Great Falls L. & C. Enthusiasts Organize New Foundation Chapter

"Portage Route Chapter" is the name selected by an enthusiastic group of individuals in the Great Falls, Montana area for a new chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. Twenty-nine new membership applications have been received by Foundation Membership Secretary Ruth Lange, and she is advised that there will be additional membership applications as the organization’s activities take form.

We have record of meetings in March, April, and May, involved with the organization of a Foundation chapter, and extensive discussions relating to the 1984 celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the city of Great Falls. From the minutes of these meetings it is most apparent that the history and heritage of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is to be an important part of the 1984 celebration.

On June 6, 1983, twenty-three Lewis and Clark enthusiasts met for the “Organizational Meeting” of the new “Portage Route Chapter”. On the previous day Nels Thorson (who Foundation members will recall, was our excellent guide over the Expedition’s portage route for attendees at the Foundation’s Eighth Annual Meeting, August 1976) served as interpreter and guide for a field trip, car pool, and sack lunch tour of the explorers’ route around the falls of the Missouri River. The itinerary for the Sunday excursion included the Sulphur Spring (documented in the Captains’ journals), the mouth of Belt (the Expedition’s “Portage”) Creek, and other points of interest along the 17¼ mile portage route to the viewpoint overlooking the White Bear Islands. The minutes for the June 6th meeting report that the field trip was a great success.

Foundation Past Presidents, Wilbur Werner, Cut Bank, Montana (1975-1976) and Bob Saindon, Helena, Montana (1979-1980) detailed for the June 6th meeting attendees the background of the Foundation and its purpose and activities. Saindon spoke briefly concerning the organization of local Foundation chapters, since he was instrumental in the organization of the Valley County (Glasgow, Montana) Chapter of the Foundation in the fall of 1976. Foundation Secretary Edrie Vincent, Helena, Montana, attended several of the meetings that preceded this organizational meeting. Foundation Vice-President William Sherman, Portland, Oregon, a former Montanan, is a frequent visitor to his native state. He has discussed with his many Montana friends and associates, the advantages of combining the 1805-1806 exploits of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in Montana with the centennial observation of the city of Great Falls and adjacent areas. He has a special interest because the Foundation’s 16th Annual Meeting is to be held in Great Falls during August 1984, and the Foundation’s program should be an important part of the centennial observance.

Officers for the new chapter are: Bob Bevins, President; Bob Doerk, Vice-President; Ben Rangel, Secretary; Ella Mae Howard, Treasurer; (continued on page 3)

---

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

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

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

When you receive this issue of WPO my year as your president will be nearly over. I have enjoyed the many contacts made during the year. The cooperation from Foundation members has been most gratifying. The Executive Committee has been very congenial to work with. We are fortunate to have such dedicated officers as Vice-Presidents Jim Large and Bill Sherman; Secretary Edrie Vinson; and Treasurer Clarence Decker. Most of my committee appointments have proven the faith I had in them as shown by the annual reports of their accomplishments.

Bob Lange has continued his splendid performance as editor of WE PROCEEDED ON. One suggestion I have made to him is that new Foundation members be listed in each issue. That way we can tell if our efforts to persuade friends, relatives, or acquaintances to join our Foundation were successful. If you think this is a good idea, mention it to our editor.

Membership Secretary Ruth Lange has efficiently handled the processing of new members and has kept detailed records and submitted periodical reports which are invaluable. Membership is a year round program — not only in obtaining new members, but retaining our current members.

Past Presidents of our Foundation have been very supportive, and their experience and expertise are greatly appreciated.

Bob Carriker has done an incredible job of planning and corroborating the 15th Annual Meeting, with the assistance of his committee composed of Barbara Kubik, Roy Craft, and Clifford Imland.

Cliff has made great strides as chairman of the Audio Visual-Education Committee as those who attend the Annual Meeting will be privileged to observe. This has been my priority goal — to be able to offer audio-visual presentations on the Lewis and Clark Expedition for showing in school classrooms, for club programs, historical societies, etc.

(con’t. on facing page)
Bill Sherman, chairman of the Young Adults Activity Committee, in cooperation with the Kentucky Historical Society, has successfully sponsored an essay contest for which our Foundation, thru our Monetary Grants Committee, has provided funds for the Grand Prize Award.

The Portage Route Chapter (see front page story), Great Falls, Montana, with 29 charter members has become a chapter of our Foundation, and we extend a warm welcome to them.

New Chapters Chairman Hal Billian, is still striving to develop a Pennsylvania, or an Eastern entity. He has spent much time and effort in this endeavor.

Other committee chairmen are submitting their reports on the year's activities.

I have appreciated the opportunity to serve as your president for this past year. My hope is that all members will continue their interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and in the Foundation, and that we will always remember our purpose - to stimulate interest in, and enhance the enjoyment of, the Lewis and Clark Story.

Hazel Bain, President

Montana Chapter

(continued from page 1)

Darlene Fassler, Membership Secretary; and Brooks Madison and Ray Steele, Board Members.

Included in the agenda for the June 6th meeting were discussions related to: hosting the Foundation's 16th Annual Meeting, tentatively set for August 5-8, 1984; liaison with the Great Falls Centennial Committee; cooperation with the local Boy Scouts of America, who hold the deed to the land at the mouth of Belt "Portage") Creek and the Expedition's Portage Creek Campsite; support for the March 1984 Russell Art Auction and a seminar on the portrayal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition by western artists; and a discussion relating to times and place of future meetings of the new chapter.

Earlier plans have revealed a project undertaken by the Great Falls Cross-Country Club to present a reenactment of the exploring party's portage. This activity will require the participation of the entire community and other local entities, both financial assistance and manpower, for this project to take place in June-July 1984. A preliminary budget for this event shows a total of $15,000.

The Great Falls Cross-Country Club has also announced plans for an event (tentatively set for August 4-5, 1984), which will be known as "The Marathon Hike for Lewis and Clark, Charles Russell and Paris Gibson - A Hike for History and Health". A preliminary draft of plans, trophies and awards, historical message signs along the route, promotion, insurance, etc., indicate that this program will involve an expenditure of nearly $10,000.

These aggressive and enthusiastic Montanans who continue to reveal additional ideas for telling the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to their local people and to visitors to their area for their centennial observance, also are assuring members of our Foundation that the 16th Annual Meeting is Great Falls and the "Treasure State" will be an exciting adventure in living American history.

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

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

Cutright & Brodhead Cited for Biography About Elliott Coues

Foundation members Paul Cutright and Michael Brodhead have word of appreciation from The American Ornithologists Union for their splendid biography Elliott Coues: Naturalist and Frontier Historian (see book review, WPO, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 15-16). The AOU has extended invitations to the authors to be present for the organization's Centennial Meeting at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, September 26 to October 1, 1983. The AOU was founded September 28, 1883. Among the events scheduled for the meeting are displays and autographing sessions by authors of books relating to ornithology and ornithologists.

In his letter to Dr. Cutright and Dr. Brodhead, Thomas R. Howell, the organization's president detailed an event planned for the meeting:

For the special centennial birthday party, we are planning to have an interview with Elliott Coues. This will of course be an imaginary resurrection, but since Coues believed in spiritualism - at least during part of his life - it is perhaps admissible for us to have him appear at our meeting portrayed, of course, by a suitable actor. The interviewer will ask questions that he will answer with quotations from his correspondence as given in your book and also from his own writings such as the introduction section of his Key to North American Birds. I trust that you will have no objection to our making use of quotes from your book for this purpose, and your authorship will be fully acknowledged.

In a letter to the editor, Paul Cutright indicates his and Mike Brodhead's pleasure that their biography about Coues has received this recognition. Paul wrote: "I hope to get up for the session when Coues is "interviewed", but can't be certain about an event three months away. Mike [Brodhead] thinks it is doubtful if he can make it." Attendees at this August's annual meeting will recall that Dr. Brodhead was the Annual Banquet speaker and that his address was titled: "The Military Naturalist [Elliott Coues]: A Lewis and Clark Heritage". Coues was one of America's great ornithologists, as well as one of the recognized historians of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
The Great Falls Centennial Committee received word this week (Wednesday, July 6), that its request for a $25,000 grant from the Burlington Northern Foundation in Seattle has been approved for execution of the giant-sized mural in the Great Falls International Airport Building.

According to Norma Ashby, co-chairman of the Centennial Committee, the grant is for creation of a 10-foot-high by 35-foot-long mural depicting the Lewis and Clark Portage of the Great Falls of the Missouri. “The subject has never before been portrayed on this scale,” Ashby said.

The artist will be chosen by a jury, and will be commissioned $20,000. The remaining $5,000 of the grant will be used for mounting, lighting, an interpretive display, reproduction of prints and administrative costs, including printing and postage.

Criteria for artist selection have been developed and are being mailed to Montana artists. Artists wishing to participate, but who may have been missed by the mailing, may contact the Great Falls Centennial Committee Office, Box 5021, Drawer 1984, Great Falls, MT 59403, for details.

Deadline for the preliminary rendering is October 15, 1983, with completed work due July 1, 1984. Unveiling of the mural will be during the national meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, August 5-8, 1984, in Great Falls.

The Great Falls Centennial Committee worked with the Portage Route Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, the Great Falls International Airport Authority, the C.M. Russell Museum and Architect Dave Davidson to coordinate the grant request.

The Burlington Northern Foundation represents seven company subsidiaries, including the BN Railroad. Each contributes 2 percent of pretax income to the Foundation. Last year the Foundation donated $6 million in grants and payments.

Ashby praised Donald North, president of the Burlington Northern Foundation, for being receptive to the Centennial Committee’s request. She said, “Because of the railroad’s early and long-time association with Great Falls, and because of the Foundation’s interest in cultural activities, we feel that its support of this project will make a lasting contribution to Great Falls’ Centennial year, as well as memorialize a significant event in American history.

“It also will enchant our air terminal building and be seen by every airline traveler coming into Great Falls.”

Members of the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation consider the portage around the Great Falls of the Missouri to be a “crown jewel” in the story of the explorers’ achievement toward reaching the Pacific shore. They are aware that overcoming the physical barrier of the series of falls with a portage of 17% miles over difficult terrain was a hinge point of that epic journey at a critical time in American history. A relatively short delay, or worse yet, an abandonment of the portage effort, could easily have meant that Idaho, Washington, and Oregon could have been British, instead of American states. Certainly all Americans owe Lewis and Clark and their men an everlasting debt.

Eric G. “Frenchy” Chuinard

The Lost is Found! A Postscript To Only One Man Died . . .

By E. G. “Frenchy” Chuinard

Editor’s note: “Frenchy” Chuinard needs no introduction to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. He was one of thirteen who in 1970 met in St. Louis for an organizational meeting of the Foundation. He served the Foundation as its second president, and in 1974 solicited a grant from an interested contributor for the founding of the publication, We Proceeded On. His book, Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, was published by the Arthur H. Clark Co., in 1979.

During the years while I was cursorily researching for what turned out to be Only One Man Died . . . , I interviewed a descendant of Meriwether Lewis by the name of Mrs. Sarah Anderson Gordon. Her name and address had been given to me by Author John Bakeless. The Anderson in her name came from Meriwether’s sister Jane’s husband.

Whenever I went east to a medical meeting, I would spend a few more days with Lewis and Clark sources in the vicinity of the meeting. The American Orthopaedic Association often meets in Virginia; it did so in 1947. On June 29 Fritzi and I and our daughter Beverly drove to Stafford, Virginia, to spend a couple of delightful hours with Mrs. Gordon, who had written that she would be pleased to see us. From her I heard again the information John Bakeless recounts in his book.

I was interested mainly in medical aspects which I summarized in Only One Man Died: “His (Meriwether’s) mother’s natural interest in health matters also showed in her other two sons. Both Meriwether’s full brother Reuben and his half-brother, John Marks, became doctors. On November 3, 1807, Lewis paid for a course of lectures on Materica Medica for John from Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton of the University of Pennsylvania, and a course of lectures in chemistry by Dr. James Woodhouse.”

Among several items of memorabilia which Mrs. Gordon graciously brought from their safe-keeping for our review, were receipts for these lectures. I was eager to obtain copies of them, and Mrs. Gordon was most willing for me to have them, but our visit was on a Sunday. Mrs. Gordon volunteered to have copies made and sent to me, which she did.

When I finally got about the business of writing my book, I began searching for these receipts, to offer them to the publisher to include as illustrations in the book as items of medical interest. Diligent and repeated searching did not bring forth.

3. Dr. Barton taught with Dr. Benjamin Rush, the medical advisor, in 1795, of Meriwether Lewis, at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He was also an eminent botanist, and Jefferson and Lewis hoped that he would help with the editing of the botanical data contained in the journals of Lewis and Clark. Lewis had taken a copy of Barton’s Elements of Botany with him on the Expedition. It is probable that Barton knew that John Marks was Lewis’ brother.
Despite their fragile condition the above 1807 admission tickets or receipts for the courses of lectures on Materia Medica and Chemistry for Meriwether Lewis's half-brother John Marks, are reproduced in fairly readable form. The illustrations are slightly reduced in size from the originals.

the receipts, so they are not pictured in Only One Man Died. I was disappointed in this omission, because I thought that they provided tangible proof that at least one of Lewis's brothers had some formal medical training, and also that Meriwether had been generously helpful to his half-brother, John Marks.

Recently I had occasion to look into my Herbert Hoover file, and to my combined chagrin and pleasure I found my mis-filed correspondence with Mrs. Gordon, and the two receipts. At this late date they are reproduced herewith. They do not bear the name of Meriwether, who made the payment, but bear the name of John Marks for whom the lectures were purchased. Apparently these receipts were kept and used as a pass or ticket for admission to each lecture. The assurance that Meriwether paid for them comes from Mrs. Gordon.

Re-reading of our correspondence provided equal pleasure to the finding of the receipts. I had left five dollars with Mrs. Gordon as an estimated cost for the copies. When she sent them she wrote: "I found the office (of the photographer) was up a steep flight of stairs . . . so my cousin attended to it for me today. I hope you will receive them promptly. The charge including the mailage to you was two dollars. I am inclosing the remaining three dollars to you in this letter. I wish I had more things of value to send you, but since our old home broke up things have been scattered. There are no more 'ancestral homes' where attics are full of old paper and relics of past times . . . the younger generation builds 'ranch houses' where attics have no place".

Our 16 year old Beverly was more interested in the little dog that was Mrs. Stafford's only companion, and they played together while the "old folks" visited. When Beverly asked Mrs. Stafford if the dog understood her, she answered "Oh, yes; but I'm not smart enough to always understand the dog."

Mrs. Stafford's last letter to me ended: "I was very glad to hear from you and much obliged to you for enjoying your visit here as much as I enjoyed having you. I still have in my mind's eye a snap shot of your daughter's face as she looked back at me in the doorway."

It was a pleasant visit for all of us — and a rewarding one, now that I have found the mis-filed receipts which show that Meriwether Lewis's interest in health care extended to helping pay for his brother's medical education. The date of these receipts (1807) may also indicate that the health care responsibilities which devolved on him during the Expedition, stimulated Meriwether to want for his brother a better preparation for practicing medicine than he had been privileged to have.

Kentucky Junior Historical Society

Essay Contest Proves To Be A Rewarding Experience

(Re: Stories In WPO, Vol. 9, No. 1, p. 22; Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 9)

It was a stroke of good fortune when the Foundation's Young Adults Committee got acquainted with the Kentucky Junior Historical Society. KJHS now numbers nearly 4000 youngsters in a program that includes a variety of activities that cover all levels of student endeavor. The organization can be proud of a most impressive quarterly publication edited by Ann Bevins and an outstanding coordinator in Susan Lyons Johnson. The Junior Society was most generous and helpful in offering the recent Lewis and Clark essay contest to their members, and it was a great success. Their past experience and their summation of the individual student efforts provides the Foundation's Young Adults Committee with an invaluable base for developing guidelines for future Lewis and Clark essay contests for young people throughout the nation. For example, in a letter to Committee Chairman William Sherman, Susan Lyons Johnson made these observations and remarked:

There seemed to be a lack of sophistication in dealing with the reasons for the exploratory undertaking . . . Contestants seemed to have a strong interest in the Indian woman, Sacagawea (students seems to have a difficult time getting away from legend and myth, I find) . . . I expected more in a way of a discussion on the importance of the Expedition . . .

These are helpful comments and they are appreciated by the Foundation's committee.

June Clarkson, the young lady from Catlettsburg, Kentucky, who was judged to be the grand prize winner, did an excellent job and touched on all of the important aspects of the Expedition. There was some confusion and myth regarding the Indian woman Sacagawea, and a bit of misinterpretation with respect to the division of the exploring party on the return journey. Despite these discrepancies, we can be assured that as a result of her essay

(continued on page 8)
Editor's note: Thomas William Dunlay, the author of the monograph included here, is presently associated with Editor Gary E. Moulton as an Editorial Research Assistant for the new edition of *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. He joined Dr. Moulton's staff at the Love Library, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, as the project began in 1980. A native Nebraskan, Dunlay took his B.S. from Kearney State College, Kearney, Nebraska, and his M.A. from the same institution in 1972. He earned his Ph.D. from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. All of the degrees were in history. His doctoral dissertation titled: *Wolves for the Blue Soldiers: Indian Scouts and Auxiliaries with the United States Army, 1860-1890*, was published in 1982 by the University of Nebraska Press. In response to the editor's letter concerning his historical interests, Tom Dunlay wrote: "I have always had a strong interest in frontier and Indian history, encouraged to some extent by my father, a Nebraska farmer who liked to read. I'm afraid that I haven't seen as much of the Lewis and Clark route as most members of your Foundation, although I did see a segment of the trail in Montana, including the Three Forks region. This was several years ago and before I knew that I would be working closely with the Lewis and Clark journals. I hope to see and travel more of the route this summer. Working on Lewis and Clark has rekindled an old interest in the fur trade and the mountain men, and I am intermittently developing an article on the relations between Mountain Men and Indians." The editor and members of the Foundation appreciate Dr. Dunlay's observations, and this article, related to the journal-keeping of the Expedition's Captains, which he has prepared especially for *We Proceeded On*.

"Battery of Venus": A Clue to the Journal-Keeping Methods of Lewis and Clark

By Thomas W. Dunlay

Students of the Lewis and Clark journals have long recognized that Clark copied extensively from Lewis, especially from the latter's detailed natural history notes. The original purpose of such copying was undoubtedly to preserve important information from loss by insuring that there would be at least two copies. As Donald Jackson has noted, however, the time and manner in which Clark did his copying can provide the scholar with clues to the Captains' methods of keeping their journals at different periods during the expedition.

One notable instance is "... battery of Venus...", a quaint circumlocution that Lewis apparently invented to describe female external genitalia, which provides us with some intriguing evidence about Clark's copying of Lewis over an extended period.

The most conspicuous example of Clark's copying from Lewis occurs during the Fort Clatsop sojourn in the winter of 1805-1806. Lewis began his notebook journal Codex J on January 1, 1806, after a hiatus of over four months in his journal keeping, and most of his daily entries for the next three months contain natural history or ethnographic material. Clark's copybooks Codex I (to January 29), Voorhis No. 2 (January 30-April 3), and early entries in Voorhis No. 3 (from April 4) follow Lewis almost verbatim. An intriguing anomaly, however, is that Clark did not always copy the natural history notes under the same date that Lewis made them; often they occur a day or more earlier in Clark's journal than the date under which Lewis wrote them.

Assuming that Lewis wrote his entries in Codex J day by day — there is no good evidence that he did not— Clark was obviously copying from him at least a few days afterward. In fact, there is reason to believe that Clark put off this copying for much longer than a few days. The passage already referred to suggests that he may have had over four months of journalizing to catch up on when he began to copy from Lewis.

For the clue one must go back to Clark's entry in his notebook journal Codex H for November 7, 1805, the day the Corps of Discovery thought, erroneously, that they had come in sight of the Pacific. There are two Clark journals covering this period: his Elkskin-bound Journal (September 11-December 31, 1805) and Codex H (October 11-November 19, 1805). The appearance of the Elkskin-bound Journal — sheets of letter paper sewn together and bound in elkskin — suggests it was a first draft, kept day by day in the field, with the notebook journals being composed later. The November 7 entry in Codex H contains a passage describing the dress of the Indian women on the coast, noting that it was so skimpy that when a woman squatted down the "... battery of Venus is not altogether impervious to the penetrating eye of the amirite."5

To the reader familiar with the writing of the two Captains, the whole paragraph is most un-Clarkian; it is clearly Lewis at his most self-consciously literary. Moreover, Clark placed the paragraph in quotation marks to indicate that it was not his. One is not surprised, therefore, to find it in a Lewis entry of later date; what is surprising is that it occurs in Lewis's Codex J entry for March 19, 1806 — over four months after the ostensible date of Clark's entry. Obviously Clark copied the passage on or after March 19, and lacking any indication that the page containing the quotation was

3. Here the traditional system for classifying the journals is followed. Elliott Coues designated the notebook and other journals at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, Codex A, Codex B, and so on. Those of Clark's journals in the Voorhis Collection, Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, are commonly labeled Voorhis No. 1 and so on.


Paul R. Cutright, *Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists*, p. 250, notes that the fact that Clark writes in his own style in his entries for August to December, 1805, is further evidence that there were no Lewis journals for this period from which he could copy. This is correct, the "... battery of Venus..." passage being a striking exception and copied from a much later Lewis entry.
inserted later, one must assume that the rest of Codex H (ending November 19, 1805) was also written after March 19, 1806. Is this also true of Clark’s subsequent journals?

Codex H ends on November 19 with a brief entry and Clark’s words “See another book for particulars.” Codex I starts with a longer entry for the same date, but only after 34 pages of other material—courses and distances from Fort Mandan to the Pacific, including those for a trip down the coast that Clark made in January 1806. Codex I then takes up the narrative on November 19, 1805, immediately after this collection of data, suggesting that Clark finished Codex H and took up daily entries in Codex I in sequence. If so, he also wrote Codex I after March 19, 1806, the date of Lewis’s “... battery of Venus...” passage.

Why then, did Clark wait so long to write this material in his notebook journals? Up to December 31, 1805, he was writing in the sheets bound in elkskin, and may not have had either reason or time for carrying on another journal. There is no indication that he continued such first-draft notes after the first day of 1806. But Clark's Codex I notebook has three short entries for January 1, 2, and 3 at one end of the book, upside down to all the other writing in the book, which starts at the other end. It would seem that Clark began Codex I on January 1 as a continuation of the Elkskin-bound Journal (ending December 31), then decided to do something else. Apparently he again took up Codex H, filled it up with entries paralleling the elkskin book through November 19, then continued in sequence in Codex I: evidently he did so after March 19, the date of Lewis’s observations about the visibility of the “... battery of Venus...” It would seem, then, that Clark wrote no journals for nearly three months, and this at Fort Clatsop, where he would have had relative leisure for writing. Codex I does contain a detailed record of Clark’s trip down the Oregon coast on January 6-10, taken from unpublished notes of the kind the Captains kept on other occasions when separated.

One naturally asks why Clark, who had been so faithful a journalist, would stop writing at the end of 1805. January 1, 1806, is the date of the beginning of Lewis's Codex J, his first known journalizing, except for scattered fragments, since late August 1805. The question of what Lewis was doing in the hiatus is a thorny one, but the fact that the Elkskin-bound Journal ends on the previous day is suggestive; it is hard to believe that Clark just happened to run out of paper in this volume on the last day of the year and the day before Lewis's known writing resumes. The pages covering those days must have been bound in elkskin and saved because they covered a period for which there were no complete Lewis journals. The brief entries for the first three days of 1806 in Codex I suggest that Clark did intend to continue and that he changed his mind. It seems quite possible that the Captains decided that since Lewis was now writing extensive journal entries, Clark could leave the task to the official head of the expedition. Clark probably spent much of his time at Fort Clatsop preparing his maps of the route from Fort Mandan to the ocean, so the two were simply dividing their labors.

At some point, in early January or later, the two decided that Clark should copy Lewis's journals, both the daily narrative and the detailed natural history and ethnographic material. The obvious reason for this duplication was to insulate against the loss of important data. Apparently he waited until March 19, or later, to begin. He then completed Codex H, which may or may not have been complete up to November 7, 1805, and continued with Codex I, using the Elkskin-bound Journal as the basis for entries up to December 31, 1805, then copying from Lewis's journal.

When did Clark take up journalizing again, and how long did it take him to complete the copying from Lewis? There is nothing in the notebooks that clearly indicates that he was keeping daily entries in one and copying from Lewis in another; as far as the evidence shows, each book followed the other in chronological sequence. Therefore, the question bears on the date of composition of all of Clark's subsequent journals to the end of the expedition. Various scholars have suggested that the red morocco-bound notebook journals (Codices D through N and Voorhis Nos. 1, 2, and 3) were written after the expedition. There are a number of objections to this theory, but the one most significant here is that there would be far less reason for Clark to copy Lewis verbatim so extensively after the return, when the danger of loss was so much less. Surely Clark copied these notes from Lewis into Codex I and Voorhis No. 2 and No. 3 as soon as possible during the return trip.

As noted, Clark could not have written his November 7, 1806, entry until on or after March 19, 1806, the date of Lewis’s “... battery of Venus...” passage, and his subsequent journalizing also apparently comes after that date. March 19 was only four days before the expedition left Fort Clatsop on the return journey up the Columbia. Clark could hardly have written over four months of journals in those four days, especially since the period must have been filled with preparations for departure. We must assume that he was copying on the homeward journey when time allowed. Much of the handwriting in these copied entries in Voorhis No. 2 and No. 3 is in a neater, more careful hand than that he usually used, suggesting leisure and lack of hurry. Yet the only good reason for such labor was, again, to insure against loss by making duplicates; therefore, it would make sense to complete these copies as quickly as possible during the trip.

Clark continued copying Lewis in Voorhis No. 3 (beginning April 4), often adding details from his own observations. By the end of May there are no entries obviously copied from Lewis under dates earlier than those in Lewis's journals, and so it begins that Clark was copying on the same day. During April (continued on page 8)

We Proceeded On, July 1983 -7-
and May Clark's entries also become increasingly his own, not entirely copies from Lewis.

From May 14 to June 10 the expedition remained at Camp Chopunnish, in the Nez Perce country of Idaho, waiting for the snow to melt in the Bitterroot Moun-
tains so they could continue their return journey. Although the Captains had a number of tasks to per-
form in this period, such as providing medical services for visiting Indians, the relative leisure could have given Clark time to complete some of his copying from Lewis. There is no proof of this, but at the beginning of his Codex M, starting June 6, there is a map based on a sketch given by “Sundary Indians of the Chopunnish [Nez Perce] Nation on the 29th 30th and 31st of May 1806.” Clark may not have copied the sketch until several days later, but its presence in this book, whose first date is near the end of the Camp Chopunnish sojourn, suggests that the book was unpacked and available at this time. It is therefore possible that Clark's copying from Lewis was complete to June 6 and he was able to start Codex M on the actual date.11

We do not know why Clark was so taken with Lewis's passage about “...battery of Venus...” that he made a point of copying it into his November 7, 1805, entry in Codex H, although it does fit into a general description of the tribes at the mouth of the Columbia at that point. He could have waited until he copied the March 19 Lewis entry where it occurs; instead he notes under March 19 that the dress of the Indian women “has already been described (see 7th Novr. 1805).”12 By doing so, in any case, Clark provided us with a significant clue as to the Captains' journalizing procedure in late 1805 and early 1806.

11. See the frontispiece, Thwaites, ed., Original Journals, V.

12. Ibid., IV, 190.

Book Review

By Robert E. Lange

ATLAS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, Gary E. Moulton, Editor, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1983, X, 186 pages, 13 3/4 x 19 1/2 inches, 184 maps. $100.00

If this issue of We Proceeded On is several days late, it is because the editor, upon its arrival, was so fascinated by this exciting new edition to the literature about the Expedition that it required two days and an evening to read the introductory essay and to peruse the 186 pages of beautifully reproduced maps, some of which revealed new insights regarding the cartographic contributions of the Expedition. This new edition has found a permanent place on the library table in the center of the “Vi et Consilio Room.” As editorial content in the recent “Special Cartographic Issue” of We Proceeded On attempts to convey, a student of the exploring enterprise soon discovers that the maps portraying the course of travel of the Expedition enhance and provide important additional interpretation of the daily journals. Acclaimed as a “...landmark in Lewis and Clark scholarship...” and as “...the definitive work on Lewis and Clark cartography...” we continue to hear similar comments from Foundation members as this Atlas volume has been received by those who responded to the announcement that, this the initial volume, Volume 1 of the new edition of The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was available for delivery.

Nine more volumes (Volumes 2-10) consisting of the journals of the two Captains and four enlisted members of the exploring party are being brought together in this new edition to be published during the next several years. Volume 11 will be a collection of the material documented or brought back by the explorers that relates to the natural history of the Expedition. In response to those who evoked surprise regarding the Folio size of the Atlas (see above), the publisher has announced that the ten additional volumes will be Medium Octavo (5 1/2 x 9 1/4 inches) and each will average about 350 pages. The price for each volume will be about $30.00.

Inspection of the Atlas will immediately reveal the advantage of not having to struggle with folded maps, boxed in a special map case, as is the format in the editions of the Original Journals... edited by Reuben G. Thwaites in 1904. Never before have such high quality facsimiles of these historic maps (many now nearly 180 years old) been reproduced from the priceless originals. It is also advantageous to find 118 maps reproduced in their original size. No expense has been denied toward making the published reproductions as legible as the original maps themselves. One (con't. on facing page)


Essay Contest (continued from page 5)

effort, June Clarkson has a much better understanding of the purposes and accomplishments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition than 99 percent of all American youngsters in her age group. We can say that her essay was well done!

The Committee is working with the new Portage Route Chapter of the Foundation in Great Falls, Montana, for a 1984 essay contest.

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. 8

“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. Littauer 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, 5614 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Enclose $4.00 to cover publication costs and postage.

We Proceeded On, July 1983
hundred-fifteen of the originals were photographed directly by the printer. Dr. Moulton, in his acknowledgements cites the fine cooperation the project received from the Yale University Library, where William Clark’s maps are in the William Robertson Coe Collection, the Joslyn Museum, where the maps in the Maximilian-Bodmer collection reside, and the Geography and Map Division of the National Archives.

The new atlas assembles, for the first time, a definitive collection of the maps produced along the route of the Expedition, along with directly related maps executed before and following the return of the explorers. Among the 129 historic maps are 42 never before published. Thirty-four of these are accurate copies from Clark’s originals, made for the 1833 expedition of Prince Maximilian of Wied-Neuwied (Germany). The Prince’s party, which included the artist Bodmer, ascended the Missouri to six miles above the mouth of the Marias River and only a few miles below the site where Fort Benton was to be constructed. About nine hundred miles of the Lewis and Clark route are detailed in these excellent copies. They are a great addition to Lewis and Clark cartography, since most of Clark’s 34 original maps have been lost. Editor Moulton’s introductory essay is a detailed and valuable treatise on the cartographic history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Anyone studying the American West must make this new atlas volume an essential part of his research. In writing about the new edition of the journals and the atlas, historian Donald Jackson remarks:

For nearly one hundred and eighty years, the world has needed a complete modern edition of the journals of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The edition now being prepared by Gary Moulton promises to answer that need. The sheer number of maps surviving most important of all North American explorations requires the early and careful publication of this atlas of the expedition.

When completed in the coming years, The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the eleven volumes being produced by the University of Nebraska Press, will be a much desired addition to the libraries of historical institutions, scholars, bibliophiles, and Lewis and Clark enthusiasts.

If you have not already placed your order for the atlas and the ten volumes to be subsequently published, see your local bookseller or write the University of Nebraska Press, 901 North 17th Street, Lincoln, NE 68588, and request the brochure relating to this publication.

Additional information concerning the new edition of The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition has appeared in We Proceeded On. See: Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 17; Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 9-10; Vol. 6, No. 4, (Dr. Moulton’s banquet address at the Foundation’s 12th Annual Meeting, Omaha, NE, August 1980) pp. 14-16; Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 1, 16-17. Dr. Moulton will address members at this year’s 15th Annual Meeting, Pasco, WA, August 7, 1983. His subject is titled: “Lewis and Clark — Journals, Editors, and Editions.”

Ernest Staples Osgood 1888-1983

At the age of 94, death came on June 22, 1983, to Ernest Staples Osgood, teacher-historian known to students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition for his superb editing of The Field Notes of Captain William Clark. 1 In 1953, Clark’s Field Notes, missing since the return of the exploring enterprise in 1806, were found in a residential attic in St. Paul, Minnesota. Their discovery was of special interest and value to historians, since they not only included the field notes kept by Clark for the journey from Wood River (Illinois) to the Mandan country (North Dakota) in 1804 and to April 1805, 2 but also Clark’s documentation of the activities of the exploring party as it prepared for the western journey at their winter establishment at their “Camp Wood” (Illinois) during the winter of 1803-1804. 3

Dr. Osgood was born in Lynn, Massachusetts and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1912. There followed a two year teaching stint in a private school in Ohio. In 1972, in an autobiographic essay titled: “I Discover Western History”, he wrote about this experience: “At the

end of the first year there, I got married, and by the end of the second, I got fired. There is always a New Englander about who feels himself fully qualified to start reforming any educational institution he happens to run into.” His serious endeavor as an educator began in 1914, when following some health problems, he accepted a high school teaching position in Helena, Montana. His introduction to the west soon convinced him that he should abandon his choice of medieval history and make further inquiry and serious study of frontier and western history. After ten years at Helena High School, he turned to completing his education at the University of Wisconsin, where he earned his doctorate in history. Recalling his “...love of the past, and all that Montana had given me...”, his doctoral dissertation was a history of the western cattle industry, a significant thesis, eventually published in 1929, with the title: The Day of the Cattleman. This is now regarded as a classic by readers of Western Americana (and has recently been published in a paperback edition, since the original publication and subsequent hardback reprints have become difficult to obtain).

Following his graduate studies at Wisconsin, a tenure of thirty-years followed, first, as an instructor of history and later as a professor of history at the University of Minnesota. When he retired from that institution in 1958, he accepted a position, the following year, as a lecturer in history with the College of Wooster, Ohio, until 1969. This institution awarded him an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters in 1990.

Throughout his entire teaching career, his love of the mountains of Montana found him returning each summer, until 1979, to the beauty of the landscape and the solitude and relaxation that he found at his mountain cabin on Alice Creek (a few miles north of Lincoln (Lewis and Clark County), Montana. This was not far from the summit of the Continental Divide and the improved Forest Service road that leads to Lewis and Clark Pass. This was the pass traversed by Meriwether Lewis and his party on the (continued on page 10)

1. Ernest Staples Osgood (Editor), The Field Notes of Captain William Clark, 1803-1806, Yale University Press, New Haven, Ct., 1964.

2. Notes which were developed into the Clark journals contained in the manuscript Codices now in safe-keeping in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

3. The exploring party occupied “Camp Wood” from December 13, 1803 to May 14, 1804.
return journey in 1806 (from the Expedition’s “Traveler’s Rest” campsite near Missoula to the Great Falls of the Missouri).

In August 1972, Dr. Osgood left his mountain retreat to favor members with his presence at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Foundation in Helena. The high light of this meeting was his stirring banquet address which he titled: “The Long Traverse”. In turn, the Foundation honored him with the presentation of the organization’s Award of Meritorious Achievement (“For Outstanding Contributions in Bringing to this Nation a Great Awareness and Appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition”).

Dr. Osgood’s delightful piece titled: “Our Dog Scannon: Partner in Discovery” (about the exploring party’s Newfoundland dog) was a feature in the Summer 1976 issue of Montana, The Magazine of Western History. At the time that this appeared, Vivian Paladin, the editor for the magazine wrote: “An article from Ernest S. Osgood is always a pleasure for the staff of this publication. A meticulous researcher, he brings to every subject a fresh innovative perspective, a flawless literary style and a contagious delight in historical pursuits.” In 1977, the Foundation, with the permission of the author and Montana magazine, produced an attractive reprint of this article, which has proven to be so popular that a 2000 copy reprint was done in 1978, and a 3000 copy reprint followed in 1980.

At the Foundation’s 14th Annual Meeting in Philadelphia (1982) a resolution was passed exemplifying Dr. Osgood for his teaching and writing which “… has imparted lasting values of our nation’s history in the hearts and minds of students across America …” and “… for his lifetime of dedication to serving the principles of enlightened scholarship, and for his specific endeavor of original research focusing upon ideals for our nation’s destiny …”. In addition the Resolution conferred a Lifetime Honorary Membership in the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. Since he was not present to receive this honor, Irving Anderson, a member of the Awards Committee saw to the transmittal of a copy of the resolution and an accompanying Appreciation Award Certificate to Dr. Osgood in Wooster, Ohio. The doctor’s acknowledgement letter to Anderson, dated September 1, 1982, is the last communication the Foundation has from him, read as follows:

Dear Mr. Anderson:

There came to me a few days ago a beautiful certificate accompanied by a copy of the Foundation’s recent Resolution. Ten years ago in Helena, Montana, there was presented to me by the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation an Award of Meritorious Achievement. On August 11, 1982, in Philadelphia the Foundation presented me with an Honorary Lifetime Membership for helping in the perpetuation of the historical worth of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Now, Mr. Anderson, to your Wheresoes, I am not going to display any false modesty for I did try in my teaching to give lasting values to the history of our country and made a good fist of it. O.K. My research of the expedition was complete and properly definitive. Now as to a very important statement that in my specific endeavor I focused on the “ideals for our nation’s destiny”, well, I don’t know. Lord Bryce is supposed to have said that “History is just one damned thing after another.” He was just acting the cynic, and, of course, he was. Every researcher every teacher knows he gives part of himself to his work and that gladly.

Here in the late twilight of my life you have made me feel that I did do my best, and to you and all the folks of the Foundation I write a sincere

Thank you.

(signed) Ernest S. Osgood

Members of the Foundation extend deepest sympathy to his widow, Helen, in Wooster, Ohio.

Special Offer From Fort Clatsop Assoc.

Foundation members are apprised of two items available from the Fort Clatsop Historical Association at the National Park Service’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

You will be interested in acquiring for your Lewis and Clark collection the fine 16 page magazine, Gone West, published by the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association, St. Louis. The magazine is published quarterly and especially deals with the history of America’s westward expansion. The Spring 1983, Vol. 1, No. 2, issue features two excellent articles by National Park staff members at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial. “At This Place We Have Wintered”, by Curt Johnson, Chief Ranger for the Memorial, provides readers with a fine recapitulation about the exploring enterprise and the party’s stay at their western winter establishment near the Pacific shore and present-day Astoria, Oregon. Dan Dattilio, a Park Ranger at the facility, has covered ground not usually included in Lewis and Clark literature. His “Remembering A Fort In The Wilderness”, tells the story of the authentication, the acquisition of the site following the turn of the century, and the construction of the replica of the Fort by the Clatsop Historical Society and the Astoria Junior Chamber of Commerce, which was completed in 1895. Additionally, the development and expansion of the site by the National Park Service into today’s Fort Clatsop National Memorial followed in 1958. Ranger Dattilio completes his dissertation with a fine description of the “Living History” interpretive program, which is the staff’s means of keeping the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition alive to the visitors to the Memorial, who number some 120,000 annually. A third article in this same issue of the magazine is by Vera Whitney Gault, a Clatsop County historian and author, and is titled: “A Coastal Dream Called Astoria”. Her monograph tells the story of the history and development of this Oregon city of 10,000 located at the estuary of the Columbia River. The city dates to 1811, when the first fur traders arrived, et cetera. The departure of the Lewis and Clark enterprise. The magazine is illustrated with several color plates, and of special interest is the reproduction of a letter written by Meriwether Lewis on April 15, 1803. The accompanying caption indicates (continued on page 12)

We Proceeded On, July 1983
Visitors to the National Park Service's Fort Clatsop National Memorial and the replica of the Expedition's winter establishment often take note of the large stump inside one of the rooms in the section of the building to the visitors' left as they enter the main gate of the structure. Serious students of the Expedition are curious, since there appears to be no reference in any of the journal descriptions of the exploring party's Fort Clatsop that indicate that there was a stump inside one of the rooms of the structure. In the 1840's, when early settlers in the vicinity visited the site, they found only ruins of the establishment. Nevertheless, from a descendant of the Indians who were in the area at the time of Lewis and Clark, and from an early settler on the land which included the site of Fort Clatsop, we do have conclusive references to a stump being in one of the rooms of the building.

At the turn of the century, the Oregon Historical Society undertook the task of authenticating and preserving the actual site of Fort Clatsop. The Society's Committee on Memorials and Monuments visited the site on June 8, 1900. With committee members L. B. Cox and William Galloway, a claim to the land where the explorers' fort had been constructed; Preston W. Gillette (who settled on a donation land claim in 1853, across the Lewis and Clark River and within one and one-half miles of the Fort Clatsop site); Silas P. Smith (the son of Se-li-aast or Celiaat Smith, one of the three daughters of Coboway, the chief of the Clatsop Indian Nation at the time the Expedition was in the area); and several other interested persons.

A report of the committee (dated December 13, 1900) prepared for the December 15, 1900, Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Oregon Historical Society, is transcribed in the Proceedings of the Oregon Historical Society, printed by the Oregon State Printer, 1901.

Included in the report are statements from both Carlos Shane and Silas Smith that testify to the authenticity of the site, and make direct reference to a stump being in one of the rooms of Lewis and Clark's Fort Clatsop.

Excerpts from the statements of these two men follow:

[Portland, Oregon, June 15, 1900.] J. Silas B. Smith, do certify that I was present on the site of old Fort Clatsop on June 8, 1900, in company with L. B. Cox and William Gal­loway of the Committee on Monuments of the Oregon Historical Society . . . .

My mother was Se-li-aast, the daughter of Coboway, the chief of the Clatsop Indians, to whom Lewis and Clark presented their fort and buildings at the time they abandoned them on March 29, 1806. . . . My mother frequently told me that the buildings at the old fort were occupied by my grandfather and his family during the hunting season for ten or fifteen years after they had been given to him, and she also told me that in one of the cabins a large stump stood, which the Lewis and Clark men had cut off square at the top and used for a table.

I never saw any of the buildings standing, but know from the statements of my mother and from the general account of the Indians who were living at the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition that the place which was marked as the site of Fort Clatsop is the place upon which the Lewis and (continued on page 12)

3. Coboway's daughter Celiaat married a Solomon H. Smith. Her Christian name was Helen. With her husband, they were the first agricultural settlers west of the Coast Range of mountains. In the 1840's, their farm was located on the Clatsop Plains, north of present-day Seaside, Oregon. Solomon Smith crossed the continent in 1832 with Captain Nathaniel Weth, and taught school in the first schools established in the northwest at Fort Vancouver (near today's Vancouver, Washington) and in the Willamette Valley (present Oregon) in 1833-1834.

4. In Silas Smith's recollection of his mother's recollections of Lewis and Clark and Fort Clatsop, prepared specifically for Olin Wheeler, the verbage is somewhat different from his statement to the Oregon Historical Society's committee. Wheeler, op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 197, quotes Silas Smith: "My Mother, Celiaat Coboway, the chief's second daughter lived until 1881, and always maintained that she remembered the time of Lewis and Clark's arrival, and also seeing the men. Mother said that in one of the houses they used was a large stump of a tree, which had been cut smooth, and which was used as a table. The tree had been cut down and then the house built, enclosing the stump."
To recreate the stump that the 1840 pioneers reported to be in one of the rooms of the ruins of the Expedition's Fort Clatsop, the Crown Zellerbach Corporation (Northwest Timber Division) donated and transported a large butt cut from a spruce log to the Fort in December 1961. The butt cut simulates the stump said to have been in the exploring party's original winter establishment near present-day Astoria, Oregon, and the Pacific Ocean. (Left) The cut from the spruce log is being delivered to the entrance of the replica of Fort Clatsop. (Right) Vernon G. Sickler on the staff of the National Park Service facility in 1961 is pictured moving the simulated stump into its final position in one of the rooms. Reports from early settlers in the area, who saw the original stump, indicated that the fort had been constructed around it, and that the top surface of the stump had been made smooth for use as a table.

Clark winter quarters in 1805 and 1806 were established. Clark winter quarters in 1805 and 1806 were established.6

[Portland, Oregon, June 15, 1900.] I, Carlos W. Shane, a resident of Vancouver, Washington, do hereby certify that I visited the site of old Fort Clatsop on June 8, 1900.

I came to Oregon in 1846, and in 1850 I located a donation land claim on a tract of land which included the site of Fort Clatsop. I built a house on the land and occupied it until 1853. A few feet from where I built my house there were the remains of two of the Lewis and Clark cabins. Each cabin was sixteen by thirty feet; three rounds [sides] of the south cabin and two rounds [sides] of the north cabin were standing. In the south cabin stood the remains of a large stump.

My house has long since disappeared, but I identify the site from the topography of the ground.

I assisted Gillette in locating the southwest corner of the tract which was staked off on this visit, and believe that


6. Ibid., In his statement to the Committee, P. W. Gillette says: “Carlos W. Shane sold his place to his brother, Frankland Shane, in 1853.” “Appendix A,” p. 19.

7. There has been considerable confusion and a great deal of copy written concerning the compass orientation of the original fort and the replica of the structure that is presently on the site. Most of the studies detail that the main gates of the fort faced to the east. It would also seem that if Carlos Shane lived in his farm house very near to the ruins of the Expedition's structure for two or more years, he surely would have his compass directions in order. His statements regarding the orientation of the fort tends to indicate that it faced to the east. The replica is located so that the main gate faces to the south. It was Reuben Thwaites, the editor of the journals in 1904, who provided a footnote (III:298): “... that it would appear that the gates opened to the south.” Thwaites may have been in error, and he provides no basis for his annotation, nor had he visited the site prior to making this statement.

8. A member of the party who accompanied the Committee on June 8, 1900, *Proceedings . . . op cit.* “Appendix A,” pp. 18-19.


**Fort Clatsop Offer**

(con't. from page 10)

that this letter is Lewis's first written reference to the expedition, and that this is the first time that the letter has been reproduced in any publication.

An additional offer is something that Lewis and Clark enthusiasts will wish to acquire. The Association has a limited number of an excellent reproduction of artist John Clymer's oil painting, “Visitors at Fort Clatsop”. These lithograph prints are on 100% rag, neutral pH, heavy paper, with good color fidelity. Image size is 11 x 22 inches, on paper size 14½ x 24½ inches.

The many materials used in the displays and “Living History” demonstrations that make up the interpretive programs at the National Park Service's historic installations come from non-taxpayer sources. It is the proceeds from the sale of books, postal cards, 35mm slides, and items as noted above, by certain non-profit, on site, historical associations that provide such resources. Both of the items described above may be ordered from the Fort Clatsop Historical Association, Route 3, Box 604-FC, Astoria, OR 97103. Specify: Spring 1983 issue Gone West magazine and the “Visitors at Fort Clatsop” Clymer print, and enclose $11.95 which includes packaging and postage.

-12-

We Proceeded On, July 1983