THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
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Fort Clatsop Historical Association Sponsors Statue Project at National Park Facility

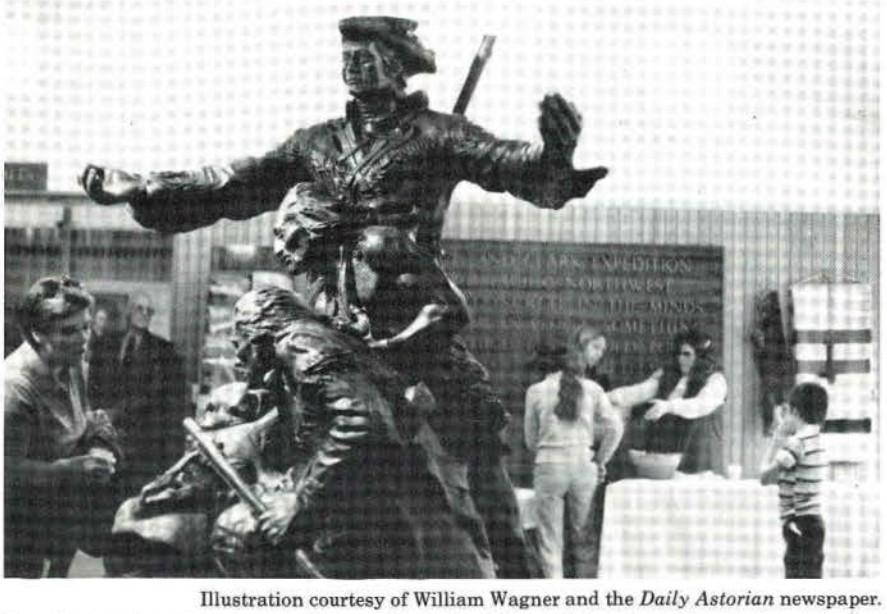

Illustration courtesy of William Wagner and the *Daily Astorian* newspaper.

People examine new statue, "Arrival", in the lobby of the Fort Clatsop Interpretive Center building. Unveiling ceremonies took place on September 10, 1983.

Enthusiastic citizens of Astoria and Clatsop County, Oregon, and especially the Fort Clatsop Historical Association, undertook a project in 1979 that has recently culminated in a beautiful six and one-half foot high, 1200 pound bronze statue that has been installed in the lobby of the *Fort Clatsop National Memorial* Interpretive Center. The National Park facility, the site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's 1805-1806 winter establishment, is approximately four and one-half miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon. The Fort Clatsop Historical Association, a supportive organization to the National Park Service, is made up of local individuals interested in furthering the public interest and awareness of the famous exploring enterprise. Nearly 120,000 individuals visit this historic site annually.

The local Association, working in concert with the National Park Service's Superintendent Robert Scott and his staff at the Memorial, Sculptor Stan Wanlass, Astoria, Oregon, a Clatsop Community College art instructor, and other interested citizens, conceived and sought ways to implement the creation of a life-size bronze statue for installation at a suitable location at the Memorial. The statue would portray an incident related to the Expedition's activity in the vicinity.

Countless hours and devoted energies have been given to the project by artist Wanlass. Research of the literature about the Expedition and conferences with the Memorial's historically oriented staff, and with other students and enthusiasts of the Expedition, brought forth an initial concept for the work. In 1980, the Association finally approved

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President Large's Message

Past President "Frenchy" Chuinard once said our Foundation is built around the twin ideals of "friendship and scholarship." I thought at the time that was an apt characterization, and I believe it still strikes the right note for our objectives in the year ahead.

Certainly the 1983 annual meeting in Pasco, Washington, gave the members present a chance to greet old friends and make new ones, with everyone sharing a common interest in a grand exploring achievement in our nation's history. The Washington state committee that planned the meeting's varied and interesting agenda deserves the thanks of all who attended, some from great distances. The pace of events was comfortable; people had a chance to visit among themselves without feeling rushed. There was a nice balance between speakers' presentations about the place of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in local history, and just plain sightseeing in the land where the Columbia and Snake Rivers come together. It was a good meeting. [see pages 12-17].

However, many of our 600 members have never attended one of these annual gatherings of the Foundation. The experience is decidedly worthwhile. It's not too early to think about saying hello to your fellow Lewis and Clark enthusiasts next August in Great Falls, Montana. Attendance at the Sixteenth Annual Meeting on the banks of the Missouri could be a pleasant interlude within a summer vacation through the mountain west. The fired-up members of the Foundation's Portage Route Chapter, Great Falls, are already planning ways to show their hospitality to new faces

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THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

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ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

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

WE PROCEEDED ON *ISSN 0275-6706* *E.G. CHUINARD, M.D., FOUNDER*

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

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President's Message

(con't from page 1)

from all across the country. It will be a great place to meet people you've only read about in *We Proceeded On*, to tell them where you're from, to exchange recollections of how you got hooked on the exploits of Lewis and Clark, and thus begin new Foundation friendships.

In our discussions with each other we realize we live during an especially exciting time in the annals of Lewis and Clark scholarship. Publication of the new edition of expedition journals under the guidance of Foundation Director Gary Moulton at the University of Nebraska is an event of the greatest significance to our organization.

Just imagine Reuben Gold Thwaites toiling away 80 years ago in Wisconsin on his pioneer edition of the expedition's priceless manuscripts, not knowing whether anyone cared about the product of his labor. Not so Gary Moulton today. He knows he has a friendly rooting section out there. Our Foundation is giving him more than just some modest financial support, but a lot of appreciation and encouragement as well. His initial collection of the expedition's maps, the Atlas volume, has been well received, and we're looking forward to more volumes of similar quality.

His project is important because it deals with the raw materials of the Lewis and Clark story that we want so much to share with others. As word of this ambitious publishing project spreads, it should stimulate more interest in the expedition among professional writers and historians. Before long the newly edited journals will begin appearing in libraries across the nation, expanding the story's audience as never before. It should be an instance where solid scholarship wins new friends for a brave band of explorers and, most likely, new members for our Foundation.

We come together in this organization for a great variety of reasons, ranging from a sense of patriotism to the sheer love of a rattling good adventure story. Above all we do it to enjoy ourselves and each other. As your president for a brief time, it will be my goal to foster that enjoyment in an atmosphere of friendship and scholarship.

Arlen J. Large, President

Our New President Arlen James Large

His Job Assignments and His Hobbies Have Taken Him to All 50 States and All Seven Continents

Our new president prefers to be called Jim. Born 52 years ago in Flora, a small town in southern Illinois, our fifteenth Foundation president enjoys an exciting and rewarding lifestyle. Jim attended the University of Illinois where he earned a B.S. in journalism. While at the University he was managing editor of the *Daily Illini*, the student newspaper. Following graduation he worked for a year as the farm editor of the *Champaign-Urbana Courier*. Army service as a Lieutenant saw him in Korea for two years.

In 1956 Jim joined the Chicago Bureau of the Wall Street Journal, and two years later he was transferred to the Washington Bureau to cover the Agriculture Department in the days of Ezra Taft Benson. When he was assigned to cover the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board during the Kennedy Administration, and tax legislation in Congress, Jim undertook a self-taught cram course in economics. He later began a long stint of political writing for the *Journal* which involved following the presidential campaigns and aspirations of George Romney, George Wallace, Hubert Humphrey, Richard Nixon, Eugene McCarthy, Ronald Reagan, Robert Kennedy, George McGovern, and Edmund Muskie. His most vivid memory of those years was the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1968. In a letter to the editor, Jim said: "I recall the jowls of Mayor Daley, the bloody police raid on McCarthy's headquarters, the incredible security machines at the convention hall that flashed a green light if your credentials were okay, and the smell of tear gas at the Conrad Hilton Hotel." In the 1970s Jim's writing covered the activities of the U.S. Senate. He tells of his present activity and assignments as follows:

> Then I drifted into what I'm doing now, science. I took a National Science Foundation junket to Antarctica in 1980 for stories on research being done there. Have visited the Palomar and Lick Observatories in California and the Kitt Observatory in Arizona, to sneak as much astronomy into the *Wall Street Journal* as possible. I've written about nuclear power at Three Mile Island, power generation by windmills, and space shuttle launches at Cape Canaveral. On personal vacations I've joined research teams for a solar eclipse in the Sahara Desert [see also an astronomical activity detailed in *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 6, No. 3, p. 6], archeological digs in France and Spain, surveying in Scotland, Peru, and the Mississippi Gulf Islands. My job and hobbies have taken me to all 50 states and all seven continents.
>
> I've lived for 25 years on Capitol Hill in Washington, DC, a block from the Library of Congress. This is convenient for my interest in history, and especially the history of exploration, whether of Columbus to the New World, Scott to the South Pole, or Armstrong to the Moon. Exploration of the American West has been a subject of special interest to me, and I consider the Lewis and Clark Expedition to be one of the greatest adventure stories of all time.

On May 7, 1969, Jim's by-lined editorial titled "Onward! — Lewis and Clark Trail Commission Can't Bring Itself to Quit" told readers about the five years of activity of the Congressional Lewis and Clark Trail Commission, and the controversy about its continuing and the Commission's predicted demise. In a letter Jim wrote: "As a matter of ancient curiosity, I'm enclosing a piece I wrote in 1969 on the old Congressional commission which was the forerunner of our Foundation. At that point, all I knew of the expedition came mainly from DeVoto's edition of the journals. A year later I was to first meet 'Boo' MacGilvra[1] the tour guide employed by the Four Winds Travel Agency for a cross country 'Lewis and Clark Tour', and it has been a 'slippery slope' from then on!"

1. A founder and "Honorary Past President" of the Foundation. "Boo" passed away in 1980. See *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 3-5.

When Jim returned to Washington in August 1978 from the Foundation's Tenth Annual Meeting held in Vancouver, Washington, his editorial on the editorial page "Lewis and Clarkers Keep an Adventure Alive" (see *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 4, No. 4, p. 10 and enclosure) was responsible for an influx of new members from Wall Street Journal readers.

Jim has been a regular contributor to the pages of *We Proceeded On*. See his: "Lewis and Clark Part Time Astronomers" (Vol. 5, No. 1); "Trailing Lewis and Clark; The Spirit of the Party" (Vol. 6, No. 1); "The Biddle-Clark Interview" (Vol. 6, No. 3); and "The Leapfrogging Captains" (Vol. 8, No. 3). Book reviews, by Jim, have appeared: (Vol. 6, No. 2) *The Dialogues of Lewis and Clark — A Narrative Poem*, by Robert Edson Lee; and (Vol. 7, No. 2) *Thomas Jefferson and the Stony Mountains — Exploring the West from Monticello*, by Donald Jackson.

Jim Large's leadership, through his many interests and writing talent, is certain to enhance the scholarly standing and prestige of the Foundation during his term as our president.

News Notes

Foundation member Jean Hamilton, Marshall, Missouri, has supplied *We Proceeded On* with a newspaper clipping from the *Kansas City Times*. The Associated Press release is dated July 8, 1983, and describes artifacts discovered during an archaeological excavation at a highway construction site about three miles north of Homer in northeastern Nebraska. The Press release says that "Pottery, glass beads and other trade goods have been found at a former Omaha Indian tribe village that was visited by the Lewis and Clark Expedition . . . in the early 1800s [1804-1806]." Nebraska State Historical Society Director Marvin Kivett is reported to have said that "This is the first time we have been able to identify the type of pottery the Omahas were using." He also indicated that the glass beads could have been left at the village during a visit by Lewis and Clark in 1804. In her letter of transmittal to the editor, Jean Hamilton makes the statement that: "Marvin Kivett is a very knowledgeable person and if he says this is a Lewis and Clark village, it is. We have known Marvin since he was a shovelhand on a archaeological dig years ago." Members will recall that Jean and Henry Hamilton have been active in archaeological activities for many years. See: "Foundation Personalities", *We Proceeded On,* Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 8-9.

* * * * *

Foundation member Robert Betts, New York, NY, who has been a contributor to the pages of *We Proceeded On,* in a recent letter to the editor called attention to a brief paragraph that he had come across when reading a current best seller. *Blue Highways: A Journey into America* is written by William Least Heat Moon, who toured America in a truck and followed along the secondary highways (usually portrayed in blue color on maps). His observations through the eyes of a half-blood Indian have fascinated readers and brought his writing to recent nonfiction best seller listings. Bob Betts directs attention to a paragraph relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. William Least Heat Moon writes:

> East stood Beacon Rock [Skamania County, Washington], a monumental nine-hundred-foot fluted monolith of solidified lava.[1] Lewis and Clark camped [near] here both going and returning. In Portland [Oregon], I had bought DeVoto's abridged edition of their journals so I could follow that singular expedition of men and one woman, white, red, and black, upriver. Readers who see a declining literate expression in America will find further evidence in the journals. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark presented their permanently important historical and anthropological record clearly and poignantly, often writing under trying and dangerous conditions. In our time, who of the many astronauts has written anything to compare in significance or force of language?

Bob Betts remarked: "Bob, perhaps you can use this as a squib in WPO. I think that it says a lot about our captains."

1. Geologic Survey Maps indicate the height of the landmark to be 840 feet above sea level. Despite frequently published descriptions, Geologists seem to agree that referring to the landmark as a "monolith" is erroneous. John Eliot Allen, professor of geology at Portland [Oregon] State University, in his *Magnificant Gateway: A Layman's Guide to the Geology of the Columbia River Gorge,* writes (p. 128): "Beacon Rock named by Lewis and Clark in 1806, is a volcanic plug or neck of olivine basalt. It is not a "monolith", since it is broken by differently oriented columnar joints and has irregular fluidal layering within the mass, typical of the filling of a volcano which has now been largely eroded away."

* * * * *

Foundation Past President Irving W. Anderson, Portland, Oregon, recently received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior announcing his appointment as Chairman of the National Park Service's *National Lewis and Clark Historical Trail Advisory Council.* Anderson has been a member of the Advisory Council for the past two years and attended a meeting of the Council at Billings, Montana, September 11, 1982 (see story, WPO, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 4-5).

* * * * *

Members who regularly attend the Foundation's annual meetings missed seeing a familiar face this year. It was Director Todd Berens who put together the card that many of us signed and sent along to George Richards in Chadwicks, New York. Several days after returning home the editor received the following letter.

> August 17, 1983
>
> Dear Bob and Ruth,
>
> Monday I received a card from several members of the Foundation who attended this year's meeting in Pasco expressing their concern for me. I'm hoping you can find a space in WPO so this letter can be seen by all those who are interested. Thanks Bob.
>
> Yes, I am still living and well. The reason I was unable to journey to Pasco is because I was laid off my job last October and haven't worked anywhere since. I have been looking for work in this area of New York, but there just doesn't seem to be any jobs here. No one will hire me for fear I might be called back to my old job at Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company in Utica, New York. Recently they have been calling back some of the 123 people who were laid off when I was, but whether or not they will call me back is anybody's guess.
>
> What little I get on unemployment, I burn up in gas I put in my car looking for work. If any of you have jobs or know of work in your area you think would be good for me, please let me know. I'm anxious to get back to work so I can make ends meet here and be able to join all of you next year in Great Falls. If I'm at all able to be there, I will be there.
>
> I wish to express my appreciation for the kind words and thoughts that were expressed by those who signed the card. I am extremely proud to be associated with members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. It's friends like you that make me realize how lucky I really am. If any of you are ever in central New York, please come to my home in Chadwicks, New York. My door is always open to all of you. Thanks again for the card and for thinking of me.
>
> Your Friend,
> (Signed) George C. Richards, Jr.

* * * * *

Foundation members who attended the 15th Annual Meeting in Pasco, Washington, August 7-10, 1983, will be interested in the news that Barbara Kubik, who played such an important role as a member of the Washington State Annual Meeting Committee (see illustrations on pages 13 and 17), and her husband Rennie are the proud parents of Erik Logan Kubik. Erik was born at 12:27 P.M., Wednesday, August 17, 1983 (just one week following the annual meeting). Three months premature, Erik weighed 2 lbs.-2 oz., and measured 14½ inches long, but Barbara says: "While he's very small and arrived early, he's a real fighter!" A report via Past President Hazel Bain indicates that by late September, Erik had recovered some of the usual weight loss shortly after birth and weighed 2 lbs.-13 oz., and will remain in the incubator until November 18th.

Barbara is back at work part time, and as a member of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee attended the committee's October 1st quarterly meeting in Tacoma, Washington. Barbara, who is the Interpretive Assistant at

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the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's *Sacajawea/Sacagawea Interpretive Center* at Pasco, commented that: "While we may not have named him after one of the members of the Expedition, August was a good month for his birthday — he shares it with some fine people!"[1]

1. Meriwether Lewis, August 18, 1774; William Clark, August 1, 1770.

* * * * *

The Department of the Army, Omaha District, Corps of Engineers, have published a listing and order form describing publications and maps available at nominal charges to the interested public. One item of particular interest to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts, since it relates to the travel route of the exploring party on the Missouri River, is a set of 84 sheets comprising maps of the 1890 course of the Missouri River from its headwaters (in southwestern Montana) to its confluence with the Mississippi River (about 14 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri). While the maps date to some 90 years after the Lewis and Clark Expedition traveled the river, the maps do predate the many dams and flood control projects that have been constructed along the river since 1890. If you are interested in obtaining the list of publications and maps and order form mentioned above, request: "Descriptive Price List of Available Maps (no charge)". If you wish to order the set of 84 map-sheets, specify: "Missouri River Maps, Headwaters to Mouth, 1890, (84 sheets)", and enclose your check in the amount of $15.00. Address communications to: Department of the Army, Omaha District, Corps of Engineers, 6014 U.S. Post Office-Courthouse, Omaha, NE 68102.

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.

Recent Meetings

Members of the OREGON LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE gathered on September 10, 1983, at the National Park Service's *Fort Clatsop National Memorial* (the site of the Expedition's 1805-1806 winter establishment) near Astoria, Oregon. The occasion was the unveiling of the life-size statue, "Arrival", now installed in the entrance lobby of the Memorial's Interpretive Center building (see story on page 1). Fifteen of the twenty-six committee members were in attendance. Following the unveiling ceremonies the committee met in the facility's library-staff room. Subjects discussed at the meeting were: liaison activities with the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers; the Oregon State Parks system; and the National Park Service's study and development of the *Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.* Plans were discussed regarding the Oregon and Washington committees hosting a charter bus tour activity for transporting and entertaining the Lewis and Clark scholars who will be in Portland on February 18, 1984, to take part in the Symposium at Lewis and Clark College.[1] The tour would include visits to the Fort Clatsop National Memorial, the Washington State Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center (Cape Disappointment-Fort Canby, Pacific County, Washington), the Expedition's Salt Works (Seaside, Oregon), and Ecola State Park (near Cannon Beach, Oregon). This would be a day-long activity following the Symposium at the college. A proposal was made that the Oregon Committee consider hosting the 1986, 18th Annual Meeting of the (national) Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

1. For more about the Symposium, see *We Proceeded On* Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 17.

* * * * *

Membership in the newly organized PORTAGE ROUTE CHAPTER OF THE (national) LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC. (Great Falls, Montana), now numbers nearly forty (see WPO, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 1, 3). The new organization has been meeting several times each month and is taking a most active part in the overall plans for the centennial observance for the city of Great Falls. At a recent meeting Marshall Johnson was elected arrangements chairman for the national Foundation's 16th Annual Meeting, August 5-8, 1984, in Great Falls. Mr. Marshall will coordinate the Chapter's activities as they liaison with the national Foundation's 16th Annual Meeting Committee. Bob Saindon, Helena, MT., a past-president of the Foundation has been named by Arlen J. Large, 1983-1984 Foundation president, to be program chairman for the Foundation's 16th Annual Meeting Committee. A multitude of activities relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition's 1805-1806 travel through Montana and especially in the Great Falls area are taking shape, and the Foundation is appreciative of the Portage Route Chapter's interest and participation.

* * * * *

Fourteen members and 13 guests of the WASHINGTON (STATE) LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL COMMITTEE gathered on October 1, 1983, at the Washington State Historical Society Museum building in Tacoma, Washington, for the fifty-sixth meeting of the committee. Discussed at the meeting were: the proposal to rename several of the dams on the Snake River, southeastern Washington State; the distribution of maps detailing the routes of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to schools in the state having names associated with the expedition (the committee has received letters from schools acknowledging and expressing thanks for the gifts); a report by committee member Barbara Kubik involving the threatened land-use of 17 acres adjacent to Sacajawea/Sacagewea State Park, Pasco, Washington, for purposes deemed objectionable to the park environment; Chairman Craft reported on progress for a new Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center Museum, a segment of the museum will be devoted to the Lewis and Clark Expedition's travel on and along the Columbia River in this area (the new Center will be located near the powerhouse at Bonneville Dam, Skamania County, Washington); Dick Clifton, Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, reported on plans for the observance of the Centennial of Washington State in 1989, and some connotation to the Lewis and Clark Expedition in connection with the observance; Bob Carriker, chairman for the August 7-10, 1983, Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the national Foundation reported that all expenses involved with the meeting (hosted by the Washington committee) had been paid and a financial statement had

(continued on page 11)

Editor's note: As has been the policy of *We Proceeded On,* we include on this and the following pages, the text of the address prepared and presented by Dr. Michael J. Brodhead at Pasco, Washington, on the occasion of the Foundation's 15th Annual Banquet. *We Proceeded On* is grateful to Mike Brodhead for making his lectern text available, and pleased that readers of our publication are able to share his excellent banquet address, which was a fine contribution to the success of our 15th Annual Meeting.

The Military Naturalist: A Lewis and Clark Heritage

By Michael J. Brodhead*

The Lewis and Clark Expedition spawned a rich, almost uniquely American phenomenon: the military naturalist. During the nineteenth century approximately two hundred men in the blue uniform of the regular Army would make contributions, large and small, to the natural history of North America, particularly in its western regions.

When Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark westward, he wanted them to conduct a *scientific* investigation of the northern portions of the Louisiana Purchase. In addition to requesting meteorological, ethnological, geographical, and cartographic information, he told the commanders of the Corps of Discovery to observe "the animals of the country generally, & especially those not know in the U.S.[;] the remains and accounts of any which may [be] deemed rare or extinct" and "the face of the country, it's [sic] growth & vegetable productions; especially those not of the U.S."[1]

Jefferson had chosen the leadership well. And as good soldiers, Captain Meriwether Lewis of the First Infantry and Lieutenant William Clark of the Regiment of Artillerists, complied fully with the orders of their commander in chief. Traveling from Wood River to the Pacific and back they succeeded marvelously in all of the scientific matters covered in the president's instructions, notably in zoology and botany. The current names of some animals and plants give only partial testimony to their accomplishments as naturalists.

As Paul Russell Cutright has shown, Lewis especially is an important figure in the history of natural science. Through assiduous collecting, careful observation, and clearly written descriptions, he brought many new species to the attention of scientists; presented new facts on the geographical range of previously known flora and fauna; pioneered in ecology by noting the relationships of animals to their western environments; stimulated "zoological activity in such diverse fields as taxonomy, animal portraiture, publication, and museum development"; and inspired scores of naturalists to travel with later government-sponsored explorations.[2]

Closely related to Professor Cutright's last observation is the fact that the Lewis and Clark expedition spawned a rich, almost uniquely American phenomenon: the military naturalist. During the nineteenth century approximately two hundred men in the blue uniform of the regular Army would make contributions, large and small, to the natural history of North America, particularly in its western regions.

Personnel of the armed forces of imperialist nations, such as Britain, France, and the Netherlands, added to the knowledge of natural science, but nowhere was the soldier-naturalist more in evidence than in the inland empire of nineteenth century America. The soldiers who observed and collected and published scholarly accounts of the flora and fauna of the expanding republic represented all branches of the Army and all of its ranks — literally from private to general.

The Army was small and its responsibilities limited. Yet it was a likely agency to investigate and report upon the plants, animals, and other natural features of the country: the military establishment, although minuscule by European standards, was highly mobile and its personnel were usually in or near the frontier areas. Also the Army attracted a number of officers and enlisted men who had a taste for science. Most had little or no formal education in natural history, but virtually no other naturalists in the United States, in the early nineteenth century at least, had such training. If the military naturalists were "amateurs" so too were most other members of the American scientific community.

The phenomenon of the military naturalist is too vast a subject to be treated adequately here. But we can discuss some of the more significant, singular, and representative soldiers who followed Captain Lewis's splendid example.

The expeditions of Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike, of the First Infantry, to the Upper Mississippi (1805) and the Spanish Borderlands (1806-1807), although not devoid of importance to science, cannot compare in that respect to the achievements of the

1. Donald Jackson, ed., *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, 1783-1854. Second Edition, with Additional Documents and Notes.* 2 vols. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1978), I, 63.

2. Paul Russell Cutright, *Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalist* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1969), 395-396.

*Foundation member Mike Brodhead, Department of History, University of Nevada, Reno, attended Wichita State University, Kansas (1953-1954), and is a graduate of the University of Kansas (B.S. 1959; M.A. 1962), Lawrence. He earned his Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota (1967), Minneapolis. Prior to his present position, he was awarded a Fellowship (1964) Seminar for Historical Administrators, Williamsburg, Virginia; was Instructor of History (1964-1965), Wisconsin University, Eau Claire; served as curator of Kansas Collection (1965-1967), University of Kansas Libraries; from 1967-1971 he was Assistant Professor of History, and from 1971 to 1979 was Associate Professor of History, and is presently Professor of History (since 1979), University of Nevada, Reno. During 1972-1973, he was a Visiting Professor of History at the University of Kansas.

He is the author of numerous periodical articles that have appeared in: *The Trail Guide; Kansas Historical Quarterly; New England Quarterly; Nevada Highway and Parks; Journal of Arizona History; Colorado Magazine; The Prairie Scout* (Kansas Corral of the Westerners); *and the Nevada Historical Society Quarterly.* Mike Brodhead's special interests in the military scientists has particularly involved his study of Elliott Coues, M.D., a familiar litterateur related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. His specific articles relating to Coues have appeared in: *The Trail Guide,* Vol. 12, March 1967; *Arizona and the West,* Vol. 13, 1971; *New England Quarterly,* Vol. 44, 1971; *Journal of Arizona History,* Vol. 14, 1973; and *Colorado Magazine,* Vol. 52, 1975. His 74 page monograph, *A Soldier-Scientist in the American Southwest: Being a Narrative of the Travels of Brevet Captain Elliott Coues, Assistant Surgeon, U.S.A. . . .,* was published as *Historical Monograph No. 1,* Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, 1973. In 1981, the University of Illinois Press published a 509 page biographical volume, co-authored by Dr. Brodhead and Dr. Paul Russell Cutright, titled: *Elliott Coues: Naturalist and Frontier Historian* (reviewed in WPO, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 15-16). In 1978 these same authors wrote, especially for We Proceeded On, the monograph titled: "Dr. Elliott Coues and Sergeant Charles Floyd", published in WPO, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 6-10.

Lewis and Clark expedition. Pike himself acknowledged that he had neither the background, inclination, nor time to make contributions to zoology and botany.

After the return of Lewis and Clark it would be over a dozen years before another such grand reconnaissance would be outfitted by the federal government. The relatively long period between their expedition and the next ambitious military exploration is partly explained by the interruption occasioned by the War of 1812 and partly because no one in power in Washington in those years shared Jefferson's vision in its fullness.

Large-scale exploration and scientific discovery by military men resumed when John C. Calhoun became Secretary of War in 1817. He, more than any other, deserves credit for reviving the Jeffersonian commitment to federal sponsorship of exploration and the use of the Army as the chief instrument of exploration.

This is evident in his instructions to Brevet Major Stephen H. Long, of the Topographical Engineers, when the latter was preparing for his expeditions to the Upper Mississippi, 1819-1820: "You will enter in your journal, everything interesting in relation to soil, face of the country, water courses and productions, whether animal, vegetable or mineral." In sending Long westward again in 1823, Calhoun similarly directed him to "examine and describe the productions [of the route], animal, vegetable and mineral."[3]

The collections and scientific reports of the Long expeditions were made largely by civilians. But the journals he kept during his travels show Long to be a well-versed student of nature. And, based upon his observations on the 1823 expedition, he published an article on the mountain goat. In it he noted that Lewis and Clark had obtained a specimen of the animal.[4] Several later military naturalists would also make references to the biological contents of the journals of the Great Captains. In 1832 Long published a notice of "Fossil remains of a Mastodon found in Tennessee."[5]

Calhoun also desired that the Lewis Cass expedition to the Great Lakes and the Upper Mississippi (1820) accumulate data on and specimens of natural history. For this purpose he selected Captain David B. Douglass, a Corps of Engineers officer on the West Point faculty, to serve as Cass's botanist and topographer. Douglass collected many minerals, plants, and animals. The nation's premier botanist, John Torrey, published a "Notice of the Plants collected by Professor Douglass." In it he commented that "Many of the species are rare, others from entirely new localities and the whole are valuable in increasing our knowledge of botanical geography."[6] Torrey was himself a medical officer in the Army in the 1820s. In later years he was to write many more articles and reports on the specimens acquired by military explorations. Other scientists wrote articles on shells and mammals brought back by Douglass. The captain's journal contains a good many observations on the natural history of the Cass expedition.[7]

When the United States acquired Florida in 1819 the territory was almost as much a frontier for naturalists as the Trans-Mississippi West had been for Lewis and Clark. John Eatton LeConte, a distinguished representative of a family noted for its many men of science and a captain in the Topographical Engineers, proposed an exploration of the St. Johns River. One of his objectives was to "inspect the natural productions of the province."[8] Calhoun approved the project and the expedition, in 1822, was a success from the standpoint of natural history. LeConte published several articles in the *Annals* of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York in the 1820s and 1830s.[9] They contain much of what he had learned during his Florida sojourn as well as facts on the biota of other locations along the eastern seaboard where he had served. The papers cover a variety of topics — plants, amphibians, rodents, insects, and mollusks — and describe several new species. In one, for example, he introduced the pine vole (*Pitymys pinetorum*) to science.

Ill health forced his departure from the Army in 1831. He later resumed his researches and writing and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. His skill as an illustrator was considerable and he was known as the "Audubon of Turtles."

An energetic champion of science in Army circles was Colonel John J. Abert, chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers throughout most of its existence. He used his influence to facilitate Audubon's travels on the Gulf Coast; involved himself in a lively controversy on the climbing abilities of rattlesnakes; wrote a paper on mockingbirds; and was a founder and officer of the National Institution for the Promotion of Science (a predecessor of the Smithsonian Institution).[10]

More importantly, he saw to it that the many explorations conducted by his "topogs" expanded the knowledge of plant and animal life in America. Surely the most famous of his subordinates was Lieutenant John C. Frémont. The official reports of Frémont's first (1842) and second (1843-1844) expeditions are rich in observations on the botany of his routes. And despite the loss of many specimens by mishaps, he brought back many plants on these and his third (1845) expedition. John Torrey published reports and articles on these collections.

Probably the most able naturalist among Abert's officers was his own son, Lieutenant James W. Abert. His reports of reconnaissances along the Santa Fe trail, New Mexico, and present-day Oklahoma show much attention to natural history, expecially birds. The young officer frequently and regularly gave descriptions of the plants and animals he encountered. He was also well acquainted with the works of Audubon, Alexander Wilson, and other authorities. Two of the many specimens he collected were new to science, a bird (Abert's towhee, *Pipilo aberti*) and a mammal (the Mexican pocket gopher, *Pappogeomys castanops*). Parts of his paper on the scaled quail appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadel-

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3. Max Meisel, ed., *A Bibliography of American Natural History: The Pioneer Century, 1769-1865*. 3 vols. (Brooklyn: The Premier Publishing Co., 1924-1929), II, 394.

4. Long, "On the Rocky Mountain Sheep," *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, V (1826), 193-195.

5. Lone, "Fossil remains of a Mastodon found in Tennessee, Aug. 3, 1832," *Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science*, I (June, 1832), 565-566.

6. Torrey, "Notice of the Plants collected by Professor D.B. Douglass, of West Point, on the expedition under Governour [sic] Cass, during the summer of 1820 . . . .," *American Journal of Science and Arts*, IV (1821), 56.

7. D.H. Barnes, "On the Genera Unio and Alasmodonta, with Introductory Remarks," *ibid.*, VI (1823), 107-127, 258-280; Samuel L. Mitchill, "Description of two mammiferous Animals of North America," *Medical Repository*, XXI (1821), 248-150.

8. Richard Adicks, ed., *Le Conte's Report on East Florida* (Orlando: The University Press of Florida, 1978), 9.

9. Meisel, ed., *Bibliography of American Natural History*, II, 253-262.

10. Abert, "Habit of climbing of the rattle-snake. . . . ," *Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science*, I (Nov., 1831), 221-223; Meisel, *Bibliography of American Natural History*, II, 25, 698-700.

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phia. In 1882 he published a paper on the birds he had seen on his western travels.[11]

Much of the younger Abert's work as a naturalist was incidental to his duties in the Southwest during the Mexican War. This conflict added to the United States a vast domain relatively unknown to science. Important discoveries in natural history were made in the Great Basin portion of the Mexican Cession by another of Colonel Abert's officers, Captain Howard Stansbury. Early in Stansbury's journey to the Great Salt Lake in 1849 his civilian naturalist abandoned the party. This proved to be no great loss because the captain had a keen eye for flora and fauna. His report abounds with astute observations upon them. Eastern savants such as Torrey wrote reports on the specimens he brought back.[12]

Spencer F. Baird, assistant secretary of the recently established Smithsonian Institution, prepared the reports on Stansbury's birds and mammals. Baird, like Jefferson and Calhoun, is a major figure among civilians who inspired and directed efforts by Army men to observe, collect, and write upon the natural features of the West. Of course the Smithsonian benefited from the enormous number of specimens obtained by military personnel. Baird's father-in-law, Colonel Sylvester Churchill, was the Army's inspector general, a fact that helps explain the good working relationship between the Smithsonian and the Army.

The high point of the cooperation between Colonel Abert's topogs and Baird and the Smithsonian circle came with the Pacific Railroad Surveys of the 1850s. A number of parties, mostly led by Topographical Engineers, crossed the West at various latitudes and up and down the West Coast in search of suitable railroad routes. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis's instructions to the leaders of the parties reflect both the tradition that went back to Lewis and Clark and the influence of Baird: the commanders of the expeditions were not only to report on the topography, meteorology, and geography of the routes but also "to collect information upon, and specimens of, the botany and zoology of the country."[13]

For American science the railroad surveys were more than successful. Most of the naturalists attached to the field parties were civilians selected by Baird. Two military men represent conspicuous exceptions to this pattern. Captain John Pope, in command of the 32d parallel survey from the Red River to the Rio Grande, displayed considerable sophistication and interest in natural science and appears to have taken a direct hand in the gathering of specimens. Regarding the botanizing along his route he wrote: "The collections in this department of science were not restricted to what was new or undescribed, as I considered it quite as interesting to know that the flora of this region were the same as those common to other parts of the country, or that they were different. It was therefore established as a rule to collect everything . . . ."[14]

Pope's involvement with natural history continued into the Civil War. While commanding the Department of the Northwest he sent Captain John Feilner, a zealous cavalryman-naturalist, to serve as chief engineer for General Alfred Sully, commander of the District of Dakota. After urging Feilner to report on the flora, fauna, and meteorology, Pope stated that:

> I need not remind you of the important results to science which will ensue from even a partial success in these observations . . . . I have myself made very complete collections, both of natural history and botanical and mineralogical specimens, by instructing 2 or 3 enlisted men how to make them, and keeping them constantly employed. I need not suggest to you that it is best to bring in specimens of everything, however common, as it is of as much, if not more interest to science to determine the geographical destributions of known species than to discover what is new.[15]

The other exception to the civilian status of the railroad surveys' naturalists was Assistant Surgeon George Suckley, surgeon and naturalist for the 47th parallel survey, headed by Isaac Ingalls Stevens, a West Point graduate then serving as governor of Washington Territory. This expedition gave Suckley and a civilian, Dr. James Graham Cooper, ample opportunities to study the natural history of the Lewis and Clark country. Their report appeared in volume XII of the railroad survey reports and was later published commercially under the title *The Natural History of Washington Territory* (1859-1860). Suckley also wrote a "Report on the fauna and medical topography of Washington Territory" for the Transactions of the American Medical Association.[16]

Another valuable member of Baird's network was Lieutenant William H. Emory. His report of his reconnaissance of the Southwest during the Mexican War is a classic of the genre. It reveals a man keenly aware of the natural features of the lands that were soon to become possessions of the United States. Practically every page includes botanical or other scientific observations.[17]

During the 1850s Emory served on the Mexican Boundard Survey as its chief astronomer and later as its commissioner. Baird supplied him with gifted field collectors and encouragement to make the survey a major achievement for science. In Emory's report on the survey he once again proved himself to be an attentive and intelligent recorder of the natural setting.[18] In the appendices on flora and fauna Baird and other naturalists named several new species in honor of Major Emory.

Baird did not confine his Army connections to the Topographical Engineers. He and other Smithsonian scientists prepared natural history appendices for the report of Captain Randolph B. Marcy's exploration of the Red River country in 1852. Marcy, an officer of the Fifth Infantry (and later the Army's inspector general) paid close attention to the plants and animals of the region and compiled a list of its mammals, in which he

11. "Notes of Lieutenant J.W. Abert," in W.H. Emory, *Notes of a Military Reconnoissance* . . . . (Washington: Wendell and Van Benthuysen, 1848), 386-414; "Report of Lieut. J.W. Abert of His Examination of New Mexico in the Years 1846-'47," *ibid.*, 417-548; Abert, [A supposed new species of quail inhabiting New Mexico]," *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, III (1846-1847), 221-222; Abert, "Memoranda in regard to the various kinds of birds, which I took note of in a march across the prairies from Fort Leavenworth, Mo., to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and again *via* Santa Fe trail, in the years 1845 and 1847," *Cincinnati Society for Natural History Journal*, V (1882), 57-59.

12. Stansbury, *Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah* . . . . (Philadelphia: Lippincott & Grambo, 1852).

13. *Reports of Explorations and Surveys, to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.* 12 vols. (Washington: A.O.P. Nicholson, et al., 1855-1860), I, pt. 1, 8.

14. *Ibid.*, II, pt. 4, 3.

15. *The War of the Rebellion: Compilation of Official Records*, ser. I, XXIV, pt. 2, 168-169.

16. Suckely and Cooper, *The Natural History of Washington Territory and Oregon* . . . . (New York: Bailliere Bros., 1859-1860); Suckely, "Report on the fauna and medical topog-raphy of Washington Territory," *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, X (1857), 181-217.

17. Emory, *Notes of a Military Reconnoissance.*

18. Emory, *Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey.* 2 vols. (Washington: A.O.P. Nicholson, 1857-1859).

gave their Latin binomials as well as their common names.[19] Baird had even closer relations with Marcy's assistant, Lieutenant George B. McClellan of the Corps of Engineers. McClellan seems to have been principally responsible for getting the expedition's specimens to the Smithsonian. Baird and Charles Girard published in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia "Descriptions of New Species of fishes" collected by Marcy and McClellan. McClellan was elected a corresponding member of the Academy in 1855. While on duty in Europe the future commander of the Army of the Potomac secured a cave salamander in Austria and presented it — live — to the Academy.[20]

The Civil War, in which so many of our naturalists in blue served, interrupted but did not end the age of the Army's scientific exploration. One of the four "Great Surveys" of the Trans-Mississippi West in the post-war era was Lieutenant George M. Wheeler's Geographical and Geological Explorations West of the One Hundredth Meridian. Civilians performed most of the natural history work. Two exceptions were Captain William L. Carpenter, Fifth Infantry, who collected and wrote about the insects,[21] and Assistant Surgeon Elliott Coues, who contributed to the herpetological and mammalogical portions of Wheeler's final report.[22]

Coues, a Baird protégé, was the most outstanding naturalist to serve in the United States Army, which he did for nineteen years. During that time he achieved international fame as the author of *Key to North American Birds* and many other works. Soon after the publication of the *Key* in 1872 the Army assigned him as surgeon and naturalist to the Northern Boundary Survey. As the survey moved between the Red River of the North and the Rocky Mountains Coues examined and obtained many zoological specimens and published several mongraphs, articles, and notes on his findings.

Since his travels with the survey had taken him over lands through which Lewis and Clark had passed, he also prepared a bibliography of the various editions of their journals, as an aid in correlating his natural history investigations with those of the intrepid explorers.[23] As Professor Cutright has written, this was "the first paper of consequence *written about* Lewis and Clark, the first to attempt a Lewis and Clark bibliography, and the first to appraise technical results of the journey."[24] Coues's fascination with the literature of the expedition culminated with the appearance of his own edition of the journals of Lewis and Clark in 1893. Thus the journals of the first great military naturalists were edited by the greatest military naturalist of all.

19. Marcy, *Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana, in the Year 1852* (Washington: A.O.P. Nicholson, 1854), 186-187.

20. Baird and Girard, "Descriptions of New Species of fishes collected by Captains R.B. Marcy and G.B. McClellan in Arkansas," *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, VI (1852-1853), 390-392; *ibid.*, VII (1854-1855), 284; *ibid.*, VIII (1856-1857), ix.

21. Carpenter, "Report on the alpine insect fauna of Colorado and New Mexico, season of 1875," *Annual report upon the geographical surveys west of the one hundredth meridian . . . being Appendix JJ of the Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1876* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876), 301-305.

22. Coues and H.C. Yarrow, "Report upon the Collections of Mammals Made in Portions of Nevada, Utah, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. . . . , *Report upon Geographical and Geological Explorations West of the One Hundredth* Meridian. . . . , V (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1875), 35-129; Coues, "Synopsis of the Reptiles and Batrachians of Arizona . . . . , *ibid.*, 585-633.

23. "An Account of the Various Publications Relating to the Travels of Lewis and Clarke [sic], with a Commentary on the Zoological Results of Their Expedition," *Bulletin of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories*, 2d ser., no. 6 (Feb. 8, 1876), 417-444.

24. Cutright, *A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976), 78.

Here we have discussed mainly those who were associated with military expeditions that came after Lewis and Clark's epic reconnaissance. But equally or more important were the accomplishments of those Army men who undertook the study of natural history in their spare time in remote garrisons and camps. Space permits only brief mention of a few of the most notable.

In the pre-Civil War period two Engineer officers, Captain John D. Kurtz and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Totten (later Brigadier General and Chief of Engineers) published pioneering works on the conchology of the Atlantic Coast.[25] Captain (later Paymaster General) Benjamin Alvord, Fourth Infantry, wrote articles on the polar plant; his experiments on the plant's supposed polarity involved him in a dispute with botanist Asa Gray as well as an exchange of friendly letters with Henry Wadsworth Longfellow on the poet's mention of the plant in *Evangeline*.[26]

The acquisition of California and the Southwest offered golden opportunities in natural history for bright young officers such as Lieutenant William P. Trowbridge, Corps of Engineers; Captain (later Inspector General) George A. McCall, Fourth Infantry; Captain John P. McCown and Lieutenant Darius N. Couch, both of the Fourth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Thomas Charlton Henry; and Major George H. Thomas (the future "Rock of Chickamauga"), Second Cavalry. Their energetic collecting resulted in a fuller scientific understanding of the new possessions and were the bases of several articles, some written by themselves, others by Baird and his associates.

John Xantus began his career as a naturalist while serving as an enlisted man in California and elsewhere in the West; it culminated in his rise to Director of the Zoological Gardens of Budapest and *Custos* of the ethnographic division of the National Museum of his native Hungary.

Some of the earliest American writings on the natural history of Alaska came from the pen of Private Edward W. Nelson of the Signal Corps, 1877-1881.[27] Later he became the chief of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Biological Survey.

Other important figures of the post-war period include a number of Coues's fellow medical officers. Lieutenant Colonel Edgar A. Mearns published an important study of the mammals of the Mexican boundary,[28] hunted specimens in Africa with Theodore Roosevelt, and wrote extensively on the fauna of the Philippines. Captain Robert W. Shufeldt's hundreds of publications established him as the unchallenged American authority of avian anatomy by the end of the nineteenth century. French-born Valery Havard contributed important studies on the botany of the Southwest. He also

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25. Kurtz, *Catalogue of Recent Marine Shells, Found on the Coasts of North and South Carolina* (Portland, Maine: David Tucker, 1860); Totten, "Description of some new Shells, belonging to the coast of New England," *American Journal of Science and Arts*, XXVI (July, 1834), 366-269; "Descriptions of some Shells, belonging to the Coast of New England," *ibid.*, XXVIII (July, 1835), 347-353.

26. Alvord, "The polar plant, or *Silphium laciniatum*, *Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science*, II (1849), 12-18; Alvord, "On the Compas Plant," *American Naturalist*, XVI (Aug., 1882), 625-635; Samuel Longfellow, ed., *Life of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, with Extracts from his Journals and Correspondence*. 3 vols. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1891), III, 273.

27. Nelson, *Report upon Natural History Collections Made in Alaska between the Years 1877 and 1881* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887).

28. Mearns, *Mammals of the Mexican Boundary of the United States* . . . . U.S. National Museum Bulletin 56 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907).

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imparted much knowledge of western plant life to his Swedish-born hospital orderly, Private Ivar F. Tidestrom. After serving two hitches in the cavalry, Tidestrom pursued the formal study of botany and wrote *Flora of Utah and Nevada* (1925) and *Flora of Arizona and New Mexico* (1941).

The First Cavalry's Captain Charles E. Bendire became the late nineteenth century's best known authority on American bird eggs and nests. As a writer his crowning achievement was the two hefty volumes of his *Life Histories of North American Birds* (1892, 1895).

The last Army naturalist of note was Colonel Thomas L. Casey of the Corps of Engineers, an eminent entomologist whose magnum opus was the eleven-volume *Memoirs on the Coleoptera* (1910-1924). Casey discovered many new species of beetles and willed his massive collections of these and other insects and his library to the U.S. National Museum, the home of thousands of other specimens deposited by Army men.

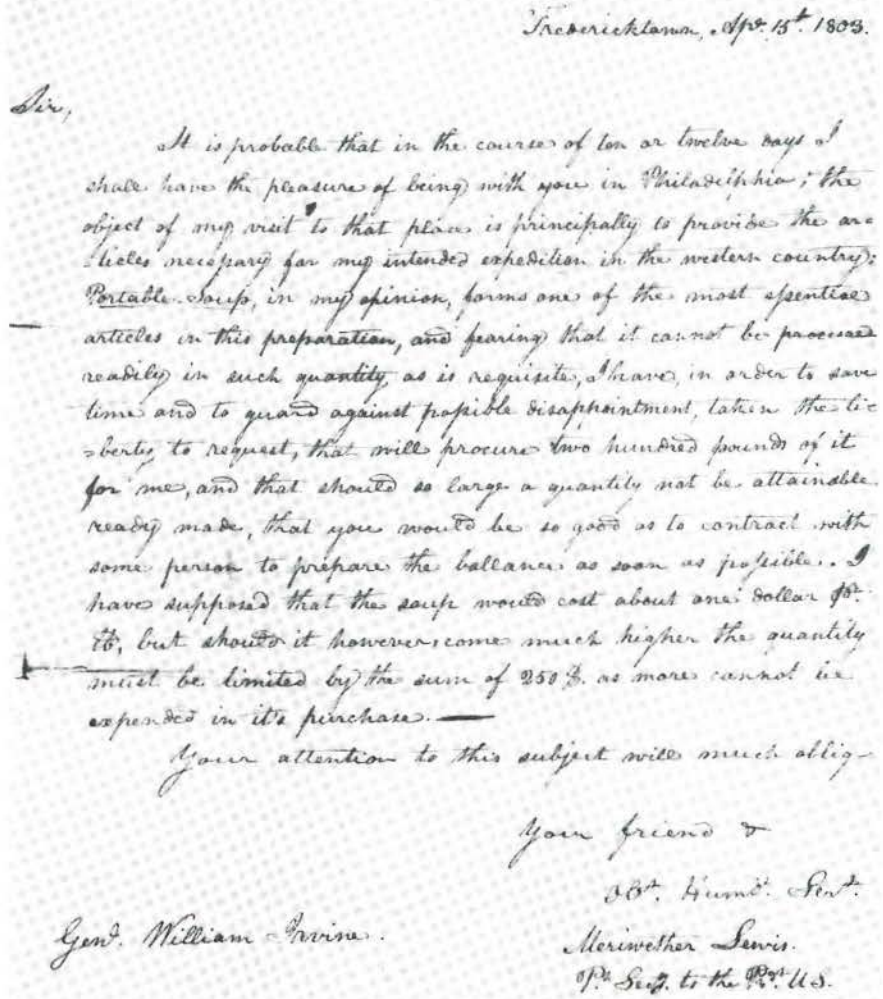
The common and scientific names of many species in all branches of natural history commemorate several soldiers who added so much to biological knowledge in the nineteenth century. In addition to Lewis' woodpecker, Clark's nutcracker, *Salmo clarkii,* (cutthroat trout) and the plant genera *Lewisia* and *Clarkia* are: Abert's squirrel (*Sciurus aberti,* named for Colonel Abert); the plant genus *Fremontia;* McCown's longspur *(Rhynchophanes mccownii)*; the Trowbridge shrew *(Sorex trowbridgei)*; the plant genus *Suckleya;* Xantus' hummingbird *(Hylocharis xantusii); Mearnsella,* a genus of Philippine fishes; Bendire's thrasher *(Toxostoma bendirei);* Coues's flycatcher — and many more.

The contributions of the soldier-naturalists after 1806 in no way diminish the scientific significance of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Indeed, the accomplishments of those who came later underscore its value to natural history. It began the tradition of the military naturalist and its enormous success in enlarging the knowledge of North American flora and fauna provided later Army naturalists with a model and an inspiration.

Meriwether Lewis's First Written Reference to the Expedition — April 15, 1803

By Steve Harrison

Editor's note: Steve Harrison is the Curator of Collections at the National Park Service's *Jefferson National Expansion Memorial* (the *Gateway Arch*), St. Louis, Missouri. The reproduction of Lewis's letter and the transcript of Mr. Harrison's text are through the courtesy of Mr. Jerry L. Schober, Superintendent of the St. Louis facility. The letter and text first appeared in Vol. 1, No. 2, Spring 1983 issue of *Gone West,* a quarterly magazine, and in the *Friends of the Arch News,* a monthly newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1983. Both are publications of the Friends of the Arch, JNEM, St. Louis.



Fredericktown, Apr. 15th 1803.

Sir,

It is probable that in the course of ten or twelve days I shall have the pleasure of being with you in Philadelphia; the object of my visit to that place is principally to provide the articles necessary for my intended expedition in the western country; Portable soup, in my opinion, forms one of the most essential articles in this preparation, and fearing that it cannot be procured readily in such quantity, as is requisite, I have, in order to save time and to guard against possible disappointment, taken the liberty to request, that will procure two hundred pounds of it for me, and that should so large a quantity not be attainable ready made, that you would be so good as to contract with some person to prepare the ballance as soon as possible. I have supposed that the soup would cost about one dollar pr. lb, but should it however come much higher the quantity must be limited by the sum of 250 $. as more cannot be expended in it's purchase.

Your attention to this subject will much oblig-

Your friend &

Obt. Humble Servt.

Genl. William Irvine.

Meriwether Lewis.

Capt. Sect. to the Pres. U.S.

While traveling through Pennsylvania preparing for what would later be known as the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Meriwether Lewis posted a letter from Fredericktown on April 15, 1803 — his first written reference to the famed expedition . . .

Lewis was traveling in Pennsylvania to gain scientific knowledge and obtain supplies for the expedition. He had served for two years as private secretary and aide-decamp to President Thomas Jefferson, and had been selected to lead the expedition.

Lewis wrote the letter to General William Irvine, a veteran of the Revolutionary War who was superintendent of all military stores. In the letter, Lewis requests a large quantity of "portable soup".[1] By the end of May, Philadelphia cook Francois Baillet prepared 193 pounds of dried soup at a cost of $1.50 per pound.[2] Lewis must have thought it money

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1. A recipe and additional information about portable soup appears on page 11, this issue of *We Proceeded On.*

2. Donald Jackson, (editor), *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition With Related Documents, 1783-1854,* Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962, second edition, 1978, pp. 78, 81-82. Donald Jackson acknowledged the existence of the letter, which in 1962 was still in Grace Lewis's possession, but not available for publication.

well spent, because on September 18, 1805, while in the Bitterroot Mountains in present-day Idaho, he wrote in his journal: ". . . we dined & suped on a skant proportion of portable soupe, a few canesters of which, a little bears oil and about 20 lbs. of candles form our stock of provisions. . ."[3]

The National Park Service received the original letter from Jefferson and Philip Miller, sons of Grace Miller, the late Lewis historian. Their generosity makes it possible to preserve the letter for future generations.

There are several more points to be made about this letter. First, Lewis generally signed his personal letters with only his name. Second, his signature on official correspondence normally included his military title, Captain. And third, to our knowledge, this is the only letter still extant which Lewis signed: "Private Secretary to the President of the United States."

3. Reuben G. Thwaites, (editor), *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806*, Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1905, reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969. Vol. III, p. 71.

Recent Meetings

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been sent to Foundation Treasurer Decker; Foundation Past President Hazel Bain and Annual Meeting Chairman Carriker expressed their thanks to all of the members of the Washington Committee who contributed to the success of the annual meeting; Dr. Chuinard, chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, attended the meeting and presented a proposal that the Washington and Oregon committees host a trip to Lewis and Clark sites near the estuary of the Columbia River for the scholars (Lewis and Clark national Foundation members, Gary Moulton, John Logan Allen, and James Ronda, along with historian Warren L. Cook) who will be participants at the February 18, 1984 symposium[1] at Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon. There was a discussion regarding members' attendance at the quarterly meetings of the committee. There was also consideration of the committee meeting fewer than four times each year, and a vote resulted in the decision to continue the present practice. Before adjournment, January 7, 1984, was selected for a meeting in Vancouver, and April 7, 1984, was designated for a meeting in Clarkston.

1. For more about the Symposium, see, *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 7.

Portable Soup — Lewis's "portable soupe"?

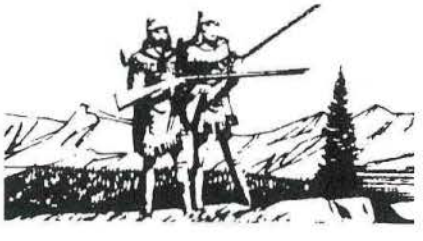
From *The Lady's Companion*, a 1753 cookbook owned originally by Miss Anna Maria Dandrige in 1756, we reproduce the following — probably one of several recipes for the portable soup mentioned in the Expedition's journals and in Lewis's April 15, 1803 letter. (See page 10 this issue of *We Proceeded On.*):

Take a leg of veal, strip it of Skin and the Fat, then take all the muscular or fleshy Parts from the Bones; boil this flesh gently in such a Quantity of Water, and so long a Time, till the Liquor will make a strong Jelly when it is cold: This you may try by taking out a small Spoonful now and then, and letting it cool. Here it is to be supposed, that though it will jelly presently in small Quantities, yet all the Juice of the Meat may not be extracted; however, when you find it very strong, strain the Liquor through a Sieve, and let it settle; then provide a large Stew-pan, with Water, and some China Cups, or glazed Earthenware; fill these Cups with Jelly taken clear from the Settling, and set them in a Stew-pan of Water, and let the Water boil gently till the Jelly becomes as thick as Glue; after which, let them stand to cool, and then turn out the Glue upon a Piece of new Flannel, which will draw out the Moisture; turn them once in six or eight Hours, and put them upon a fresh Flannel, and so continue to do till they are quite dry, and keep it in a dry warm Place: This will harden so much, that it will be stiff and hard as Glue in a little Time, and may be carried in the Pocket without Inconvenience. You are to use this by boiling about a Pint of Water, and pouring it upon a Piece of the Glue or Cake, about the bigness of a small Walnut, and stirring it with a Spoon till the Cake dissolves, which will make very strong good Broth. As for the seasoning part, every one may add Pepper and Salt as they like it, for there must be nothing of that Kind put among the Veal when you make the Glue, for any thing of that Sort would make it mouldy. As we have observed above there is nothing of Seasoning in this Soup so there may be always added what you desire, either of Spices or Herbs, to make it savoury to the Palate; but it must be noted, that all the Herbs that are used on this Occasion, must be boiled tender in plain Water, and that Water must be used to pour upon the Cake Gravy instead of Simple Water: So may a Dish of good Soup be made without Trouble, only allowing the Proportion of Cake Gravy answering to the above said Direction: Or if Gravy be wanted for Sauce, double the Quantity may be used that is prescribed for Broth or Soup.

The editor can provide no explanation for the strange capitalization and punctuation in the foregoing (*circa* 1750) text, and it seemed that the "Glue" would never end up as "Soup".

Oregon-California Trails Preservation-Interpretation Purpose of New Organization And Subject of New Magazine

The Oregon-California Trails Association, an organization dedicated to the identification, preservation, interpretation, and improved accessibility of the Oregon Trail and the California Trail, has recently published the Volume 1, No. 1, issue of *Overland Journal*, the Association's quarterly magazine. The Association's organizational meeting was held in Denver, Colorado, August 11, 1982, and on August 19-21, 1983, the Association held its charter convention in the Independence, Missouri area. The initial issue of *Overland Journal* numbered 52 pages and is edited by Gregory M. Franswa, who has also been elected president of the new organization. Franswa has been a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation for several years. Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Past President E.G. "Frenchy" Chuinard serves as one of twelve directors of the Association. The Annual Library rate for four issues of *Overland Journal* is $25.00. Single issues are available at $7.25 (includes postage). You may request an Association Membership Brochure (which details several classes of membership) by writing: Oregon-California Trails Association, P.O. Box 42, Gerald, MO 63037. Members receive each issue of *Overland Journal* as part of their membership privileges.



Cameras Record People and Activities During 15th Annual Meeting

Photographs by Roy D. Craft, Bev and Strode Hinds, and Bob Lange

Past President Irving W. Anderson addressed members and guests following the Tuesday, August 9th evening dinner. A student and researcher for many years with respect to the Expedition's Indian woman Sacagawea and the Charbonneau family, his paper was titled: "America's Public Image of the Charbonneaus: The Consequences of Contrived History".

Foundation member Clifford Imsland, Chairman of the Foundation's Audio-Visual Education Committee is shown here prefacing one of the two hour continuous showings of slides, movies and video tape presentations. Imsland's committee is in the preliminary stages of developing audio-visual-video material for educational applications.

"The Military Naturalist: A Lewis and Clark Heritage" was the title of Foundation member Michael J. Brodhead's Annual Banquet address. Dr. Brodhead is Professor of History at the University of Nevada, Reno. The text of his banquet address is reproduced on pages 6-10 in this issue of We Proceeded On.

On Wednesday August 10th, charter buses carried annual meeting attendees to Toppenish, Washington (about 80 miles west and north of meeting headquarters at Pasco). The destination was the Yakima [Indian] Nation Cultural Center, *the beautiful, newly completed administration facility, museum, library, and interpretive center. Participants enjoyed guided tours of the extensive museum displays, the fine library, and the opportunity to visit the gift shop that featured a fine array of handcrafted items, photographs and books. Prior to entering the dining room for luncheon, attendees gathered on the lawn near the center's entry for this group photograph taken by Roy D. Craft. The excellent buffet luncheon was followed by a brief address by Mr. Russell Jim, distinguished member of the Yakima National Tribal Council (see illustration and story on page 17).*

Cameras Record People and Activities During 15th Annual Meeting

Photographs by Roy D. Craft, Bev and Strode Hinds, and Bob Lange

Foundation member Barbara Kubik, Interpretive Assistant for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's *Sacajawea/Sacagawea State Park addressed members and guests at the park. She spoke about the exploring party's arrival at this place, the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers in October 1805, and told of the history and development of the park. Barbara is an active member of the* Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. *Her biographical monograph about the Expedition's John Colter appeared in a recent issue (Vol. 9, No. 2) of* We Proceeded On.

Foundation Director Gary Moulton, Lincoln, Nebraska, the busy editor for the new edition of The Journals of Lewis and Clark, *a projected eleven volume work in preparation for the University of Nebraska Press, addressed attendees on the opening evening. His illustrated lecture was titled: "Lewis and Clark — Journals, Editors, and Editions". Following his presentation, members participated in a little quiz related to the subjects mentioned during his lecture. He holds "the examination papers" under his left arm.*

Fifteenth Annual Meeting Attendees

CALIFORNIA (11)
Berens, Betty, Santa Ana
Berens, Todd, Santa Ana
Carter, Eleanor, Glendora
Carter, William, Glendora
Douglas, Duffy, Whittier
Douglas, Samuel, Whittier
Gass, Charles, San Francisco
Kelsey, Amber, Hawthorne
Kelsey, Ashley, Hawthorne
Kelsey, Jim, Hawthorne
Kelsey, Jo, Hawthorne

CONNECTICUT (1)
Thompson, Elizabeth, Colebrook

GEORGIA (2)
Montague, Diana, Marrietta
Montague, H. John, Marietta

IDAHO (4) (*1)
Annis, Duane, Orofino
Peterson, Ottis, Boise
*Roenke, Karl, Orofino
Ware, Helen, Lewiston
Ware, Marcus, Lewiston

ILLINOIS (3)
Klunik, Bernice, Wood River
Klunik, Peter, Wood River
Patton, Charles, Springfield

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

MASSACHUSETTS (1)
Marx, Walter, Concord

MINNESOTA (1)
Wang, L. Edwin, Minneapolis

MISSOURI (1)
George, Winifred, St. Louis

MONTANA (13)
Clark, Marilyn, Helena
Foote, Andrene, Billings

(Montana — continued)

Foote, Jason, Billings
Foote, John, Billings
Foote, Patricia, Billings
Hetrick, Helen, Glasgow
Holloran, Wesley, Missoula
Vinson, Edrie, Helena
Singer, Idella, Fort Benton
Singer, Bob, Fort Benton
Smith, Irene, Glasgow
Werner, Martha, Cut Bank
Werner, Wilbur, Cut Bank

NEBRASKA (3)
Goosman, Mildred, Omaha
Moulton, Gary, Lincoln
Samuelson, A.T., Omaha

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

NEW JERSEY (1)
Backer, Ruth, Cranford

NEW YORK (5)
Betts, Emmie, New York
Betts, Robert, New York
Norris, Margaret, Fayetteville
Norris, William, Fayetteville
Smith, Brad, Peekskill

NORTH DAKOTA (3)
Olson, James, Velva
Olson, Mabel, Velva
Robinson, Sheila, Coleharbor

OHIO (1) (*1)
Cambridge, Jean, Strongsville
*Ronda, James, Youngstown

OREGON (16) (*1)
Anderson, Irving, Portland
Chuinard, E.G., Tigard
Chuinard, Fritzi, Tigard
Cronk, Harold, Grants Pass

(Oregon — continued)

*Hallaux, Jean, Astoria
Hopkins, Howard, Milwaukie
Hopkins, Margaret, Milwaukie
Janes, Kelly, Portland
Lange, Robert, Portland
Lange, Ruth, Portland
Peterson, Charles, Ashland
Rose, Erna, Portland
Schweinfest, Wayne, Portland
Sherman, Marian, Portland
Sherman, William, Portland
Townes, Helen, Portland
Townes, Will, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA (3)
Billian, Harold, Villanova
Billian, Jane, Villanova
Billian, Mark, Villanova

WASHINGTON (39) (*12)
Bain, Hazel, Longview
*Baldwin, Van Natta, Walla Walla
*Baldwin, Mrs. V., Walla Walla
Bartmess, Judy, Spokane
Beale, Robert, Pomeroy
Bowen, Louise, Tacoma
Carriker, Eleanor, Spokane
Carriker, Robert, Spokane
Clifton, Richard, Olympia
Craft, Gracie, Stevenson
Craft, Roy D., Stevenson
*Davin, Sandra, Walla Walla
Diffenbacher, John, Spokane
Diffenbacher, Sandra, Spokane
Flick, Edward, Seattle
Flick, Irene, Seattle
Forrest, Viola, Walla Walla
*Forrest, Ray, Walla Walla
Hager, Pauline, Natches
Halsey, Cheryll, Richland
*Heckard, Agatha, Long Beach
*Heckard, Kenneth, Long Beach
Hofdahl, Claudia, Bremerton

(continued on page 14)

(Washington — continued from page 13)

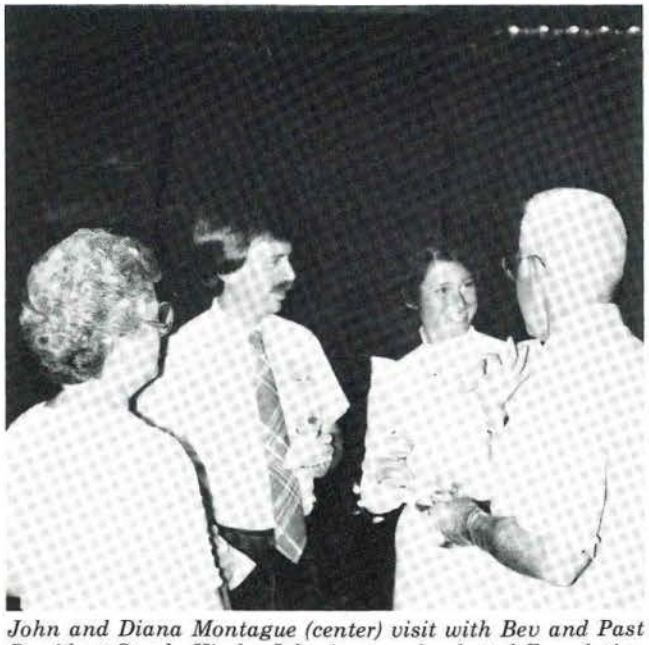
Hofdahl, Victor, Bremerton
Hunt, Robert, Seattle
*Hanson, Dorothy, Longview
Imsland, Clifford, Seattle
Knapp, Madge, Spokane
Korff, Betty, Vancouver
Korff, Ralph, Vancouver
*Krieg, Richard, Skamania
Kubik, Barbara, Kennewick
*Kubik, Rennie, Kennewick
Nelson, Elpha, Vancouver
Nelson, Howard, Vancouver
Norwood, Gus, Vancouver
Oberst, Mary, Pasco
Oberst, Walter, Pasco
Plamondon, Evelyn, Vancouver
Plamondon, Martin, Vancouver
*Ross, Alvin, Walla Walla
*Ross, Thyra, Walla Walla
Rudeen, Jacky, Olympia
Rudeen, Ralph, Olympia
*Smith, Boyd, West Richland
Smith, Ralph, Richland
Smith, Rebecca, West Richland
Sutch, Marjorie, Richland
Tweney, George, Seattle
Tweney, Maxine, Seattle
Wang, Steve, Olympia

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

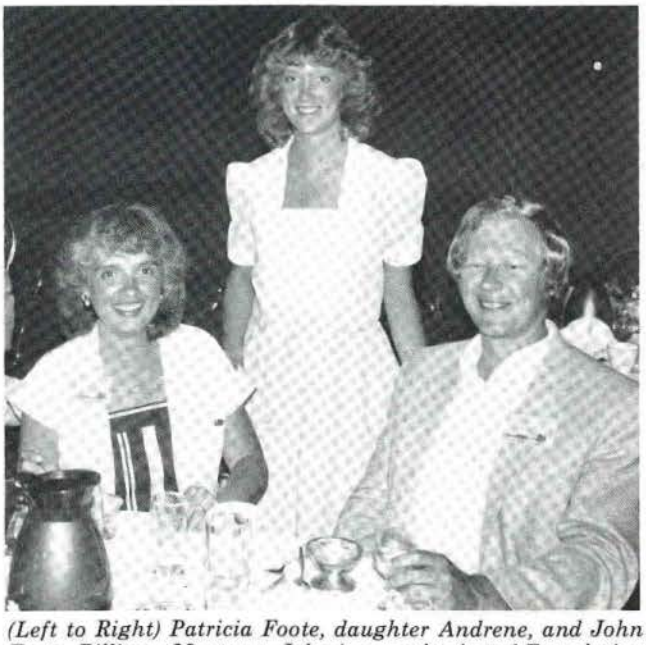
Large, Arlen J.
Taylor, Robert

*Indicates that individual attended only certain events during four day meeting.

Foundation member Bill Gulick, Walla Walla, Washington was the speaker when annual meeting participants arrived for a visit to Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. *The park is located east of Waitsburg, Washington (Highway 12) and borders the Touchet River, the waterway the Expedition followed on the return journey in 1806. A resident of this area for over thirty years, Gulick is recognized as an author and for his writing and production of outdoor dramas and pageants related to the history of southeastern Washington and central Idaho. Much of his work has been with the Indians of the region, the Nez Perce, Umatillas, Walla Wallas, Cayuses, and Yakimas. In 1981, Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, published his 316 page volume:* Chief Joseph Country: Land of the Nez Perce *(reviewed in WPO, Vol. 8, No. 2). Park Ranger Gary Lentz (WPO, Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 8) and his staff had assembled, in the meadow where members gathered, several interesting wildlife exhibits. Lentz conducted a brief tour along the trail leading to the Touchet River. It was a hot day (103°F) and the liquid refreshments provided by the annual meeting committee were greatly appreciated.*



John and Diana Montague (center) visit with Bev and Past President Strode Hinds. John is a newly elected Foundation Director. The Montagues reside in Marrietta, Georgia. John is a Flight Engineer, and Diana a Flight Attendent, for Delta Airlines. When John is on a flight to the Pacific Northwest, he is usually able to provide a report on Lemhi Pass and the Bitterroot Mountains. Over the years he has accumulated a fine Lewis and Clark library.



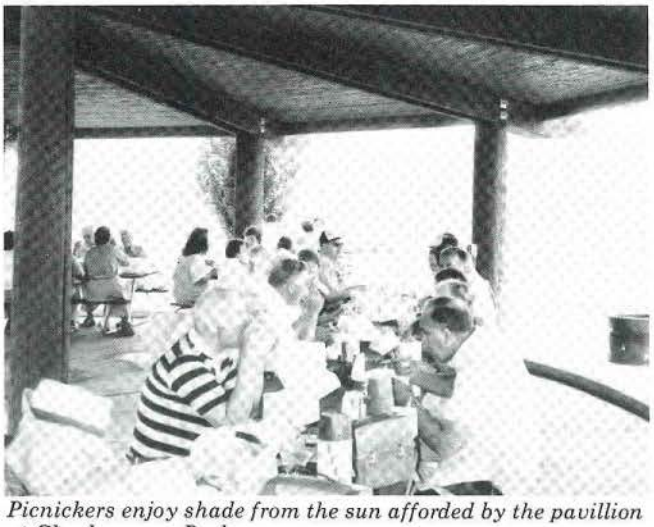
(Left to Right) Patricia Foote, daughter Andrene, and John Foote, Billings, Montana. John is a newly elected Foundation Director. The Foote family own the landmark Pompeys Pillar and adjacent lands on the Yellowstone River, and have preserved it as an important Lewis and Clark historic site. On July 25, 1806, William Clark carved his name and date near the base of the sandstone landmark. (See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 10-13.)

Cameras Record People and Activities During 15th Annual Meeting

Photographs by Roy D. Craft, Bev and Strode Hinds, and Bob Lange

One of the highlights of the Annual Meeting was the Snake River trip on the tour boat Sun Princess. *To accommodate the more than one hundred annual meeting registrants, one-half of the attendees made the morning trip, ascending the river and transiting the navigational locks at Ice Harbor Dam. The afternoon tour boat travelers, traveling by charter bus, joined the morning group for a box lunch picnic at the U.S. Corps of Engineer's* Charbonneau Park, *prior to the lowering of the vessel at the locks (nearly 100 feet) and the descent of the river to Pasco. These photographs were taken at* Charbonneau Park *which is just above Ice Harbor Dam.*

Members on the top deck of the tour boat Sun Princess.



Picnickers enjoy shade from the sun afforded by the pavillion at Charbonneau Park.

1982-1983 President Hazel Bain, Longview, Washington, welcomes members and guests to Foundation's 15th Annual Banquet. President-Elect Arlen "Jim" Large (1983-1984) is seated to President Bain's right.

Jim Large accepts president's gavel from 1982-1983 President Hazel Bain. Other 1983-1984 Foundation officers join in the transfer ceremony (left to right) Secretary Edrie Lee Vinson, Helena, Montana; 2nd Vice President Clifford Imsland, Seattle, Washington; and 1st Vice President William P. Sherman, Portland, Oregon.

Foundation's *Distinguished Service Award* Given to Marcus Ware and to the Langes

Unlike the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement, *which may be presented to any individual or entity: "For Outstanding Contributions in Bringing to this Nation a Greater Awareness and appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", the Foundation's* Distinguished Service Award *is reserved for presentation to Foundation members only: "For Outstanding Contributions Toward Furthering the Purpose and Objectives of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc."*

Three members of the Foundation, in the judgement of the Foundation's Award Committee, were so honored at this year's 15th Annual Banquet, and were recipients of the Distinguished Service Award.

A long-time member of the Foundation, vitally interested in the organization, a past member of the Board of Directors, a past Vice-President of the Foundation, and one who has served unselfishly and expended many hours as a member and past-chairman of the Foundation's Bylaws Committee, Marcus J. Ware, Lewiston, Idaho, was presented with the award by Past President Wilbur P. Werner, Cut Bank, Montana. Wilbur, a fellow barrister and friend (also a member and present chairman of the Bylaws Committee) spoke affectionately about the "character" we all love and admire, and a surprised Marcus journeyed (left illustration) to the speaker's platform to receive the award.

A similar award was presented jointly (right illustration) by Past President Irving W. Anderson, Portland, Oregon, a member of the Awards Committee, to a surprised Ruth E. Lange and Robert E. Lange, Portland, Oregon. This for Ruth's valuable service to the organization as Membership Secretary, and for her frequent counsel and assistance in the production of We Proceeded On; *and to Bob for his nearly ten years of service as editor of our publication. Bob's comments, related to the award, are reproduced elsewhere in this issue of* We Proceeded On. *See page 24.*

Marc Ware (left) looks on as Helen (Mrs. Ware) tells Past President Wilbur Werner how surprised they were. Wilbur could hardly wait until it was time for his presentation remarks for Marcus Ware's award. See above caption.

Past President Wilbur P. Werner, Chairman for the Foundation's Bronze Committee, reports on sales of the item during the past year and extols beauty and value of this limited edition collectors' item. Three more bronzes were sold during the annual meeting. The bronze is restricted to a limited edition of 150.

Appreciation Award Recipients: Michael J. Brodhead — Robert C. Carriker

(Left) For his preparation and presentation of the fine address "The Military Naturalist: A Lewis and Clark Heritage" at the Foundation's 15th Annual Banquet, Michael J. Brodhead, Reno, Nevada, was presented with the Foundation's Appreciation Award. *Ralph H. Rudeen, Olympia, Washington, a member of the Award Committee made the presentation. Foundation member Brodhead is Professor of History, University of Nevada, Reno, and author, with Paul R. Cutright, of the recent volume* Elliott Coues: Naturalist and Frontier Historian *(reviewed in WPO, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 15-16). He was a co-author with Dr. Cutright for the interesting article "Dr. Elliott Coues and Sergeant Charles Floyd", which appeared in WPO, Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 6-10.*

(Right) The General Chairman for the Foundation's 15th Annual Meeting, Robert C. Carriker, Professor of History at Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington was awarded the Appreciation Award *in recognition of his and his committee's hard work and attention to every detail toward making the August 1983 meeting in Pasco, Washington, the great success that it was. His right hand, local, helper Barbara Kubik (see News Note, page 4) joined Bob at the lectern as he accepted the award, Bob, an active member of the Washington (Governor's) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee praised annual meeting committee members Barbara Kubik, Roy Craft and Clifford Imsland and all the members of the state committee for their help and interest in making the 15th Annual Meeting an interesting event for all attendees.*

Russell Jim Addressed Members at Yakima Nation Cultural Center, Toppenish, WA

Editor's note: Mr. Russell Jim addressed members and guests following luncheon at the Yakima Nation Cultural Center. This was one of the fine activities arranged for the annual meeting by the Washington State Committee. Mr. Jim, in addition to being a member of the Yakima Nation Tribal Council, is Chairman, Yakima Nation Timber, Grazing and Overall Development Planning Commission; Secretary, Yakima Nation Roads, Irrigation and Land Committee; Member, Washington State Commission for the Humanities; Member, National Congress of American Indians; and Member, World Council of Indigenous People. *We Proceeded On* is pleased to transcribe the following excerpts from his thought-provoking remarks:

"If one were to write a chronological history of the Yakima Nation, certain dates would dominate the piece in which major events took place that would change the course of our history from that moment on. March 10, 1957 was such a date. At 3:30 that afternoon the rising waters behind The Dalles Dam flooded the last of the great Celilo Fishery on the Columbia River, thereby modifying our way of life and our culture from that day on.

"June 9, 1855 was another such date. On that summer evening the leaders of the Yakima Tribes and Bands signed the Yakima Treaty creating the Yakima Reservation, but in doing so ceded what is now 25% of the State of Washington — over 10 million acres.

"But perhaps one of the most significant dates in our history was October 17, 1805. On that fair fall morning the Lewis and Clark Expedition made contact with a band of Yakimas that called themselves Chim-na-pum, *just below the confluence of the Taptette (Yakima) and the Ench-wana (Columbia) Rivers.*

"The encampment they encountered consisted of two large mat lodges of Indians drying salmon. 'The numbers of dead salmon on the shores and floating in the river is incrediable to say — and at this season they have only to collect the fish, split them open and dry them on scaffolds on which they have in great numbers . . .' Clark wrote of that meeting. He also stated 'The

(continued on page 18)

waters of this river are so clear, a salmon may be seen at a depth of 15 to 20 feet.'

"After feasting on salmon boiled in baskets of water heated with stones, Clark wrote upon leaving the camp ". . . those people appear to live in a state of comparative happiness." Our way of life was in rhythm with nature. Earth and life were sacred. The land and water taught material and spiritual values.

"After Lewis and Clark came other explorers, missionaries, fur trappers and traders. These strangers were welcome as guests, as you from the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation are here today, to visit our Cultural Center and to learn about my people.

We extend our hand in friendship.

"Today, August 10, 1983, may not be recorded in the history of the Yakima People as a day of great events. However, it is the day in which you came to see us and to learn a little of our ways and the impact the coming of the European had upon the Yakimas in what we call in our Museum as the Time of Testing."

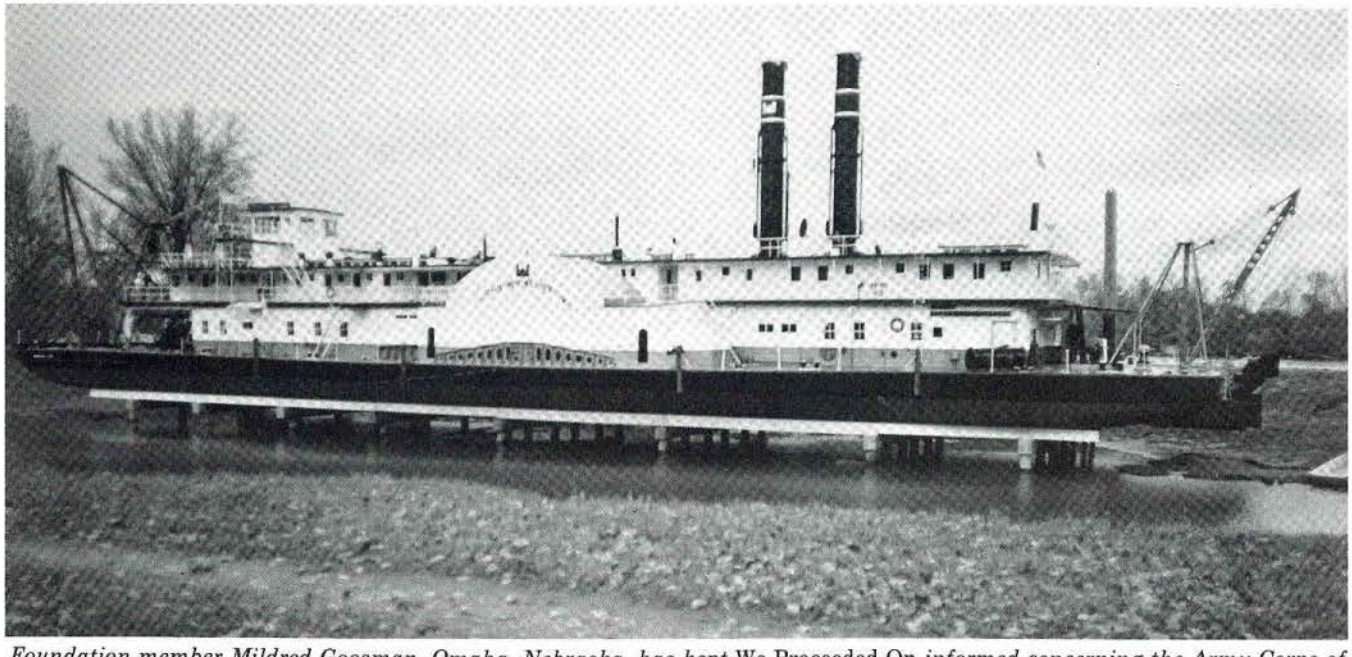
Russell Jim's closing remarks consisted of a discussion related to "A Lost Heritage", which he indicated was sourced from Peter Farbe's *Man's Rise to Civilization.*

"We have allowed the Indian cultures to die. . . . There is something here that sense and sensibilities rebel against. Today's America bemoans the extermination of the passenger pigeón and the threatened extinction of the whooping crane and the ivory billed woodpecker; he contributes to conservation organizations that seek to preserve the Hawaiian goose, the sea otter of the Aleutian Islands, the lizard of the Galapagos Island.

"But whoever shed a tear over the loss of native American cultures? Who laments the Pequot of Connecticut, the Boethuk of Newfoundland, the Mandan of the plains, the bands of Baja California, all now extinct? Who would recollect the Delaware Indians if their name were not also that of a state? Who now cares that in 1916, Ishi, the last Yahi Indian of California ever to tread the earth, died in a museum of anthropology in San Francisco? No Society for the preservation of Yahi was ever established, nor was a dollar ever raised to conserve the cultures of the Kickapoo and the Peoria Indians. Millions of dollars have been expended to excavate and export to museums the tools, weapons, and other artifacts of Indians — but scarcely a penny has been spent to save the living descendants of those who made them. Modern man is prompt to prevent cruelty to animals, and sometimes even to humans, but no counterpart of the Humane Society or the Sierra Club exists to prevent cruelty to entire cultures.

To do nothing now is to let our children lament that they never knew the magnificent diversity of mankind because our generation let disappear those who might have taught them."

On the buses, returning to Pasco that afternoon, members reflected upon Russell Jim's penetrating statements, and they were the subject of discussion. The visit to the Yakima Nation Cultural Center was indeed an enjoyable and profound experience.



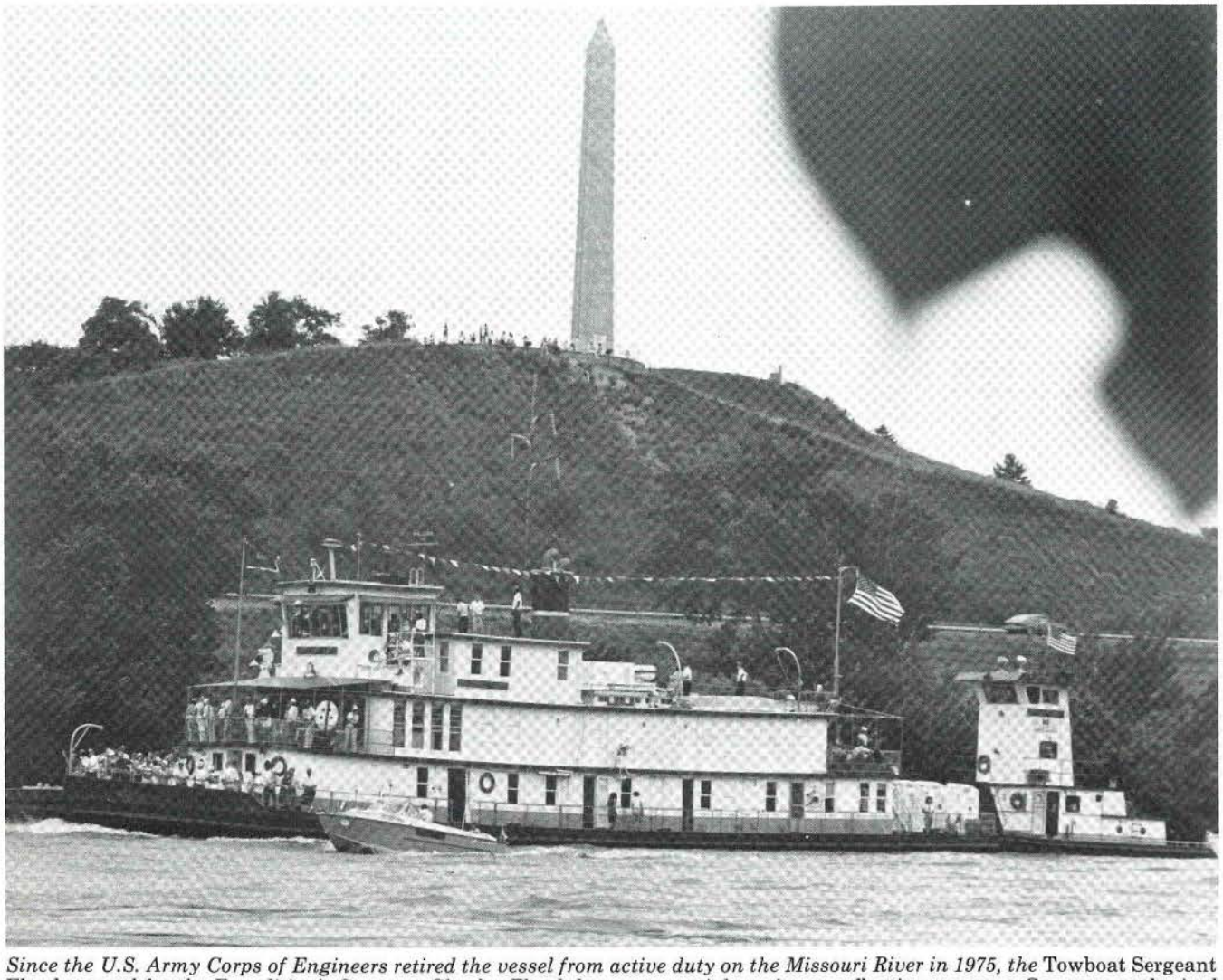
Foundation member Mildred Goosman, Omaha, Nebraska, has kept We Proceeded On *informed concerning the Army Corps of Engineer's Missouri River dredge, the* Captain Meriwether Lewis. *Several years ago the vessel was presented to the Nebraska State Historical Society for use as a Missouri River Museum. The 270 foot-long, 85 foot wide vessel is now installed in a concrete cradle in a lagoon at the Nebraska State Game and Parks Commission's Brownville State Recreation Area. Brownville is located in Nebraska's Nemaha County, about 60 miles south of Omaha, on the banks of the Missouri River. The Lewis and Clark Expedition passed this point on about July 12-13, 1804. It was in this area that the court-martial of Alexander Willard was held and the punishment administered, since he was found guilty of ". . . Lying Down, and Not Guilty of Going to Sleep", when on guard duty.*

For fifty years the dredge Captain Meriwether Lewis *saw service and "scoured the bottom of the Missouri River". Now refitted, painted, and with numerous historical displays in place, the museum is a much visited and recognized attraction in Nebraska's excellent historical interpretation program. The Corps of Engineers saw fit to name one of their important river vessels on the Missouri River after Captain Meriwether Lewis, and now the museum at Brownville preserves both the vessel and its famous namesake for all to see and visit. Cooperation has been forthcoming from the Brownville Historical Society, the State Game and Parks Commission, and the Old West Regional Commission. Funding for the displays came from grants from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Woods Charitable Fund, Inc. Matching grants for the restoration of the dredge came from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior.*

Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

Odyssey — The Magazine of the Gulf Auto Club in the Summer 1983 (Vol. 16, No. 4) issue provides two features related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Larry Van Goethem has written about "Following the Course of Lewis and Clark", and his piece provides readers with a brief resume of the historical exploring enterprise together with excellent color photographs and a map designed to interest *Odyssey* readers with a desire to follow the trail of the 1803-1806 Expedition. The editors of this magazine asked the editor of *We Proceeded On* to critique author Van Goethem's article prior to publication, and in return favored the Foundation with a reference to write the Foundation for information on the Trail. The response by readers of *Odyssey* to this has brought nearly 50 inquiries about travel along the Trail and about the Foundation and its activities. The second feature in the magazine's column "Echoes of Bygone Days" provides a brief sketch of the Expedition's Indian woman, Sacagawea, and is titled: "The Legend of Sacagawea". This magazine appears to be a membership periodical for members of the Gulf Auto Club (membership dues $9.00/year). Nevertheless, the front cover carries the

(continued on page 20)



Since the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers retired the vessel from active duty on the Missouri River in 1975, the Towboat Sergeant Floyd, *named for the Expedition's Sergeant Charles Floyd, has seen special service as a floating museum. Congress authorized conversion of the towboat into a museum in 1975, and until early this year the refurbished vessel traveled inland and gulf coastal waterways bringing to thousands of visitors the story of the Army Corps of Engineer's contributions to the development of the Missouri/Mississippi Rivers over the past 200 years. For several years the museum-vessel was tied up on the Mississippi waterfront at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (the Gateway Arch), St. Louis, Missouri. Foundation members visited the* Sergeant Floyd *floating museum during the Foundation's Ninth Annual Meeting (St. Charles and St. Louis, Missouri) in August 1977. Its function as an Army Corps of Engineers museum came to a close last year for the 138 foot long motor vessel. For nearly 60 years the* Sergeant Floyd *saw service moving men, equipment, supplies, and as an inspection boat and survey boat prior to its service as an informative floating museum. In July of this year the vessel has been turned over to the city of Sioux City, Iowa. Brigadier General Mark Sisinyak accompanied the* Sergeant Floyd *on its final trip to Larsen Park on Sious City's waterfront. "She's a gallant lady, named for a gallant man," he said as he presented a brass steering lever from the Floyd's pilot house to Sioux City Mayor Ken Lawson. Within the next two years the vessel will be dry-docked at the riverside park and made into a local historical museum. Gary Anderson, staff photographer for the* Sioux City Journal *newspaper took this unique picture of the* Towboat Sergeant Floyd *on its final trip up the Missouri, and just as the vessel passed Sergeants Bluff and the Sergeant Charles Floyd Monument near Sioux City.*[1]

1. The Expedition's Sergeant Charles Floyd died on August 20, 1804, when the exploring party was near present-day Sioux City, Iowa, the only death during the entire exploring enterprise. The Floyd Monument at the burial place of the Sergeant was erected on the high bluff overlooking the Missouri River, south and east of Sioux City. For additional information see *WPO, Publication No. 4,* December 1980.

Updating Periodicals

(con't from page 19)

price of $2.25/issue, and it is suspected that a copy of this issue may be obtained by sending $2.25 to *Odyssey* c/o H.M. Gousha Co., P.O. Box 6227, San Jose, CA 95150.

* * * * *

Foundation members who pursue the hobby of muzzleloading, black powder, mountain men, and the history of frontier firearms, etc., should be apprised of a new periodical, *The American Rendezvous Magazine.* The publisher, Richard D. Teater, telephoned the editor of *We Proceeded On,* in early August to say that he had come across a recent issue of our quarterly and continued the conversation with some complimenary remarks about our publication. As is the practice with several other periodicals relating to the history of the American west, we agreed to exchange publications as they are produced by our respective presses. Published since May/June 1982, and with color illustrations beginning with the January/February 1983 issue, the previous 40 to 56 page issues and forthcoming issues (which include related advertisements) should be of real interest to those who follow the hobbies detailed above. Six issues are published each year, and subscription rates are: $13.50/year, USA and $16.00/year, Canada. If you have this interest, you may send your subscription fee to *The American Rendezvous Magazine,* P.O. Box 657, Los Altos, CA 94022.

* * * * *

"Heritage: Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, Cultured Mountain Man", by Norman McLeod, is the title of a feature article in *Sierra Heritage: The Magazine of* [*California's*] *Placer, Nevada, and ElDorado Counties* [east and north of Sacramento, CA]. McLeod, an account executive for the magazine, sub-titled his monograph: "This Educated Explorer Spent Part of His Life in Auburn [Placer County, California]", and provides a commendable review of Baptiste Charbonneau (son of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's Indian Woman, Sacagawea and expedition member Toussaint Charbonneau): his activities following the return of the exploring enterprise; his education in St. Louis under the guidance of William Clark; his friendship and time in Europe and North America with Prince Paul Wilhelm of Germany; the return to North America and his activities as a trapper, guide, and associate with frontier notables (Bridger, Meek, Fremont, Sublette, Beckwourth, Carson, and others); his travels and life in California and service as an alcalde at Mission San Luis Rey (north of present-day San Diego), and residence in the new gold strike territory (today's Placer, Nevada, and ElDorado Counties) where there is record of his services as a desk clerk in the Orleans Hotel in Auburn); and his eventual travel toward new gold strikes in Montana, the destination never reached due to his death at age 61 from pneumonia in southeastern Oregon. Author McLeod acknowledges that much of the information in his article is from material published in the March/April 1980, *The American West Magazine,* a monograph by Foundation Past-President Irving W. Anderson titled: "A Charbonneau Family Portrait". Anderson supplied *Sierra Heritage* magazine with a photograph of the burial site of Baptiste Charbonneau (a Registered National Historic Place) near Danner, Oregon. A copy of *Sierra Heritage* magazine may be acquired by sending $2.50 to El Toyon Ltd., P.O. Box 494, Auburn, CA 95603.

Letter to the Editor From Director Patton

"Dear Ruth & Bob:

"Greetings from Springfield! Hot as Hell — dry as Hell!

"I recently took a bus trip with the local Museum Society on a tour of the old plantations along the James River in Virginia — Richmond to Williamsburg. I never saw so many beautiful old homes and beautiful old furniture. We visited one plantation (which is not generally open to the public) called Belle Air and located about ¼ mile from Charles City, Virginia. It had been purchased by the present owners for use as farm land. Not till later did they discover that the main part of the house was built in about 1660 and the original framing timbers were still intact and in good order.

"I noticed several books relating to Lewis and Clark on the bookshelves in the central room, which aroused my curiosity, and then in the hallway I discovered three framed plaques of family crests — "Meriwether", "Lewis", and "Clarke" (spelled with the final "e").[1]

"Upon inquiry, I learned that the tour guide who was conducting the showing of the house was named Louise Meriwether Majors Mauck, and furthermore, her grandmother, who was also assisting with the tour, was named Louise Hodge and her father was Meriwether Lewis Anderson, a direct decendant of Jane Anderson, nee Lewis, the full sister of Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. How about that!

"I would also suspect that there must be some direct connection to the Mrs. Sarah Anderson Gordon that Dr. "Frenchy" Chuinard wrote about in the recent issue of *We Proceeded On* (Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 4-5) I have sent the tour guide, Louise Meriwether Mauck, a copy of "Frenchy's" article.

"I suggested that these ladies should consider membership in the Foundation, and urged them to think about attending our annual meeting in Great Falls, Montana, in 1984. I don't think that we have ever had any direct kin of Meriwether Lewis attend any of our previous fifteen annual meetings, have we?

Ruth, these are some good prospects for your membership committee. They are really interested. Please send them some appropriate literature concerning our organization."[2]

"As ever,
Chris Patton"

Editor's Notes:

1. There is a reference to the Meriwether family and the Lewis family crests or coats of arms in the "Anecdotes" column, WPO, Vol. 3, No. 4, p. 13.

2. Director Patton supplied the Membership Secretary with a mailing address, and the suggested mailings have been made.

Foundation Gift Memberships

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

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

A Latin Matter in the Biddle "Narrative" or "History" of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

By Walter H. Marx[1]

In Volume I, pages 150-151 of the rare 1814 Bradford and Inskeep edition, Nicholas Biddle inserted the following Latin text at the conclusion of the narrative entry for January 5, 1805, which describes a buffalo-dance in the village near the exploring party's Fort Mandan:

Mox senex vir simulacrum parvae puellae ostensit. Tunc egrediens coetu, jecit effigium solo et superincumbens, senili ardore veneris complexit. Hoc est signum. Denique uxor e turba recessit, et jactu corporis, fovet amplexus viri solo recubante. Maritus appropinquans senex vir dejecto vultu, et honorem et dignitatem ejus conservare amplexu uxoris illum oravit. Foristan imprimis ille refellit; dehinc, maritus multis precibus, multis lachrymis, et multis donis vehementer intercessit. Tunc senex amator perculsus misericordia, tot precibus, tot lacrymis, et tot donis, conjugali amplexu submisit. Multum ille jactatus est, sed debilis et effoetus senectute, frustra jactatus est. Maritus interdum, stans juxta, gaudit multum honore, et ejus dignitati sic conservata. Unis nostrum sodalium, multum alacrior et potentior juventute, hac nocte honorem quatuor maritorum custodivit.

The author's translation of Biddle's Latin text appears in italics in his text on page 22 *post*.

The August 1982, 14th Annual Meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia was most appropriate, rightly focusing on Philadelphia as the organizing center for the Corps of Discovery, in 1803, and as the recipient and custodian of many of the items garnered when the expedition ended. Those in attendance were amazed at the quality and quantity of such materials, beyond the better known original manuscript journals in safe-keeping at the American Philosophical Society. On the second day of the meeting the group visited Andalusia, the estate of Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844) the first editor/paraphraser of the Captains' journals in 1814. The estate is the continuing resident of the sixth generation of his family.[2] The horses pastured there still attest to the equestrian tastes of the family that perpetuated the estate's name from the famed horse-breeding area of Spain.

In the fine French Empire style library at Andalusia, complete with original bookcases and Napoleonic memorabilia, one can see Biddle's own copy of his edition of the "Journals" to which he gave ". . . seven or eight and even more hours a day . . ." transcribing and paraphrasing, as he wrote Clark.[3] These journals were "voluminous" even if interesting, and their demands of perseverance and undivided attention made the fastidious Biddle term them "troublesome"[4] as a look at our journal segment will attest. Yet the 26-year-old genius perservered, after almost twice turning down the editing task. After a bit more than a year at the work, he wrote Clark that he had ". . . at length been able to get completely thro' the manuscripts and am now ready to put the work to press."[5] Legislative duties now called, and Biddle found another editor, Paul Allen, who completed the job of seeing the work through the press. Nevertheless, it was Biddle who saw to it that the books would be published after the original publisher went bankrupt. He never took a penny for his work, and, feeling that he was not finishing the task, he magnanimously asked that his name not appear on the title pages of the two volume work, finally published in 1814.

There is considerable extant correspondence, Biddle to Clark, and Clark to Biddle, related to Biddle's work with the manuscript journals.[6] In his text of his paraphrase based on the original documents, Biddle elected to include a portion of the text, involved with the date of January 5, 1805, in Latin. In many of the subsequent editions of the Biddle/Allen narrative, the reader will come upon the Latin[7] with no great show, for the ancient tongue is not even printed in italics. The reason for this lapsus linguae (slip of the tongue or change of language) is the same as that which prompts editors of the Loeb Classical Library to place salicious epigrams of the Roman poets in Italian rather than English.

By late November of 1804, the Corps had established and occupied its winter quarters near the Mandan Indian villages not far from present-day Washburn, North Dakota. Clark had started to look for a suitable site for the construction of a winter establishment on October 30, found it three days later, and the fort, referred to as huts, was under construction by November 5th. They named the structure Fort Mandan.

Ice was noted to have formed along the banks of the river on November 12th, and Clark describes the lower temperatures and the coming of winter. The characteristically good relations with the Indians prevailed throughout the duration of the stay at Fort Mandan until April 7, 1805, when the party set out to ascend the Missouri to its source and then on to the Pacific shore. Although the Captains and their men visited the near-

(continued on page 22)

1. Foundation member, New Englander, Walter H. Marx has taught Latin and Greek languages for twenty years. His interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition grew out of his work in connection with the Latin in *The Age of Discovery*. He learned of the existence of the Foundation at the Montana Historical Society Museum in Helena, while traveling the route of the explorers in the summer of 1979. He had followed a part of the Trail the previous summer. He has attended Foundation Annual Meetings in Philadelphia in 1982, and this year in Pasco, Washington. Terming himself ". . . a silent partner of the History Department", he is Chairman of the Department of Classics, Middlesex School, Concord, Massachusetts. His basset hound is named "Scannon" after the Expedition's famous Newfoundland dog. The editor and readers of *We Proceeded On* are grateful to Walter for this interesting piece related to the written documentation about the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

2. See: *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 8, No. 2, p. 5.

3. Donald Jackson, Editor, *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, 1783-1854*, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962 (Second Enlarged Edition, 1978). p. 550.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 555, note 6, and text of letter to David Bailie Warden.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 568.

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 494-545, 550-551, 568, 577-578, 582-583, 595-596, 598, 599n; 562-565, 609-610.

7. Several reprint editions of the Biddle/Allen narrative do omit both the Latin or a translation of the Latin by the substitution of a single sentence that reads: "The dance follows; which as well as that of the buffalo, consists of little more than an exhibition of the most foul and revolting indecencies." See: *History of the Expedition . . . . , Prepared for the press by Paul Allen, Esq., Revised and Abridged by the Omission of Unimportant Details, with an Introduction and Notes by Archibald M'Vickar, in Two Volumes*, Harper & Brothers, NY & London, 1842, p. 152.

by Indian villages, like Champlain at Quebec in 1608, they would not allow the natives to stay at the fort after dusk for reasons of security and common sense, even if their men were allowed to remain with the Indians overnight. By so doing, familiarity was gained with the Mandans, and Clark's journal tells us about them as he would do with the many other tribes he dealt with.

On January 5, 1805, ". . . a cold day Some Snow. . ."[8] Clark reports ". . . a curious Custom. . ."[9] that had occurred the three previous nights in the nearby Mandan village — a "Buffalow (or Medisan) Dance". Biddle's paraphrase converts a part of Clark's manuscript journal entry into Latin — specifically the description of what is basically a primitive fertility rite, which was ". . . to cause the buffalow to Come near So that they may Kill them. . ."[9] in the spring. Interestingly, the Mandans allowed the Expedition's Privates to participate and also other white traders in the area. Biddle's primness or prudishness, here to the point of switching his text to a language learned by him in school and known only to the scholarly of his generation, reaches an apex. Biddle omitted references to venereal affairs and diseases recorded in the original manuscript. Ethnologists are grateful for the information his Latin text provides.

Most often, editors of Biddle's text print the Latin without translation.[10] Here is the whole account with this author's translation of the Latin transcribed in italics:

> January 5th [1805]. [Biddle's text in English] We had high and boisterous winds last night and this morning . . . . In the first [Mandan] village there has been a buffalo-dance for the last three nights, which has put them all into commotion, and the description which we received from those of the party who visited the village, and from other sources, is not a little ludicrous.
>
> The buffalo-dance is an institution originally intended for the benefit of the old men, and practiced at their suggestion. When buffalo become scarce they send a man to harangue the village, declaring that the game is far off and that a feast is necessary to bring it back and if the village be disposed a day and place is named for the celebration of it. At the appointed hour the old men arrive and seat themselves crosslegged on skins around a fire in the middle of the lodge with a sort of doll or small image, dressed like a female, placed before them. The young men bring them a platter of provisions, a pipe of tobacco, and their wives, whose dress on the occasion is only a robe or mantle loosely thrown around the body. On their arrival each youth selects the old man he means to distinguish by his favor and spreads before him the provisions, after which he presents the pipe and smokes with him.[11] [Biddle's Latin text translated by the author] *Next the old man shows the little girl doll. Then entering into an embrace, he throws it on the ground, and laying on it, hugs it with all the ardor of an old man. That's a sign. Then the wife leaves the crowd and with bodily motion cherishes the embrace of the old man lying on the ground. The husband draws near the old man with a sad face and begs him to preserve both his honor and dignity in the embrace of his wife. Perhaps at first the old man failed; then the husband pleads greatly with many prayers, tears, and gifts. Then the old lover, struck with mercy due to so many prayers, tears, and gifts, holds her in a mating embrace. He tries greatly, but riddled with age and weak, he tries in vain. Meanwhile the husband, standing nearby, rejoices greatly, his honor and dignity preserved. One of our men, much more hearty and potent, due to his youth, this night preserved the honor of four husbands.*[12]

As with all passages in Biddle's paraphrase, it is instructive to compare Clark's original text. We are luckier than earlier observers, for the original manuscript journals nearly dropped out of sight and memory after Clark and Biddle died, and were only brought to light again just before the turn of this century in the archives of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, where Biddle deposited them at the urging of Thomas Jefferson and the instructions of William Clark. The editor of the Heritage Press edition[13] of the Biddle work finally coupled our item, or translation of the Latin, with Clark's original manuscript entry, and one can see immediately how Biddle managed additional details such as the procedure with the female doll and other preliminaries.

The additional details are probably explained by reference to "The Nicholas Biddle Notes",[14] Biddle's still-preserved notebook of his questions and answers with Clark during his three week visit with him at Fincastle, Virginia, in April 1810. This was a preliminary activity as he began the task of editing the manuscript journals. His inquiries about the Indians encountered by the exploring enterprise far outweigh any other category, and undoubtedly here in the description of the fertility rite[15] he obtained further information — even if it would be passed on in his work in Latin.[16] As Paul Cutright has stated: "Biddle's own curiosity resulted in a considerable fund of information about western Indians not found in the journals."[17]

In addition the Latin text is in trouble — either through Biddle's errors or (more probably) a printer's misreading. After all, Biddle can easily be considered extraordinary, almost graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, but having to go to Princeton to get a degree with high honors at the age of fifteen in 1801, since the former university felt him too young to take a degree.[18] In the 18th Century, Latin reading and writing was a prerequisite for attending college. Certainly Biddle was no stranger to Latin, to the printed or spoken word, or to publishing. At a later date he would deliver and publish a eulogy on Thomas Jefferson as well as an address delivered before the Alumni Association of Princeton. A classicist must emend *recubante* to *recubantis* and *senex vir* to *seni viro* to obtain correct spellings, and some added commas would be helpful as well.[19] Thus the sole Latin passage in the Biddle Lewis and Clark narrative provides interesting insight into the composer of the statement, his translator, and their times.

At last, full justice is done to Nicholas Biddle's Latin with translation and textual corrections for the record.

8. Reuben G. Thwaites, Editor, *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806,* Dodd, Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904 (reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969). I:244.

9. *Ibid.*, I:245.

10. Nicholas Biddle and Paul Allen, editors, *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark . . . .*, Bradsford and Inskeep, Philadelphia, 1814 (many versions and reprint editions followed), I:150-151. In the 1893 edition edited by Elliott Coues, I:122. In the James K. Hosmer, 1902, reprint edition, I:160-161. In the 1962 Heritage Press edition, I:93-94.

11. Biddle/Allen (1814 edition), *op. cit.*, I:150-151.

12. *Ibid.*

13. *Op. cit., The Journals* [sic] *of the Expedition Under the Command of Capts. Lewis and Clark, Nicholas Biddle (Editor) with an Introduction by John Bakeless,* The Heritage Press, N.Y., 1962, I:92-93.

14. Jackson, *op. cit.*, pp. 497-545.

15. *Ibid.*, p. 538.

16. Dr. Gary E. Moulton, editor for the forthcoming new edition of *The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,* Univ. of Nebraska Press, Lincoln (under preparation), concurred in this thesis in a discussion with the author during the 14th Annual Meeting of the Foundation, Philadelphia, August 1982.

17. Paul R. Cutright, *A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals,* Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1976. p. 59

18. See: *We Proceeded On,* Vol. 6, No. 3, p. 8.

19. See the Latin text reproduced in the box feature on page 21.

Relates to Story on Page One

Illustration courtesy of William Wagner and the *Daily Astorian* newspaper.

Sculptor Stan Wanlass and an assistant are shown here working on the clay model prior to the casting of the finished bronze by the lost wax process. The finished bronze sculpture, including the spruce log slab base, stands 7½ feet high and weighs nearly 2200 pounds.

Ft. Clatsop Statue

(con't from page 1)

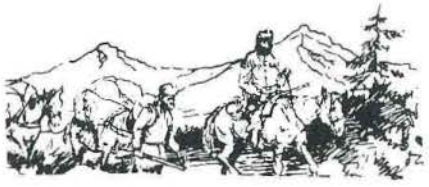
the design and instigated a program to finance the project. Money was to come from the sale of 16 inch high bronze facsimile/miniatures of the proposed life-size bronze that was to be eventually made a part of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial. The castings of the 16 inch bronze miniatures has been limited to a copyrighted and numbered edition of only 300, and once these became available, the sales of these provided funding to proceed with the life-size project. To date eighty 16 inch sculptures have been sold at $1050 each (effective October 1, 1983, the price increased to $1250 each). The name "Arrival" was given to the statue, since it relates to the Expedition's attainment in carrying out their assignment of crossing the North American Continent to the Pacific Ocean.

Sculptor Wanlass sees his work as a montage depicting the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at the shore of the Pacific Ocean on the northwest coast at the Columbia River's estuary. It portrays Captain Meriwether Lewis standing on the Pacific shore, while Captain William Clark examines a flounder. The fish held in the Clatsop Indian's hand is being detailed and recorded in Clark's field notebook. Scannon, the exploring party's Newfoundland dog, is included in the group as an interested spectator.

The life-size bronze was cast at the Wasatch Foundry, Lehi, Utah, and was delivered to the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in late August 1983. On September 10, 1983, nearly 500 Lewis and Clark enthusiasts gathered for the ceremonies and unveiling of the sculpture. The Crown Zellerbach Corporation (Northwest Timber Division), who have been helpful so many times in the past, supplied a unique seven foot in diameter, one foot thick, 1000 pound slab taken from the base cut of a giant spruce tree. This slab which is now highly varnished comprises the base on which the statue stands in the lobby of the Memorial's Interpretive Center building. As might be supposed, the statue is the subject of acclaim by all who have had the privilege of viewing it, and the unique base is an added conversation piece.

The project is an example of how dedicated people interested in a worthwhile endavor can cause something important and distinctive to become a very permanent part of the interpretation of our history and heritage. Congratulations are in order for the Fort Clatsop Historical Association, sculptor Wanlass, and to everyone who has contributed to the completion of this artistic treasure.

Individuals interested in acquiring one of the limited edition 16 inch miniatures of the sculpture should write for additional information, terms of purchase, and an order form to: Fort Clatsop Historical Association, C/O Fort Clatsop National Memorial, Route 3, P.O. Box 604-FC, Astoria, Oregon 97103.



Membership Renewals Please Help Us

On December 31, 1983, 256 Foundation memberships expire. To spread out the work load, we will be mailing membership renewal solicitations late in November to about one-third of these, or to 86 individuals. We are transferring about one-third to January 31, 1984 expiration, and membership renewal solicitations will be mailed to these 85 individuals late in December. We will transfer about one-third to February 29, 1984 expiration and membership renewal solicitations will be mailed to these 85 individuals late in January.

You will really be assisting us and will avoid extra expenses for the Foundation if your response and payment of dues is returned to us promptly. We do mail "Second Notices" and "Final Notices" soliciting renewals, when we have had no response from members. If members cause us to mail three renewal solicitation notices, we would like to point out that the cost of the printed solicitation notice/return mailing envelopes, together with three .20¢ postage stamps, costs the Foundation $1.08,* and this amounts to slightly more than 10% of a "General ($10.00 annual) Membership". Operating expenses continue to increase, but with your cooperation and prompt response, we hope to avoid an increase in our dues structure.

*When you respond promptly to our first (initial) membership renewal solicitation, the Foundation's cost is only about .36¢.

Thank you from the Foundation's Membership Committee

Award for Artist Quigley

Ed Quigley, 87, Portland, Oregon, well known western artist and the designer of We Proceeded On's *masthead is to be honored. Quigley has been selected to receive the 1984* Trustees Award from the National Cowboy Hall of Fame, *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The award cites Quigley for his "Outstanding lifetime contribution to the art of the American West." Congratulations Ed Quigley. (See also,* We Proceeded On, *Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 1.)*

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

Editor's Note:

Ruth (Mrs. Lange) joins the editor in extending our thanks to the Foundation Awards Committee and to the Foundation membership for the great tribute extended us at the August 10, 1983, Fifteenth Annual Banquet, when we were made joint recipients of the Foundation's Distinguished Service Award. *Ruth's and my energies in behalf of our Foundation have been rewarded by the satisfaction that the life of the organization be sustained, together with the joy of the many sincere and dedicated friendships that we have made during the thirteen year life span of the Foundation. Your many letters and cards addressed to us over the years, along with the moving testimonial expressions made by President Jim Large, Vice President Bill Sherman, and Past President Wilbur Werner, and the presentation remarks made by Past President Irving Anderson, who acted in behalf of the Awards Committee, have warmed our hearts. Your accolades and our reaction to the honors you have bestowed recall for me the statement in a March 1814 letter from Nicholas Biddle, who undertook the task of editing and publishing the first official paraphrase of the Captain's journals, when he wrote to William Clark that he was ". . . content that my trouble in the business should be recompensed only by the pleasure which attended it, and also by the satisfaction of making your acquaintance which I shall always value." Again, our thanks to everyone.*

Robert E. Lange

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

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 . . ."	Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.
". . . wind from the S.W. we proceeded on . . . until 6 oClock . . ."	Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.
". . . the fog rose thick from the hollars we proceeded on . . ."	Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.
"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes . . ."	Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.
"We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side. . ."	Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.
". . . clouded up . . . We proceeded on under a fine breeze . . ."	Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse, October 10, 1805.