



Introduction

Through careful planning, Lewis & Clark College has assembled one of the finest print collections in the world relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This undertaking affirms the institution's name and motto—*explorare, discere, sociare* (to explore, to learn, to work together). The College emphasizes the importance of the life of the mind, critical exploration of ideas and information, qualities of leadership and character, and the embracing of adventure. The library acquisitions regarding the expedition have been the product of both fortune and friendship. It was the College's good fortune to have an administration and Board of Trustees willing to invest in materials that meshed appropriately with the institution's name and mission of teaching the liberal arts and sciences. In addition, the friendship of a number of scholars and collectors of rare books helped drive the acquisition of the collections now housed in the Heritage Room of the Aubrey R. Watzek Library.

"Books are also magnets, with the power to attract people," wrote Lawrence Clark Powell, longtime librarian of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). "A single book may have this magnetic force, and when hundreds and thousands of books are brought together in bookshops and libraries, their power is increased, so that such a place of bookish concentration possesses an irresistible attraction for readers and collectors." This magnetic force has helped shape Lewis & Clark College's collections on the American West. The holdings include materials on exploration, fur trade, missions, settlement, Spanish borderlands, development of towns and cities, the environment, conservation, and literature.

Early Acquisitions

In 1920, Caroline Gray Kamm, the widow of a steamboat magnate, gave twelve thousand dollars to the College, partly to facilitate library development. In 1928, three years before her death at age ninety-one, she gave her family library to the College. Her bequest included William H. Gray's *A History of Oregon*, a book written by her father; six volumes of Hubert Howe Bancroft's *Chronicles of the Builders of the Commonwealth* (1891–92), a series of biographies of wealthy business leaders of the Pacific Slope; and other works especially related to American settlement of the Oregon Country. Kamm's parents were among the earliest Euro-American missionaries and settlers to live in the area.

In time, the College acquired George Catlin's *North American Indians* in two volumes (Edinburgh, 1926), Henry Rowe Schoolcraft's *Information Respecting the History Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States* in five volumes (Philadelphia, 1853–56), and Charles Wilkes's *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition During the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842* in five volumes plus atlas (Philadelphia, 1845). The Wilkes set came from the library of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, while the Schoolcraft set was a discard from the Boston Public Library, valued on May 1, 1928, at fifteen dollars.

Western History Materials

With the hiring in 1950 of Professor Arthur Throckmorton to teach courses on American West and Pacific Northwest history, the Lewis & Clark College faculty gained a colleague who annually expended part of his book budget on materials to support his courses. Throckmorton's death at a young age in 1962 interrupted

"I can not live
without books."

Thomas Jefferson
to John Adams,
June 10, 1815

this acquisition program. It renewed, however, in 1977 with the hiring of Professor Stephen Dow Beckham and the development of a regular complement of survey courses, seminars, and field-based programs concerned with the history of the American West and Native Americans.

In 1978, Edmund and Anna Hayes of Portland gave twenty-one thousand dollars to triple-match a grant of seven thousand dollars from the National Endowment for the Humanities. These funds were to help Beckham develop a collection to support his curriculum. As a result, the Watzek Library began to acquire books, periodicals, microfiche, and microfilms at a steady pace. These included federal census schedules (1850–1920) for the Pacific Northwest, the Smithsonian Institution's microfilm edition of the papers of John Peabody Harrington regarding his fieldwork with Pacific Northwest tribes, and the large microform publication of *The Plains and the Rockies*, a collection founded on the Wagner-Camp bibliography of the same title. Other acquisitions included field correspondence of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho (1848–1874), runs of important regional newspapers, the Oregon Territorial Papers, and reprints of out-of-print county and regional histories from University Microfilms. Purchases facilitated by the Hayes gift still carry a special bookplate with the library's logo owl, illustrated in the Northwest Coast style by Chief Lelooska.

Acquisitions in the Watzek Library were developed along with a parallel program in the College's Paul L. Boley Law Library. The law purchases included on microfiche the entire Congressional Serial Set, expert witness testimony in 280 cases adjudicated by the Indian Claims Commission, the Congressional Information Service Index in ninety volumes, Charles J. Kappler's *Indian Laws and Treaties*, and other materials to support the College's environmental law and Indian law programs.

Frederick William Beinecke of New York City initiated the College's Lewis and Clark Expedition collection with a boxed copy of *The Field Notes of Captain William Clark 1803–1805* (1964), edited by Ernest Staples Osgood. On June 12, 1966, Beinecke presented the volume to the College elegantly encased in a green leather clamshell box with gold tooling that identified the volume, author, donor, and date. Beinecke, founder of the S & H Green Stamp Stores, was also an avid collector of Western Americana and a primary force behind creation of the Beinecke Library at Yale University. Beinecke was a Yale graduate who developed a passionate interest in Western history. He spent millions of dollars purchasing books, maps, photographs, and manuscripts for the library bearing his name on the New Haven campus.

Laurence L. Shaw, a lumber executive born in 1908 in Mill City, Oregon, and a graduate of Stanford University, served as a trustee of Lewis & Clark College. In 1973, Shaw and his wife, Dorothy, gave the *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark* (Philadelphia, 1814), appraised at six thousand dollars, to Lewis & Clark College's Watzek Library. This remarkable two-volume set, bound in original boards, had previously been owned by Frederick Beinecke but was deaccessioned from the Yale collection. This gift became a powerful fulcrum for further Lewis and Clark acquisitions.

The Shaws were collectors of Western Americana for more than forty years. In 1983, they donated their books and endowment funds to establish the Shaw Historical Library at the Oregon Institute of Technology in Klamath Falls. Their collection focused on logging, sawmilling, railroads, exploration, and Native Americans.

Annually since 1986, the *Journal of the Shaw Library* has published documents and new historical research about the Klamath Basin area.

In 1981, Eldon G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, M.D. (1904–1993), an orthopedic surgeon in Portland, proposed putting his research collection about the Lewis and Clark Expedition on loan to Lewis & Clark College. Chuinard, a 1925 graduate of the University of Puget Sound and a 1934 graduate of the University of Oregon Medical School, had maintained a decades-long fascination with the Corps of Discovery. He translated that interest into years of service to the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. He penned articles and wrote *Only One Man Died: The Medical Aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (1979). In addition to maintaining his orthopedic practice, Chuinard taught as a clinical professor at the University of Oregon medical school in Portland, published twenty-two scientific papers, and lectured widely to audiences at medical schools around the world.

The Chuinard collection was a library shared by Chuinard's entire family: his wife, his daughter, and his son, Robert Chuinard, M.D. In 1981, the family agreed that the time was right for the books to be placed at the College, where they might be used by students and other researchers interested in the expedition. Chuinard's passion for the Lewis and Clark Expedition created a ritual: he often began his day by reading a selection from the expedition journals of that same date. In a letter on October 19, 1981, Chuinard pressed Leonoor Ingraham, then director of the Watzek Library: "I would like you to consider, too, in future plans and developments, the creation of a Lewis and Clark Corner in your library, with copies of Lewis and Clark paintings, maps, bronzes, copies of the portraits of Jefferson, Lewis and Clark—all for the purpose of visually enhancing the aura for the visiting scholars and our own students."

On December 17, 1981, Chuinard and his son, Robert, transferred 161 books and 208 journals, pamphlets, and reprints about the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the College. The Chuinards also gave one thousand dollars toward cataloging the materials. Each piece of the Chuinard collection carries a special bookplate: a copy of Lewis's drawing of *Berberis aquifolium* (Oregon grape) found on February 12, 1806, at Fort Clatsop. The books' move to the campus did nothing to slow Chuinard's passion for the subject or his book collecting. In 1982, he paid Warren R. Howell of John Howell Books, San Francisco, six thousand dollars for the "edition de luxe" of Thwaites's *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804–1806* with hand-tinted plates, a printing of fifty copies. The books were added within days to the holdings at the College.

Each year, Chuinard added more titles to the collection, as well as maps, framed portraits of Lewis and Clark, and other items. On December 29, 1986, Robert Chuinard executed a deed of gift of the entire library to the College. "We spent many happy hours together in bookstores from Charlottesville, Virginia to San Francisco, California in search of many of these priceless volumes," he wrote. The younger Chuinard continued: "We have shared our thoughts and opinions of the Expedition in countless discussions based on our reading of this material." The elder Chuinard's purchases and gifts continued for many years. He visited his donated collection at the Watzek Library a last time in January 1992, when he was eighty-seven.

In 1983, the College secured another highly significant addition to its resources on the American West. John Walton Caughey (1902–1997) and his wife, LaRee Caughey (1902–1996), of Los Angeles gave thirty-two hundred volumes to the

"Even more fundamentally there is the need to redefine the university as a community of scholars dedicated and free to pursue the truth wheresoever it may lead."

John Walton Caughey,
"A University in Jeopardy,"
Harper's Magazine,
November 1950

Watzek Library. The books were part of their research and reading library, which John Caughey used to write and edit thirty books, seven of them with LaRee. A 1923 graduate of the University of Texas, Caughey briefly taught high school before entering the University of California at Berkeley, where he earned his master's and doctoral degrees under the mentoring of Herbert Eugene Bolton. In 1930, Caughey joined the faculty of the Department of History at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), where he taught for forty years. His courses were in American history, especially that of California, the American West, and the American Indian.

Caughey's initial research focused on the Spanish borderlands from Florida to California. He wrote extensively on the Gold Rush, overland emigration, Native Americans, civil rights, and civil liberties. The latter subject emerged as a twenty-year commitment, when he was fired by the regents of the University of California for refusing to take their loyalty oath during the McCarthy Era. Although removed from his post at UCLA, Caughey continued to teach graduate students in seminars in his home. He also retained his role as the state's expert witness in the tidelands oil litigation in federal court, and persisted as editor of the *Pacific Historical Review*. While at the helm of this journal for twenty-seven years, he monitored the new histories of the western United States and built a remarkable library of works of current scholarship, as well as classics on exploration and travel. In 1954, Caughey was restored to his professorship at UCLA and awarded full salary plus interest for the years of his suspension. His essay, "A University in Jeopardy," in *Harper's Magazine* (1950) and his eloquent treatise, "A Plea to the Regents of the University of California," were landmarks in the loyalty-oath controversy.

Caughey taught American history to millions of Americans. For more than sixty years his book, *California: The History of a Remarkable State*, was the premier college textbook on the subject. He also wrote elementary and college history texts. His biggest success in textbook writing came when he coauthored *Land of the Free*, an American history text for eighth graders, with John Hope Franklin of the University of Chicago and Ernest May of Harvard University. The book gained initial statewide adoption in New York, Texas, and California, and was used in many other states following its publication in 1965. The work was both acclaimed and criticized because it integrated poor and minority populations into the history of the United States in text and illustrations. Caughey also mentored dozens of master's and doctoral students, wrote hundreds of book reviews, and authored more than seventy articles for scholarly journals. One of his former students, Stephen Dow Beckham, suggested to the Caugheys that their library would remarkably strengthen the Western history holdings at Lewis & Clark College. They agreed.

Special works in the Caugheys' library included the Quivera Society publications, narratives of Spanish exploration edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton, Henry Raup Wagner's works on cartography and the maritime voyages along the West Coast of North America, and numerous works of fiction and poetry by Western authors. The Caugheys' great love of literature was confirmed in their coedited literary anthology, *California Heritage*. Caughey was also biographer of Hubert Howe Bancroft, founder of the Bancroft Library at the University of California at Berkeley, and "author" of the *History of the Pacific States*. The Caughey collection included the thirty-nine volumes of "Bancroft's Works," each with Caughey's title-page notations about contributions from Bancroft's research staff. The

Caugheys' library included fine-press and limited editions published by the Grabhorn Press, Ward Ritchie Press, and Grant Dahlstrom. The Caughey library significantly broadened and deepened the Western history holdings of the Watzek Library. The John and LaRee Caughey Foundation has, in recent years, also made endowment gifts to Lewis & Clark College for library acquisitions.

In 1988, the heirs of Francis D. Haines Sr. gave to the College his library of 297 books about the Columbia Plateau—the sprawling interior of the Pacific Northwest. Haines was born in 1899 in Buchanan, West Virginia, but grew up on his parents' homestead near Clancy, Montana. After service in World War I, where he was wounded at Verdun, he earned a bachelor's degree in engineering from Montana State College and later a master's degree from the University of Montana. Haines's commitment to history developed while he worked as a school principal and superintendent. During the summer of 1935, Haines met Walter Prescott Webb while enrolled in a summer course at Harvard University. Webb advised him to seek admission to the University of California at Berkeley to study with Herbert Eugene Bolton. Haines went on to earn his Ph.D. in 1938 with Bolton, then taught until his retirement in 1966. Haines's last fifteen years of teaching were at Oregon College of Education, now Western Oregon State University in Monmouth, Oregon.

Haines's dissertation on the Nez Perce tribe was published as *Red Eagles of the Northwest* (1939). Significantly revised, the book reappeared as *The Nez Percés: Tribesmen of the Columbia Plateau* (1955). Haines also wrote *The Story of Idaho* (1942), *The Appaloosa Horse* (1950), and *Oregon in the U.S.A.* (1955). Because of these interests, the Haines collection included the multi-volume Pacific Railroad Surveys with handsome, colored plates and maps printed prior to the Civil War, as well as numerous books about Columbia Plateau tribes. Haines's love of horses was confirmed both in his book on the Appaloosa and the long run of the periodical *Western Horseman*, which was added to the College's holdings. Keith Woodard, a Haines grandson and alumnus of Lewis & Clark College, helped facilitate this gift.

In the 1990s, the forces for development of the Watzek Library grew dramatically through the College presidency of Michael Mooney. A historian and scholar of the Renaissance, Mooney realized that the Watzek Library needed significant new shelf space, study rooms, and upgraded electronic access. In 1992, Dr. Robert B. Pamplin Jr., chair of the Board of Trustees, made a one-million-dollar pledge to kick off the library expansion project. The "Chairman's Challenge" brought students, faculty, and staff into an intense day of athletic competition and community-building. The success of this fund-raising initiative led in 1995 to the doubling in size of the Watzek Library, the construction of a new Heritage Room to house Special Collections, and the Ronna and Eric Hoffman Gallery of Contemporary Art on a lower level of the new building.

With the facilities in place, President Mooney then posed the question: could Lewis & Clark College become the world's primary center for research on the Lewis and Clark Expedition? Could it augment its existing collections and garner first-rank status on this subject? Douglas Erickson, head of the College's Special Collections and an active member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, believed that the deed could be done. Using his connections with rare-book dealers, Erickson soon met Roger Wendlick, a Portland book collector. Friendship between the two led to the College's good fortune when, in 1998, by purchase and gift, the Wendlick library of Lewis and Clark materials came to the Watzek Library.

"Books, really good, acquire just reputation in that time, and so become known to us and communicate to us all their advances in knowledge."

Thomas Jefferson
to Charles Bellini,
September 30, 1785

A construction worker by trade, Wendlick became committed to building a Lewis and Clark Expedition collection in 1984. He had previously assembled memorabilia—plates, pitchers, mugs, cigar boxes, post cards, and miscellany—associated with the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition of 1905. When he lost interest in the eleven hundred items he had acquired, Wendlick sold them and began buying books. For the next fourteen years, he pursued the agenda with single-minded purpose. His ambitious goal was to acquire every edition of each printed item by or about the expedition. His coverage ranged from primary to secondary works, biographies of expedition members, accounts of those who helped prepare Lewis for the field, studies of the tribes encountered, books and maps in the expedition's traveling library, and government documents mentioning or reporting on the expedition. He also collected magazine accounts and reviews of books published about the Corps of Discovery printed between 1803 and 1817. The Wendlick holdings also included numerous pamphlets, articles, and juvenile literature about the expedition printed in the twentieth century.

Wendlick was not a formal scholar. He secured one year of college at Portland State University. In addition, his steady work of six days a week in the construction business left him little time to read and enjoy the books that filled both his shelves and a hulking Mosler safe with double fireproof doors. However, his determination to acquire the finest library on the expedition was relentless. Several times, in fact, he mortgaged his home to finance book purchases. He rationed out his paychecks over many months to pay William Reese for a premier 1814 Biddle-Allen edition of the journals he found in 1992 at the dealer's counter at the Los Angeles Antiquarian Book Fair. He traveled, searched, shopped, and closed deals. He worked his way through the editions of the Patrick Gass journal, obtained the rare Dutch edition of the Biddle-Allen narrative, and, whenever possible, upgraded his collection to printings in fine condition or possessing special associational value. He also obtained fascinating contemporary newspaper notices about the departure and return of the expedition, confirming strong public interest in the venture.

Then, as he phrased, "it was time for these children—my books—to come to college." Lewis & Clark College's Watzek Library became their new home, and Wendlick came with them, serving as a volunteer collection curator in the Heritage Room. In a marvelous moment of serendipity, Wendlick's passionate labors to build a magnificent private library focused on a single theme coincided precisely with the College's mission to catapult its holdings on the expedition to the first rank.

In 1999, Brian and Gwyneth Booth gave to the College the only reported copy of a broadside, *National Intelligencer Extraordinary*, printed in Washington, D.C., on December 2, 1806. The publication announced the success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the residents of the nation's capital. Brian Booth, a Portland attorney, patron of the arts, and founder of Literary Arts, felt that this special ephemeral publication would have a good home in Lewis & Clark's Heritage Room. A publication in three columns, the broadside presented the report of President Jefferson to Congress on the latest intelligence of the Western exploring expeditions.

For nearly thirty years, the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation kept a mailbox at the campus post office. Every week, Chuinard, Robert Lange (long-time editor of *We Proceeded On*, the foundation's journal), and Irving Anderson gathered for a cup of coffee, to open the mail, discuss their research, and plan

Oregon chapter activities: Anderson (1920–1999), a career employee with the Bureau of Land Management, lived directly across the street from the campus. His passion was to research the poorly documented history of Sacagawea, her husband, and son. In time, Anderson's essays appeared in *American West*, *South Dakota History*, *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, and *We Proceeded On*. These shorter pieces led to an important work, *A Charbonneau Family Portrait: Biographical Sketches of Sacagawea, Jean Baptiste, and Toussaint Charbonneau* (1988, revised 1992). Anderson also worked as consultant to the Department of the Treasury, United States Mint, researching the image of Sacagawea for the gold one-dollar coin that was issued in 2000.

After his death in 2000, the family of Irving Anderson donated to the College his research library: 130 books and twenty-five cubic feet of archival material on the expedition. The volumes reflect Anderson's years of reading and notetaking. Many publications are filled with 3" x 5" file cards with notes, marking passages or subjects he wanted to consult further. The Anderson collection also included periodical articles published in the twentieth century and helped fill out more of the College's holdings of these more ephemeral materials.

Also in 2000, George H. Tweney (1916–2000), an author, aeronautical engineer, pilot, and longtime Seattle dealer in rare books, received confirmation from his doctor that he had only a few months to live. As a result, Tweney made a number of decisions about the disposition of his books. His library included a fine Jack London collection. Tweney and Hensley C. Woodbridge had compiled and written *Jack London: A Bibliography* (554 pages, 1966, revised 1973). These materials went to his alma mater, Michigan State University. His magnificent collection of printed materials related to Samuel Johnson and James Boswell was to remain with his family. As author of the bibliography *The Washington 89*, Tweney had previously identified from his collection what he considered the most important eighty-nine books published about the state or by residents of the state. This list and his essays became a guide for a number of regional book collectors.

Another part of Tweney's library was a Lewis and Clark Expedition collection. In it was a one-of-a-kind work: the Coues-Anderson manuscript facsimile of the original Lewis and Clark journals from the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. In 1892, Elliott Coues had commissioned Mary B. Anderson to copy the thousands of pages of the journals (For further detail, see chapter 5). Unlike the originals, the only marks on the Coues-Anderson manuscript are those of Coues. He worked with the portion of the journey up the Missouri River in 1804, in anticipation of editing the manuscripts he had discovered well-preserved but forgotten in Philadelphia. Coues, however, became diverted by other projects and died before he could complete the project. Tweney found Coues's materials in 1970 in a New York bookstore back room. Tweney paid one hundred dollars for the box, brought it to Seattle, and promptly had the facsimile placed in sixteen custom-made boxes.

Interestingly, Tweney had helped mentor Wendlick during his collecting years. Now their friendship and Tweney's waning health persuaded him to consider selling his collection to join the Wendlick collection at the College. This important acquisition was made in spring 2000. It deepened again the already-diverse holdings in the Heritage Room and added the unique Coues-Anderson manuscript to the College's expedition materials.

In 2001, James Kidd, M.D., retired pathologist from the Children's Hospital of Chicago and collector of Western Americana, made a highly important gift to the College of multiple volumes by French explorer Duflot de Mofras. A diplomat, historian, and scholar, de Mofras traveled for the French government in 1840 to examine conditions on the West Coast of North America from Mexico to Alaska. His two years of explorations entailed examination of harbors, terrain, and settlements. He wrote a general descriptive work that filled in the details of Euro-American activities in the Pacific Northwest subsequent to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Kidd's gift to Lewis & Clark College included the French edition in original boards, *Exploration du Territoire de l'Orégon, des Californies et de la Mer Vermelle . . .*, printed by Arthus Bertrand (Paris, 1844), and its accompanying atlas with twenty-six engraved maps: "Carte Du Rio Colombia" identified Indian villages and settlements from "Cap San Roque ou Désappointement" to Fort Vancouver. In addition, Kidd's gift included translator Marguerite Eyer Wilbur's personal copies of the two-volume English-language edition printed on white Chippendale text paper in an edition of four hundred copies. The translated edition, *Duflot de Mofras' Travels on the Pacific Coast*, was printed in 1937 by Fine Arts Press (Santa Ana, California).

Books are part of the glue that helps hold together civilization. Unlike oral tradition, books can communicate through a skip of generations. For instance, interest in the Lewis and Clark Expedition was intense in the United States and Western Europe between 1803 and 1817, then it waned and was barely sustained by the occasional reprinting of Archibald M'Vickar's 1842 abridgement of the Biddle-Allen edition in the Harper Family Library. The expedition's centennial increased interest in the event, and a flood of new publications marked the years 1893 to 1905. The pace then slackened, but renewed with the sesquicentennial in 1953-56, and again waned. Now, with the advent of the expedition's bicentennial, the flood of materials surges again.

The Lewis & Clark College Collection documents part of the larger fabric of the human experience in western North America. The materials were assembled with the understanding that Jefferson's vision for the expedition was couched in the eighteenth-century Enlightenment, and that he approached the exploration of the West with practical, commercial, diplomatic, and scientific objectives. His remarkable letter of instruction, penned on June 20, 1803, to Meriwether Lewis confirmed the breadth of his vision and designs for the young nation he had helped create. The holdings at Lewis & Clark College document two hundred years of coming to terms with a remarkable event: an overland expedition that helped craft a continental nation. These volumes speak to ordinary people carrying out a mission with extraordinary consequences. They also document the soundness of a clear mission, quality leadership, attention to detail, and perseverance in the face of immense adversity.

Chapter One

The Expedition's Traveling Library

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1a Books Consulted in Advance or Carried on the Expedition

- 1a.1 *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences* 1754-55
- 1a.2 Antoine-Simon Le Page du Pratz, *History of Louisiana* [1763], 1774
- 1a.3 Benjamin Rush, *Directions for Preserving the Health of Soldiers* 1778
- 1a.4 John Miller's *Linnaeus* 1779, 1789
- 1a.5 *The Articles of War*, Issued Annually
- 1a.6 Richard Kirwan, *Elements of Mineralogy* [1784], 1794, [1810]
- 1a.7 Patrick Kelly, *Introduction to Spherics and Nautical Astronomy* 1796, 1801
- 1a.8-9 Nevil Maskelyne, *Tables Requisite 1766-1802; Nautical Ephemeris* 1804-6
- 1a.10 Benjamin Smith Barton, *Elements of Botany* 1803
- 1a.11 Alexander Mackenzie, *Voyages* 1802
- 1a.12 Andrew Ellicott, *Journal* 1803

1b Maps Carried on the Expedition

- 1b.1 Antoine-Simon Le Page du Pratz, "Louisiana" [1763], 1774
- 1b.2 Aaron Arrowsmith, "New Discoveries" 1802
- 1b.3 Nicholas King, Manuscript Map of Western North America 1803
 - 1b.3(i) Guillaume de l'Isle, "Carte de la Louisiane" [1718]
 - 1b.3(ii) James Cook, "Chart of the Northwest Coast of America" 1784
 - 1b.3(iii) George Vancouver, "Part of the Coast of N.W. America" 1798
 - 1b.3(iv) Alexander Mackenzie, "America Between Latitudes 40 and 70 North" 1801
 - 1b.3(v) Andrew Ellicott, Maps of the Mississippi River 1803

1c Other Manuscript Maps Carried on the Expedition

- 1c.1 James Mackay, Map of the Missouri River from St. Charles to the Mandan Villages 1797
- 1c.2 John Evans, Map of the Missouri 1797
- 1c.3 Antoine Soulard, Map of the Missouri to the Osage 1803
- 1c.4 [Antoine Soulard], Map of Upper Louisiana, Copied from a Spanish Original ca. 1794-1803

1d Examples of Other Manuscript Materials in the Traveling Library

- 1d.1 Jean Baptiste Truteau, *Journal Extracts* Translated by Jefferson 1803
- 1d.2 Robert Patterson/Meriwether Lewis, *Astronomy Notebook* 1803, 1805, 1806
- 1d.3 John Evans and James Mackay, *Journal Extracts* Translated by John Hay 1804