUE MOUNTAIN CHAPTER — LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION. Members gathered on November 12, 1982, at the Cascade Natural Gas Meeting Room, Walla Walla, Washington. Members and guests came from Pasco, Touchet, and Prescott for this, the first meeting, beginning the final year of activity for this organization. President Vi Forrest presented an illustrated (color slides) report which described the activities at the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation's 14th Annual Meeting (see WPO, Vol. 8, No. 4).

March Meeting — OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION. Forty members of the Oregon Foundation and their guests gathered for a March 2, 1983 meeting in Beaver Hall, Oregon Historical Center. Past President Donald Shores introduced 1983 President Will Townes, who introduced the other officers and directors of the Foundation. A most interesting paper titled: "The Clothing of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" was presented by Harvey Steele. Steele has for the past several years been studying various aspects of the Expedition and his paper revealed that he had spent considerable time researching this subject. Also active in the Oregon Archaeological Society, he has been the editor of that organization's monthly publication, Screenings, since 1975, and three monographs relating to Fort Vancouver (Washington) and the fur trade have appeared in Northwest Anthropological Research Notes. A monograph, which he co-authored, was recently published by the University of Oregon.

An illustrated account of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's portage of the Great Falls (in later years known as Celilo Falls) of the Columbia River, was presented by Robert Lange as a part of the evening's program.

1. The organization functions essentially as a "study club" and is open to membership to anyone interested in the history and heritage of the Expedition. Sponsored by the Governor's Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and affiliated with the Oregon Historical Society, and the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, the organization meets quarterly, and one of the meetings each year is a field trip to a Lewis and Clark site in Oregon.

March Meeting — OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE. Fifteen members of the com-
Recent Meetings
(con't. from page 15)

Committee attended the meeting on March 5, 1983, at the Far West Savings meeting room, Tigard, Oregon. Chairman Chuiard announced that Mr. Jean Hallaux, Astoria, Oregon, accepted his appointment to serve as vice-chairman for the committee. Hallaux has been a member of the committee since its inception in 1970, and replaces Robert Lange, who served in that capacity since 1970. The Executive Order creating the committee states that the vice-chairman “... shall be designated by the chairman ...”

There was further discussion at the meeting concerning the Oregon Governor’s designation of the committee to serve the National Park Service’s development of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail as the “Lead Agency” in Oregon. A letter from Mr. James L. Dunham, Regional Director, Midwest Region, National Park Service, who is coordinating the development of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail was read. Dunham acknowledged the Oregon Governor’s designation of the committee as Oregon’s “Lead Agency”, but stated: “However, there’s some responsibilities and procedures we should address prior to the committee undertaking the lead agency role.” A motion was passed that “The Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee accepts, with appreciation, your designation of it as the “Lead Agency” to work with the National Park Service on the Lewis and Clark National Historical Trail when an acceptable agreement has been developed.”

There was a discussion regarding a Logo Sign Committee that would study and suggest the location for installation of Lewis and Clark Logo Highway Signs along the state’s highways that relate to the travel of the Expedition in 1805-1806.

A four page report composed by the Lewis and Clark State Park subcommittee (members: Mackaness, Hall, Bordeaux, and Chuiard) was read in detail and discussed at length, with certain suggested alterations. A motion was adopted to forward the report to Mr. David Talbot, Superintendent of Oregon State Parks, and to other agencies and organizations related to and interested in the further development of Lewis and Clark State Park, near Troutdale, Oregon. The report recommends several improvements for the park, including an interpretive center building, a tourist information center, acquisition of additional land (Broughton’s Bluff) which is adjacent to the park, and improvements to the Nature Trail (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 22-23). The State Park would eventually become part of the development of the Columbia Gorge Hiking Trail (from Troutdale to Hood River, Oregon), which is planned and has partially evolved through the efforts of the State Parks system and the United States Forest Service (much of the trail does now, and in the future will, traverse Federal land). The report points out the value of the Park’s development to tourism in Oregon, which is stated to be Oregon’s second largest industry.

March Meeting — BLUE MOUNTAIN CHAPTER — LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION. Friday March 25th was the date for the organization’s meeting which was held at the Walla Walla Y.W.C.A. small club room. Speaker for the meeting was Carol (Mrs. Jeff) Wilson, Clarkston, Washington. The title for her talk was “The Nez Perce as a Personal Experience”. For 23 years Carol and her husband lived at Lapwai, Idaho, in the heart of the Nez Perce Indian Reservation. For eleven years, Jeff Wilson was Principal of Lapwai High School, for 10 years Superintendent of the School District, and for 23 years coach of the high school’s football team. Carol taught school intermittently during the 23 years.

During the years in Lapwai, Carol came to know and interviewed many of the older Nez Perce Indians, and from them gleaned many insights into their history and heritage. These interviews and experiences led to her writing articles about the Nez Perce and the history of this northern Idaho region for the Lewiston Morning Tribune. Her writings appeared weekly for many months in the Lewiston newspaper. The Wilsons now enjoy retirement at their home on Wilma Heights, overlooking the Snake River across from Clarkston, Washington. Washington State Governor Spellman appointed Carol to be a member of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee in 1981.

May Meeting — OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE. May 3, 1983, was the date for a 11:30 A.M. meeting of the committee on the second floor of the Oregon Capitol Building, Salem, Oregon.

Meeting with Governor Atiyeh in the Governor’s Visitor’s Suite, the Governor greeted fifteen members of the committee and their spouses, and the nine reappointed members of the committee were officially charged by the Governor with the responsibility of serving on the committee for another two year term. Following the ceremony, the Governor joined the group for luncheon in the State Capitol Blue Room. A brief committee meeting followed the luncheon.

News Note

Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail committee members were pleased to learn of a special honor presented to one of their members who resides in Seaside, Oregon. Ray Lerback was selected by the Alumni Association of his Alma Mater, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington, for the association’s 1982 recipient of the Distinguished Alumnus Award. The award was presented at the October “Homecoming” event on the University’s campus. Five hundred individuals attended the event. Ray’s service and interest in the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail committee’s work is only one of many activities that occupy his time. Long active in civic and church organizations in Seaside, Ray’s contributions include: President, Sons of Norway (a Clatsop County organization); President, Seaside Kids, Inc., a city-county organization; Chairman, Seaside Service Club Council (an organization consisting of representatives of the service clubs in Seaside); Past President, Seaside Lions Club; Chairman of the building committee during the construction of Our Saviour’s Lutheran Church, member of the church’s council, usher, and Sunday School teacher; Member, Seaside Planning Commission; Chairman and Treasurer of numerous election campaigns for city and school budget election; and many other local activities and organizations too numerous to mention. He has received numerous awards and recognition from the local Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Seaside Chamber of Commerce, and an organization known as “Support our Schools”. A local Seaside in responding to Chairman Chuiard’s letter to Ray asking for a summary of his activities and information.

1. Seaside, Oregon is the site of the Expedition’s salt maker’s camp, which they established in January 1806, for the purpose of making salt by the distillation of ocean water (see WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 11-12; Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 1). The Foundation’s Sixth Annual Meeting, jointly hosted by the Oregon and Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committees, was headquartered in Seaside in August 1974.

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regarding his alumni award, wrote: "Your letter . . . has been given to me by Ray Lerback in the hope that I might be able to answer your questions about his contributions to this community and his recent award from Pacific Lutheran University. It might be that he doesn’t have time to write the letter because he is the nearest thing to perpetual motion that I have ever known." Oregon Lewis and Clark committee members know of Ray Lerback’s service to the committee, and extend a wish that every Lewis and Clark organization could have a man of his enthusiasm and interest.

Editor’s Note:
We would like to include in each issue of WPO, news items detailing current or forthcoming activities related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in each of the eleven trail states, or for that matter, any activity anywhere that would be of interest to members and readers. To accomplish this, we must rely on our Directors, their designated reporters, and other Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, to provide us with this information. We would be pleased to hear from you.

Foundation Members Attend and Participate in University of Nebraska Mapping Symposium

A display table was provided for the Foundation in the rear of the auditorium during the Seventh Annual Symposium sponsored by The Center for Great Plains Studies, held at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The table displayed Foundation literature and the "Special Cartographic Issue" of We Proceeded On, which was made available to symposium attendees who visited the table. We were afforded the opportunity to meet with and describe the purpose of the Foundation to over one hundred individuals. The issue of We Proceeded On was of special interest, since the subject for the symposium was "Mapping the North American Plains"; Foundation members who attended or participated in the symposium program are (left to right) Director Robert Taylor, Harold Alexander, Donald Jackson, Past President Strode Hinds, Director Mildred Goosman, Director Gary Moulton, Past President and WPO Editor Robert Lange, President Hazel Bain, Director James Ronda, and John Logan Allen. W. Raymond Wood was not present when the photograph was made. (Photograph supplied by Strode Hinds.)

*Indicates Symposium program participant.

Oregon’s Lewis & Clark College Receives NEH Grant For 15 Month Program “Perspectives on our Past”
Foundation Members To Participate in Program

President James A. Gardner, Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon has announced that a public library grant totaling $85,360 has been received from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The funding will underwrite a 15 month program comprising a series of lectures, films, library exhibits, and dramatizations to be presented on the college’s campus. The program began in March (1983) and will continue in four distinct parts through the spring of 1984. The lecture segments of the series will attract a number of leading archaeologists, anthropologists and historians as participants. The 15 month program is titled “Perspectives on our Past.”

Commenting on this subject, Stephen Beckham, Project Consultant and Professor of History at the college said that the program will offer illustrated presentations on archaeological work now being done in the Pacific Northwest, and he said that “Subjects will focus on the human experience through archaeology.” The March 10, 1983, keynote lecture for the entire series was by Richard Leakey, Kenyan paleoanthropologist and author of Origins (1978) and People of the Lake (1979). William R. Willingham, Instructor, Department of History at the college, made the observation that “Leakey’s address provided a perspective on what is unique and not unique of man’s origin in the Pacific Northwest.” Leonoor Ingraham, Director for the college’s Aubrey R. Watzek Library is director for the two year program and points out that “An important aim of the program is to raise public awareness on and off campus of resources that libraries offer on cultural patterns and on the Pacific Northwest history.”

Lewis and Clark students and scholars will be particularly interested in the third program segment scheduled for the winter 1984, which is titled "Enlightenment Science in the Pacific Northwest". Foundation members who have been invited to be lecturer/participants for this portion of the program are: Dr. John Logan Allen, Professor of History, University of Connecticut, Storrs; E.G. Chuiard, M.D., Portland, Oregon; Dr. James P. Ronda, Professor of History, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio; and Dr. Gary E. Moulton, Associate Professor of History, University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Dr. Moulton is the editor for the new edition of the Journals of Lewis and Clark (in press and preparation — University of Nebraska Press). When commenting about this program segment, Presi dent Gardner remarked that “This program sits well with the history and character of Lewis and Clark College. It speaks not only to the geographic location of the college, but also to the unique humanistic contributions made to this region by the institution’s namesakes.”

Future issues of We Proceeded On will provide additional details related to the winter 1984 program.

1. Dr. Gardner’s inaugural address, November 15, 1981, titled: “Voyage of Discovery: Lewis and Clark Expedition, Lewis and Clark College”, was a feature article in the May 1982 (Vol. 8, No. 2) issue of We Proceeded On.
Foundation Personalities: Viola ("Vi") and Ray Forrest

Ray Forrest first became interested in the Lewis and Clark journey in 1935, while visiting a college friend residing at Seaside, Oregon. The two young men stood at the site of the Expedition’s salt works (salt cairn) where, 129 years earlier, the saltmaker members of the exploring party had reduced ocean water to salt. The party had exhausted their salt supply on the outbound journey.

Next the two friends hiked the three miles to the summit of Tillamook Head, the headland referred to in the journals and on the Expedition’s maps as “Clark’s Mountain and Point of View”.

Those two experiences inspired Forrest to begin collecting books and reading the history of the Lewis and Clark Trail. Ray resolved that he would attempt to retrace the entire Lewis and Clark Trail from the Mississippi River to the Pacific shore.

Returning to Pullman, Washington, Forrest completed his requirements in economics for graduation from W.S.U. in 1937. One year later, he married another W.S.U. graduate, Viola Wentisch, and they settled in Pullman where Forrest was employed in a local bank. Six years later, Forrest purchased an insurance business in Walla Walla, Washington where the family has lived nearly forty years.

The Forrest’s have two children, a daughter Patricia and a son Gary, both of whom are graduates of Whitman College located in Walla Walla. It was at Whitman College that Gary met and courted Beverly Chuinard, daughter of Dr. E.G. ("Frenchy") and Prizzi Chuinard of Portland, Oregon. Following the marriage of the young couple in 1963, Gary attended the University of Washington Medical School in Seattle, while Beverly taught French on the high school level. Dr. Forrest is now an ophthalmologist practicing in Olympia, Washington where the family resides with two sons and a daughter.

1. For additional information about the Expedition’s “salt maker’s camp” or “saltworks”, see We Proceeded On, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 11-12; Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 1, 11; Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 6-7.

2. In January 1806, Clark and a party of twelve or fourteen crossed the coastal promontory (a traverse of about twelve miles round trip from present day Seaside, Oregon) to the place (near today’s Cannon Beach) where a whale had stranded on the beach. Clark was able to obtain, from the Indians at the site, about 300 pounds of whale blubber and several gallons of whale oil, which was brought back to the Expedition’s winter establishment at Fort Clatsop.

Through this connection with the Chuinard family, Ray and Vi were first made aware of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. In 1965 the Chinards suggested the two couples contact Ralph Space who lives in Orofino, Idaho, to serve as their guide over the old Lolo Trail along a spur of the Bitterroot Mountains in northern Idaho. This 100 mile segment of the Lewis and Clark Trail is where, in September 1805, on the outbound journey, the exploring party suffered impaired travel and near starvation. As Supervisor of the U.S. Forest Service’s Clearwater National Forest, Ralph Space had traversed the Lolo Trail many times, locating every campsite mentioned in the Expedition’s journals.

The Seventh Annual Foundation Meeting held in Bismarck, North Dakota, in 1975 provided the Forrests their first opportunity to meet many members of the Foundation. The friendly spirit with which they were greeted developed into warm friendships renewed at each subsequent annual meeting. The field trips to the Mandan Indian sites outside of Bismarck provided the Forrests an insight into the rich culture of those tribes who were thriving in that area when the Lewis and Clark Expedition spent the long winter of 1804-5 at Fort Mandan.

Sharing Ray’s interest in the story of the Expedition, Vi was appointed in 1975 by Governor Evans to the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and she has continued to contribute to the meetings and activities of that organization.

Following the Foundation’s Eighth Annual Meeting at Great Falls, Montana, in 1976, Ray and Vi joined other Foundation members who had chartered the post-conven-

(con’t. on facing page)

We Proceeded On, May-June 1983
tional Missouri River Cruise Trip. Departing from Fort Benton, the group floated down the last free-flowing stretch of the Missouri River through the “White Cliffs” area so aptly described by the two captains in their journals.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting held in 1977 in St. Charles and St. Louis, Missouri, a boat trip to the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers disclosed the Camp Du Bois site, where thepancy of the Expedition in 1803-4. Here the Forrests stood where the military Expedition had first been formed from a group of raw recruits.

From this inspirational experience, the Forrests returned to Walla Walla to sponsor the formation of the Blue Mountain Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Foundation. Now in the sixth year, the chapter roll includes 20 members from the immediate area, and another 20 from outlying areas. Newsletters also go to members in California, New York, and Pennsylvania.

To attend Blue Mountain Chapter meetings, various members drive 50 miles from Pasco, Washington; 80 miles from La Grande, Oregon; 100 miles from Lewiston, Idaho; and 200 miles from Boise, Idaho, to attend meetings. For six years Vi Forrest has served as President and program chairman, Ray Forrest as Treasurer, and Betty Fletcher as Secretary. Programs are related to diverse aspects of the journey, and to the study of regional Indian tribes, such as the Nez Perce in Lapwai, Idaho.

Vancouver, Washington, headquarters for the Tenth Annual Meeting, found the Forrests active on the planning committee. The field trip to the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center on Cape Disappointment (Fort Canby State Park), during the meeting, dramatically revealed the culmination of President Jefferson and the Captains’ dream of crossing the North American Continent.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting in 1979 was in Glasgow, Montana, and provided the opportunity to visit another important geographic site, the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers.

In 1979, Vi was elected to be a Director of the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, and in 1982, she was elected to serve another three year term in that capacity.

When Ray and Vi attended the Twelfth Annual Meeting in Omaha, Nebraska in 1980, little did they realize that three months later Ray would suffer a series of strokes which would leave him confined to a wheelchair. However, Ray’s interest in the Lewis and Clark Trail has never wavered. He has fulfilled the vow made in 1935 at Seaside, Oregon to retrace the trail from the Pacific Ocean to Camp Du Bois in Illinois.

At the two subsequent annual meetings held in Helena, Montana in 1981, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1982, Vi has acted as Ray’s ambassador, returning home with colored slides of the field trips to share with him. His health permitting, Ray hopes to make an appearance at the Fifteenth Annual Meeting at Pasco, Washington in August, 1983, near the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers.

Vi and Ray Forrest consider that their attendance and participation in the Foundation’s annual meetings has been a major contribution toward their understanding of the historic and geographic impact of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Their active interest in Foundation committee responsibilities has benefited the organization. They are sincere in saying that the stimulating friendships gained through contacts with members of the Foundation are among the most rewarding experiences of their lives.

The Forrests have been active in community affairs in the Walla Walla area. Both are members of the United Methodist Church. Vi has maintained affiliations with the Walla Walla Valley Historical Society, the Whitman County Historical Society (Colfax, Washington), and the Franklin County Historical Society (Pasco, Washington). She is a member of the P.E.O. Sisterhood. Organizational associations for Ray include: Shrine (Spokane, Washington); Masons; Fraternal Order of Elks; and 25 years as a member of the Kiwanis Club. Like Vi, he has supported the Walla Walla Valley Historical Society. Since 1958, Ray has served on the Board of Directors for the local YMCA. We will be seeing them again among the attendees at this coming August’s 16th Annual Meeting.

### Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

“A Camp on Wood River: A Winter of Preparation for the Lewis and Clark Expedition”, is the title of a well researched article in the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, by Donald P. Lankiewicz. The author holds a master’s degree in history from St. Louis University. He taught high school social studies and is currently an editor at the Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company in Columbus, Ohio.

Following a brief introduction to westward expansion, Thomas Jefferson’s interest in exploring the land west of the Mississippi River, and the Louisiana Purchase, Lankiewicz provides a fine description of the Lewis and Clark Expedition’s winter establishment at the mouth of Wood River (“River Dubois”) on the Mississippi River’s east bank, directly across the river from the mouth of the Missouri River. He details the activities related to preparation for the exploring party’s departure for the Pacific on May 14, 1804. The Expedition’s “Camp Wood” was a busy enterprise and involved the accumulation of equipment and supplies, and the recruitment, training and disciplining of the “robust, hearty, hardy young men” into a reliable team.

The article is well annotated. Of special interest is a map which is a superimposition of the confluence in 1803 of the Mississippi-Missouri Rivers on a 1960 map. This map illustrates the extreme geographical changes in the Wood River, Illinois area due to the rivers’ meandering during the nearly 180 years since the Expedition frequented and constructed their winter quarters in this locale.

Copies of the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* containing this article may be ordered from the Illinois State Historical Society, Old State Capitol, Springfield, IL 62706. Specify Vol. LXXV, No. 2, Summer 1982, and enclose $3.50 to cover cost of the publication and postage.
Students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition are familiar with historian James Kendall Hosmer, who in 1905, at the invitation of the A.C. McClurg (publishing) Co., provided an "Introduction and Index" for a two volume reprint edition of the 1814 Biddle/Allen History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark. Two years later (1904), for the same publisher, he completed a similar task for a reprint edition of the 1811, McKeen paraphrastic version of A Journal of the Voyages and Travels of a Corps of Discovery Under the Command of Capt. Lewis and Capt. Clark. . . by Patrick Gass One of the Persons Employed in the Expedition. The two Lewis and Clark and the single Gass volumes were produced in matching bindings and proved to be a popular three volume edition, since the publication made their appearance at the time of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the exploring enterprise, and the 1904-1905 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and Oriental Fair, in Portland, Oregon.

For the information that follows concerning Dr. Hosmer, we may thank the avid Lewis and Clark bibliophile Randall Kidd, Seattle, WA, who in the past five years has accumulated what proves to be a major private collection of over 300 rare books, pamphlets, documents, and memorabilia related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. A truly fine collection. In a recent letter to the editor, Randall stated: "You and Dr. Chuihnard have helped me along with advice and information regarding book collecting, and I'm just learning the ropes. Someday I hope to donate my collection to a worthwhile institution."

Three items most recently acquired by Foundation member Kidd are related to this discourse. The first is a copy of a news item that appeared in the April 16, 1914, issue of The Nation (a prestigious weekly periodical published from 1865 to the present time). The article was written by John Thomas Lee and carried the title: "News for Bibliophiles: Sergeant Ordway's Notebook". Lee wrote:

Dr. J. K. Hosmer, in an admirable introduction to a reprint of Patrick Gass's Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Chicago, 1904), says, in speaking of the longest notebook of John Ordway: "His journal, which he contentedly sold for $10 (actually $300!) to his commanders, could it be recovered, would bring to-day literally its weight in gold."

And now, ten years after writing these words, Dr. Hosmer may rejoice with many other scholars and students throughout the country over the recovery of this precious manuscript, kept for many months, if we may trust a family tradition, under the shirt of Sergeant Ordway, next to his skin. For it was recently placed on deposit (having been discovered in the Biddle papers) with the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia by its present owner, who, so far as the public is concerned, must for the present remain nameless. The journal, however, is to be made accessible to historical investigators...

Lee then included a lengthy physical description of the Ordway journal, and told how it had reposed for nearly 100 years among the papers of litterateur Nicholas Biddle, and


5. Author Lee's reference to the manuscript's owner, and his verse "...must for the present remain nameless" was probably at the request of the Biddle family.

6. Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844), a Philadelphia lawyer and litterateur, undertook, at William Clark's request, the task of developing the narrative or "History" of the Expedition based on the manuscript journals of Lewis, Clark, Ordway, and the previously published (1807) McKeen paraphrastic version of Gass's journal. The Biddle work was published in Philadelphia in 1814. Biographical material concerning Nicholas Biddle appears in We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 5, p. 8.

then added comments concerning the other extant Gass, Whitehouse, and Floyd journals and the missing suspected journals of Pryor and Frazer. He concluded his discourse as follows.

The discovery, after well-nigh a century, of John Ordway's note-book is an event calculated to warm the hearts of all who are interested in Western history, and it is much to be desired that the owner of the manuscript will speedily give the American Philosophical Society, or some competent scholar outside of the learned body, permission to edit and publish this worthy complement to what may still be regarded as Dr. Thwaites' definitive edition of the "Journals" of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Sergeant Ordway's contribution, perhaps laboriously produced, should not be denied a place with the classic narratives of his superiors and companions of rank and file.

A second item in Mr. Kidd's collection, and of particular interest, is a four page letter written in longhand, by eighty year old James Hosmer to magazine writer John Thomas Lee. Hosmer at the time was in New Westminster, British Columbia, and his letter is dated April 25, 1914. He had, very soon after publication, read Lee's article in the April 16, 1914, issue of The Nation.

As we shall see from the text of Hosmer's letter to Lee, it was he who at some earlier date, provided a review to The Nation of the eight volume Reuben Gold Thwaites work, the Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., NY, 1904-1905. Whether or not Hosmer and Lee had ever met is not revealed in the information at hand. One thing is certainly evident, and that is the keen interest and desire to make contact with the pertinent individual or individuals who would have a say in engaging an editor, should it be determined that the Ordway journal was to be edited and published. The text of his interesting letter and request for assistance from Lee with respect to that end result, follows without emendations:

New Westminster, B.C.
320-2nd St., April 25/14.

Mr. John Thomas Lee:

Dear Sir, naturally I have read with much pleasure your polite reference

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to me in your notes contributed to "The Nation" for April 16th. I am glad you think well of my work connected with the Journal of Patrick Gass. I learn with pleasure that the record of Ordway has come to light and is well preserved. I hope it will come to the knowledge of the world, and would much like to come into touch with the present possessors of so interesting a document. I should suppose that either the scriveners who published Thwaites' "Lewis and Clark", or McClurg, of Chicago, who reissued the old Biddle digest and the Gass might see their way to printing the Ordway as a supplement to the material relating to this great expedition. If so, it should be properly introduced and edited, and I am so much in love with the subject, to which I once gave much time, that I should like to undertake it, in case no better editor can be found. I take it that you know the manuscript's owner, whose name you reserve, or are in contact with the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, who are deeply concerned if my surmise is correct, I wonder if you will do me a favor to forward this letter which I write to you, for the owner's or Society's use.

As to my equipment for such an editorial, I may perhaps say this without claiming too much. I was an intimate friend of Dr. Thwaites, our best Lewis and Clark scholar, coming through a recommendation to supervise and furnish an introduction for McClurg's "Lewis and Clark". I did the same work for their reprint of Gass. Dr. Thwaites submitted to me the proof sheets of his great work, and I prepared a programme that I should like to undertake it, in case no better editor can be found. I take it that you know the manuscript's owner, whose name you reserve, or are in contact with the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, who are deeply concerned if my surmise is correct, I wonder if you will do me a favor to forward this letter which I write to you, for the owner's or Society's use.

To my equipment for such an editorial, I may perhaps say this without claiming too much. I was an intimate friend of Dr. Thwaites, our best Lewis and Clark scholar, coming through a recommendation to supervise and furnish an introduction for McClurg's "Lewis and Clark". I did the same work for their reprint of Gass. Dr. Thwaites submitted to me the proof sheets of his great work, and I prepared a programme that I should like to undertake it, in case no better editor can be found. I take it that you know the manuscript's owner, whose name you reserve, or are in contact with the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, who are deeply concerned if my surmise is correct, I wonder if you will do me a favor to forward this letter which I write to you, for the owner's or Society's use.

Revealing Hosmer's advanced age, the letter is somewhat redundant, self-appraising, in several places negative, and presents structure and punctuation characteristic of 19th century writing style.

Collector Kidd's third item relating to the above is a typewritten letter dated May 13, 1914, from Secretary Isaac Minis Hays of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, to John Thomas Lee at the Department of State, Madison, Wisconsin. [We may assume from this that Lee was a free-lance writer, who was employed in some capacity by the State of Wisconsin.] Hays' letter acknowledges receiving a letter from Lee, and since Hosmer is mentioned in the text of the letter, it is obvious that Hosmer's letter was transmitted, as he requested, to the American Philosophical Society. In all brevity Secretary Hays states: "With your permission I will retain Dr. Hosmer's letter so as to lay it before our Library Committee at its next meeting, and after full consideration has been given it will return it as you requested."

Despite the above letter from the Society's Secretary Hays, which tends to indicate that the Society's Library Committee would have control as to the ultimate publication of the Ordway journal, we learn otherwise, as stated in Paul Russell Cutright's "A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals," which provides this information:

Accession records of the society state that Charles Biddle, on November 21, 1913, deposited with the society the manuscript of Ordway's journal...

The same accession record closes with the sentence: "The same to be kept on deposit by the American Philosophical Society, and subject to recall at any time by Mr. Biddle."

This, then, implies that the Biddles, and not the Society's Library Committee would have the final say (perhaps with some consultation with the Society's committee) as to who would edit and publish the newly discovered material.

Dr. Cutright, in his Chapter VIII, titled: "Milo Milton Quaife," advises that historian Quaife was at the time of the discovery of the Ordway journal, superintendent and editor for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Cutright writes:

Influenced perhaps by the earlier successes of Coes and Thwaites in editing the Journals of Lewis and Clark, Quaife immediately entertained notions of laboring in the same literary vineyard. As evidenced by a letter to Charles Biddle inquiring if he had any plans to publish Ordway's journal and, if so, would he consider putting it in the hands of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for this purpose. He made it clear, of course, that he himself would assume responsibility for editing the journal. In due time Biddle replied affirmatively to both of Quaife's questions.

Like John Thomas Lee, who wrote the piece about the Ordway journal for the Nation in 1914, Milo Quaife, in the June 1915 issue of the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, continued on page 32. [9. Ibid., p. 58, 1915. Cutright also reveals that: "A still later record informs, "Ordway's Journal was presented to A.P.S. by Charles Biddle in 1949." See Guide to the Archives and Manuscript Collections of the American Philosophical Society, compiled by J. Boll, Jr. and Murphy D. Smith (Philadelphia, 1966)."


had particularly been searching for. It was the fragmentary "Eastern Journal" covering the journey down the Ohio River, and the ascent of the Mississippi. Begun by Lewis when he departed Pittsburgh August 30, 1803, the documentation was completed by Clark12 from December 2, to December 12, 1803, when the party reached the site where they were to construct their "Camp Wood or Camp Dubois". They occupied this establishment until their departure for the Pacific on May 14, 1804.14

As Lewis and Clark students, enthusiasts, and bibliophiles know, Milo Quaife edited the Ordway journal and the "Eastern Journal" as well, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin published the two journals under a single cover as Volume XXII of the Collections of the Society, in 1916.15 A second printing was produced in 1965.

What has not been known prior to collector Randall Kidd’s acquisition of the three items, which he has so graciously shared with us for this recapitulation, was that at least one other, James Kendall Hosmer, at age 80, made a forceful bid to be the Ordway Journal’s editor.

12. We use the term "Eastern Journal," in lieu of "Lewis’s Ohio River Journal", as will be the practice in the new edition of the "Journals of Lewis and Clark": presently being edited for publication by Dr. Gary E. Moulton, University of Nebraska Press. Dr. Moulton points out and suggests that this be the style, since both Captains wrote in this journal, and the journey they documented involved travel on the Mississippi River as well as on the Ohio River.

13. Clark joined Lewis at Louisville, Kentucky on October 13, 1803.

14. See footnote 7, ante.


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.

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

Director Billian Reports Progress For "Eastern Entity"

Foundation Director Harold "Hal" Billian, Villanova, PA, reports that 42 Foundation members residing in eastern states responded to his letter regarding the organization of an "Eastern Entity" of the Foundation. Hal’s letter and invitation to attend an organizational meeting was mailed to 65 Foundation members on March 10, 1983. Twenty-three members made an appearance at an April 10th meeting at Hal and Jane’s residence in Villanova. The 25 others wrote or telephoned to indicate their interest, intended support, and requested that they be advised of future activities. Those present at the April meeting, according to Billian, expressed the feeling that “There is a need for some activity for our members of the Foundation who cannot attend the ‘Trail State’s meetings, yet feel that by covering our eastern Lewis and Clark points of interest may be able to enjoy the ‘Lewis and Clark Story’ with some sort of annual or semi-annual activity . . ." Also discussed were the possibilities of local Lewis and Clark study groups affiliating with local historical societies. It was noted that certain members of the Foundation have specific interests related to some aspect of the Expedition, but that even this diversity need not inhibit an organization developing, as stated in Billian’s report: “Our common bond is Lewis and Clark.”

To explore and develop future interest in such an "Eastern Entity", an ad hoc committee was named at the April meeting. Ruth Backer, Cranford, NJ, is to act as secretary pro tem, and Harold Billian, Villanova, PA; Clyde Groff, Lancaster, PA; Walter Marx, Concord, MA; Frank Muby, Philadelphia, PA; Elizabeth Thompson, Colebrook, CT; and Peter Parker, Philadelphia, PA, comprise the committee.

Hal Billian sums up his report with the comment that “Because we drew so many from such a wide geographic area, it seems to reinforce my hopes of establishing some kind of an organization here in the..."
east. We do have a strong base, but how to put it all together is a bit of a challenge. The intensity of interest isn't up to that enjoyed in your areas [Washington, Oregon, Montana, and the other Trail states] — so where do we go from here?

We don't think that Hal's statement is meant to sound negative. Other entities have been organized and remain vital and active. Continuity of purpose is the basic ingredient and usually wins out! What can the Foundation do to help?

Back-Issues of WPO
Back-issues of We Proceeded On are available for purchase. Some early issues are photo-offset reproductions of the original publications and the quality of the illustrations are slightly depreciated. The increased number of pages in recent issues, together with substantially higher printing and paper costs make it necessary to revise the charge to $2.00 each for back-issues when supplied to Foundation members, and $2.50 each to non-members. As membership grows in the Foundation, printing of greater quantities of each issue should result in lower unit costs. Your Membership Committee and We Proceeded On trust that you will do your share toward increasing membership in the Foundation.

Address request for back-issues to We Proceeded On, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, Oregon 97201. Please make your check or money-order payable to the Foundation.

Tentative program
Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. 
Fifteenth Annual Meeting, Pasco, Washington 
August 7-10, 1983

Sunday: August 7, 1983
1-5 p.m. REGISTRATION in the lobby of the Pasco Red Lion Motor Inn at 2525 N. 20th Avenue
2-5 p.m. Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation committee meetings
2-5 p.m. Informal and continuous showing of a variety of slide, movie, and video tape presentations will be shown by Clifford Inland, chairman of the Foundation's Audio-Visual Education Committee
7-8 p.m. WINE RECEPTION featuring Washington State wines. Red Lion Motor Inn. Open to all registered members
8-9 p.m. OPENING SESSION at Red Lion Motor Inn 
Welcome and introduction: Robert C. Carriker 
Speaker: Dr. Gary E. Moulton, University of Nebraska, "Lewis and Clark — Journals, Editors, and Editions" 

Monday: August 8, 1983
8 a.m. - noon REGISTRATION in the lobby of the Pasco Red Lion Motor Inn 2525 N. 20th Avenue
9 a.m. Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Business Meeting. 
Presiding: Hazel Bain 
12 noon LUNCH at Red Lion Motor Inn
Introduction: Walter Obers
Speaker: Ralph Rudeen, Executive Secretary, Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee "Lewis and Clark in Washington State Parks"
2-3 p.m. BUS TRIP to Lewis and Clark Trail State Park near Dayton, Washington
3-5 p.m. LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL STATE PARK
Introduction: Mrs. Viola Forrest
Speaker: Gary Lentz, Park Manager
"Orientation to the Park and a Walk on the Nature Trail" (about one-half mile)
Speaker: Bill Gulick, author, "Lewis and Clark With the Hospitable Nez Perces"
+5-6 p.m. BUS TRIP to Sacajawea1 State Park and Interpretive Center via route 124, the Lewis and Clark Highway
6-7 p.m. TOUR of Sacajawea Interpretive Center
7-8 p.m. PICNIC dinner at the park at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers
8-9 p.m. SESSION IN THE PARK
Introduction: Dick Clifton
Speaker: Mrs. Barbara Kubik, Interpretive Assistant at Sacajawea State Park, and member of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee "Lewis and Clark at the Confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers"
9 p.m. BUSES back to Red Lion Motor Inn

Tuesday: August 9, 1983
8:30 a.m. GROUP A TICKET HOLDERS board bus to Clover Island. Take excursion boat "Sun Princess" to Charbonneau Park on Snake River
9:15 a.m. GROUP B TICKET HOLDERS board bus for trip to Hanford Science Center in Richland. Exhibits and slide presentation on "Hanford History"
11:15 a.m. GROUP B take bus to Charbonneau Park
Noon GROUP A arrives in Charbonneau Park on Sun Princess
12 - 1 p.m. BOX LUNCH at Charbonneau Park: both groups 
(continued on page 24)

Since the Sixth Annual Meeting in 1974, the fifteen star - fifteen bar Foundation President's flag has been displayed at annual meetings. A gift to the organization from Josephine Love of Astoria, Oregon, the replica of the Expedition's flag has been transferred from the outgoing to the incoming president at each year's annual banquet.

We Proceeded On, May-June 1983
A Mystery is Solved About the Gass Artifacts

In the November 1981 (Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 21) issue of *We Proceeded On*, Foundation member Cliff Imsland, of Seattle, Washington, reported on the permanent Lewis and Clark Expedition display that was in preparation at the Washington State Historical Society Museum, Tacoma. In the issue that followed (WPO, Vol. 8, No. 1, February 1982), we included picture stories detailing (page 13) the dedication of the display, and the presence at this event (page 5) by descendants of the Expedition’s Sergeant Patrick Gass.

Imsland’s article detailed that he and the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee had successfully negotiated a loan from 1. See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 5, “Foundation Personality” feature.

the late Owen Buxton’s family, Auburn, Washington, of several artifacts carried on the Expedition by the exploring party’s Sergeant Patrick Gass. Owen Buxton was a great grandson of Patrick Gass. The items loaned for the historical society’s exhibit consist of a small hatchet, a metal flask, a small carved razor box with a sliding lid, an account book in Gass’s handwriting, the Gass family Bible listing the Sergeant’s descendants, and an 1812 edition of Sergeant Gass’s journal (the David McKeohan paraphrase).

Shortly after this report appeared in *We Proceeded On*, several individuals called our attention to an article in the Fall 1981 (Vol. 2, No. 2) issue of *Gateway Heritage*, the quarterly magazine of the Missouri Historical Society indicating that two of the artifacts included in the Washington Society’s new exhibit were among Lewis and Clark Expedition items held by the Missouri Historical Society. In an article by Jan Snow titled: “Lewis and Clark in the Museum Collections of the Missouri Historical Society”, this statement appeared:

The Society holds two other Expedition items. These were the property of carpenter Patrick Gass. Interviewing Gass’ daughter, Mrs. Rachel Brierley in 1921, historian Earl R. Forrest found that she possessed a razor box ... and his hatchet. Several years later, Forrest purchased these items from Mrs. Brierley (which may or may not have been the case) and presented them to the Society in 1948.

Knowing that identical artifacts reported to have been carried by the Sergeant on the exploring enterprise could hardly be extant in two places, and concerned that the report in Missouri’s *Gateway Heritage* magazine would raise questions concerning the authenticity of those items loaned to the Washington Society by the Buxton family, Cliff Imsland and *We Proceeded On* determined to solve the mystery. Imsland wrote to the Missouri Historical Society pointing out the dilemma and enclosed copies of the text (supplied by WPO) which appeared in the Missouri Society’s quarterly, and requested that they investigate if the artifacts were actually in their inventory.

Within thirty days he received a reply from the Society’s Marie L. Schmitz, a registrar of collections, stating that the article was in error, and that Jan Snow, a doctoral student in history, who researched and wrote the magazine article:

... was mistaken in stating that we [the Missouri Society] had in those collections the hatchet and wooden [razor] box ... what we have - are photographs of these objects. Without your letter we might never have straightened this our ... for the typewritten copy of our original hand-written accession book from forty years ago had mistakenly listed the artifacts without qualifying “photographs of ...” Hence the researcher/writer’s error. We have now rectified our records.” (Marie Schmitz added the information in her letter to Cliff Imsland that the photographs were given to the Society in 1948 by Earle R. Forrest).

It should be gratifying to the editor and writers of *Gateway Heritage* that the magazine enjoys readership, and that Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts when reading their fine publication are on the alert for these kinds of inexactitudes. This mystery is solved!