President Werner's Message

Foundation Members and Guests Assemble at Bismarck for Seventh Annual Meeting

August 10th through 13th were the dates for the Foundation’s 7th Annual Meeting at Bismarck, North Dakota. Except for the all day field trip on Tuesday, August 12th, the Monday afternoon visit to the North Dakota Historical Society and the State Capitol buildings, and the Monday evening outdoor cookout and activities at Fort Lincoln State Park, all other events and meetings were held at the Bismarck Holiday Inn.

The Honorable Arthur A. Link, Governor of North Dakota, welcomed members and guests during the Monday evening cookout, and followed this with a delightful extemporaneous dissertation detailing his personal interest in the Lewis and Clark story and western history.

Tuesday’s field trip, in two chartered buses, departed promptly at 8:00 AM, and after an interesting stop at the Double Ditch Indian Village Historic Site, arrived at Fort Mandan – Lewis and Clark Memorial Park, where the McLean County Historical Society has constructed a replica of the Expedition’s 1804-1805 Winter Establishment. The McLean County Historical Society served a delightful picnic luncheon at the park. After picture taking and a visit to the park’s Trading Post, buses departed for the Fort Clark Historic Site. From the Fort Clark Site the tour “proceeded on” to the Basin Electric Plant (a coal-fired, steam generating facility). Here, staff members of the United Power Association, the Cooperative Power Association, and the Basin Electric Power Cooperative provided an interesting program concerning their power development project, together with a recapitulation of the Indian villages that were in this immediate area and were visited by members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The next attraction was the visit to the Knife River Indian Village Site (see story “WPO”, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 3-4). Now established as a National Historic Site, 1292 acres will be developed eventually by the National Park Service into an interpretive archeological complex. It was at this site that Toussaint Charbonneau and Sakakawea were living at the time the expedition arrived in this area in 1804. Leaving the Knife River area, and before returning to the Holiday Inn at Bismarck, the tour visited the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Garrison Dam, the tremendous earth-filled dam that impounds the waters of the Missouri River for some 130 miles westward from the installation. Interpretive talks presented along the field trip route where given by James E. Sperry.

1. Captain Clark’s journal reports that the construction of the fort was begun on November 3rd, and the establishment was occupied by November 20, 1804. The fort was abandoned on April 7, 1805, when the exploring party, as the journals state: “… departed from Fort Mandan … and proceeded up the river.”
2. Fort Clark was situated almost directly opposite Lewis and Clark’s Fort Mandan. Maximilian describes its location as being about three quarters of a mile downstream from Fort Mandan. Established in 1831, more than thirty years after Lewis and Clark were in this area, it was named for William Clark, who was then General Clark, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Upper Louisiana. Francis A. Chardon’s journal published as Chardon’s Journal at Fort Clark, 1834-1839, provides the most complete documentation of this early western fur trading post.

(Continued Page 2)
THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

Incorporated 1969 under Missouri Not-For-Profit Corporation Act.

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Robert E. Lange, 1973-1974
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Lynn Burril, Jr., 1972-1973
Gary Lappert, 1974-1975
Topeka, Kansas

Robert E. Lange, 1973-1974
Portland, Oregon

Gary Lappert, 1974-1975
Bismarck, North Dakota

(Mailing addresses for Directors and Past Presidents may be obtained by writing the Secretary)

ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The purpose of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. is to stimulate nationally; public interest in and knowledge of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; to increase the historical knowledge made by the expedition members; and events of time and place concerning and following the expedition which are of historical importance 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 judgement of the Directors are, of historical, educational or cultural value, and progressive with the heritage of Lewis and Clark. The activities of the National Foundation are intended to complement and supplement those of state and local Lewis and Clark interests 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; or in the history or art writer, or 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 Lewis and Clark Expedition.

... WE PROCEEDED ON ...

is the official quarterly publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

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Into the success of the Foundation and the continued publication of "... We Proceeded On ..." require your efforts toward increased membership for the Foundation.

Werner (Con't. From P. 1)

A most happy welcome aboard to Sheila Robinson, of Coleharbor, North Dakota, as our first lady director, and Dr. Donald Jackson, of Charlottesville, Virginia, our first director from a state not geographically on the trail.

The number one goal for this coming year must be a sharp increase in membership. The members and directors agreed, without exception, that the publication of "... We Proceeded On ..." must be continued. It can continue only if we have a minimum membership of approximately 500. The solution for reaching this goal lies with the present membership. Each of us must secure at least five new members before the end of this year. Since some will sign up less, it means that some will need to sign up more than five. As you read this, make a list of your friends and acquaintances and contact them right away, in person or by letter. Ask them to give you the membership fee, and send this and their name and address to our Secretary. When you think of the almost insurmountable obstacles overcome by the members of the Expedition, I feel confident that we can do this to perpetuate our Foundation.

Wilbur P. Werner, President
Michael P. Gleason Addresses Members and Guests at Annual Banquet — Wants Living History

“Young people are being turned off by history.”

That was the opinion of Michael P. Gleason, Charlottesville, Virginia, Coordinator of the Western Region of Virginia Bicentennial Commission, and the speaker at the Annual Banquet. He has been actively working for the formation of a Lewis and Clark entity in the Charlottesville area, the birthplace of Meriwether Lewis and Thomas Jefferson. William Clark, also a Virginian by birth, was born in Caroline County, Virginia, about 65 miles east of Charlottesville.

“Schools too often teach history as facts, figures, fill-in-the-blanks, and memorization. That’s not history!”

But Gleason noted that, “Here in the west, spirit is alive. You really have made history mean something to everyone. In the east, we take our history for granted. Our spirit is gone.”

Discussing the basic characteristics of American History, he said, “Our story is one of love of earth, independence, unity, self respect, and self government.

Gleason reiterated that much of the national spirit was born in Albemarle County, the area surrounding Charlottesville, Virginia.

“It was in Albemarle that young Thomas Jefferson was inspired by listening to tales of the west and the importance of the colonies. It was in that country that James Madison, James Monroe, Sam Houston, Zachary Taylor, and Meriwether Lewis all lived and gained the spirit they had that made them great. The spirit moved west, and as it left, the east lost its spirit of history.”

Gleason indicated that history should be brought to life by living exhibits, tours, and re-creating great historical events. “History has too often been for the elite. That’s wrong. History is as much for the poor, the working man, the woman, the black, the youth, as anyone else, but only if we can make it exciting!”

To the members and guests gathered at the Seventh Annual Banquet, Gleason said: “Lewis and Clark were

(Continued Page 4)
Gleason  (Con't. from p. 3)

bearers of the spirit. Those men really had it. Think of the international implications of their journey. What would have happened if they wouldn't have gone, if they would have been apathetic or complacent? The Lewis and Clark story can fascinate anyone because it contains every kind of history - political, medical, geographical, geological, commercial - all sorts of history!

In concluding his address, Gleason reminded Foundation members that conditions in 1801, were "... not unlike those of today", there was an "... a divided nation then too", but he indicated that there was a simple remedy: "The spirit of unity, the binding thread that holds all of our history together, is alive today."

Foundation Presents Achievement Awards

Three individuals were recipients of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement at the Seventh Annual Meeting at Bismarck, North Dakota. The awards were presented at the August 13th Annual Banquet.

The award was made to Irving W. Anderson, whose scholarly research of the Charbonneau family (Toussaint, Sacajawea, and Baptiste), has culminated in several outstanding papers, as well as the protection and preservation of the burial site of Baptiste Charbonneau (see photograph and story page 11). Presentation of the award was made by Past President Robert E. Lange.

James Sperry of the North Dakota State Historical Society made the presentation to Paul A. Ewald for his dedication to the preservation of archaeological sites along the Lewis and Clark trail in North Dakota.

Walter R. Hjelle, North Dakota State Highway Commissioner and a long time advocate for the preservation and marking of the expedition's campsites and route in North Dakota was presented the award by President Gary Leppard.

The Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement has been presented at previous Annual Meetings to the following: In 1972, at Helena, Montana, to Dr. Ernest S. Osgood, Vivian Paladin, and E. E. "Boo" MacGillivra; in 1973, at St. Louis, Missouri, to Edwyenne P. Murphy, Wm. Clark Adreon, and Joseph Jagger, Jr.; in 1974, at Seaside, Oregon, to Dr. Donald Jackson, Dr. Paul R. Cutright, Raymond Darwin Burroughs, and to the Oregon Historical Society.

Charlottesville — Monticello, Virginia, Revisited

By E. G. "Frenchy" Chuinard, M.D.*

One of the pleasures in attending the American Orthopedic Association meetings, which traditionally are held at The Homestead in Hot Springs, Virginia, is the automobile trip in this historic state by rented car from the Dulles Airport. Fritz and I always take the route which permits us to spend a few days in Charlottesville and by osmosis to re-charge our innate interest in American history.

This year's visit was particularly rewarding because we arrived in time to have dinner at the Boar's Head restaurant with Don and Cathie Jackson on the last evening before their departure for their summer home on the eastern slope of Pikes Peak. The pleasure of the evening was flavored by reminiscing about friends and events that had been a part of last year's meeting of the Foundation at Seaside, Oregon, where Don presented his memorable address entitled "Thomas Jefferson and the Pacific Northwest" (see "WPO", Vol. 1, No. 1). Don informed us that he is beginning a full-length book on this subject, and that Cathie and he plan to traverse Idaho's Lolo Trail portion of the Lewis and Clark route later this summer.

Charlottesville is no longer the dreamy provincial town that it was when we first visited it years ago. The population and density has increased greatly, so that now it is worth your life to try to park and cross to the middle of the street where Keck's famous statue of Lewis and Clark, two of Virginia's most famous sons, stands in unapproachable splendor. The inscription on the base of the statue appeals particularly to the heart and mind of visitors from the Oregon country.

BOLD Farseeing Pathfinders

Who Carried the Flag of the Young Republic to the Western Ocean and Revealed an Unknown Empire to the Uses of Mankind

The campus of the University of Virginia - the creation of which was one of Jefferson's great prides - has expanded extensively; and the rotunda, one of Jefferson's most noted architectural accomplishments, is being renovated. This beautiful structure, standing on its high and central position, is the most impressive building on this famous campus.

A return to Charlottesville is never complete without visiting again the Albemarle County Courthouse, the oldest courthouse in the United States which is still in use. Here hangs the portraits of three of our first five presidents, all of whom practiced their profession of law within these walls: Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. And it comes readily to mind that Virginia also has given us five other presidents: Washington, Wm. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson. One's mind skips the War of the States, and with so much American history at every Virginia crossroad, there comes an awareness that to be a Virginian is the quintessence of being an American.

(Continued Page 5)

*Dr. Chuinard resides in Portland, Oregon. He was the Foundation's second President, is a Director of the Foundation, and Chairman of the Governor's Oregon Lewis & Clark Trail Committee.
Charlottesville Revisited (Con't. From P. 4)

Of course a visit to Charlottesville and Albemarle County is not complete without a pilgrimage to Monticello. Here, too, many changes are constantly occurring, with improved facilities for visitors and restoration of fencing and farm lands, but never with the loss of graciousness and feeling of rural America that was the heart of Jefferson's "livable America". This graciousness is exemplified by the entire staff under Mr. James A. Bear, Jr., Resident Director of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association. Although we have visited Monticello on numerous previous occasions, we never fail to be impressed by the vision and accomplishments of America's most versatile President — the aura of Monticello literally exudes the greatness of Jefferson. Although his physical travels were to Europe, which is reflected in the architecture of Monticello, and even though he never traveled to the western boundary of present-day Virginia, still his vision always encompassed the West. Thus the Jeanneza Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He wrote to his friend Dr. Wistar "... we lay out the canvas... that future generations will fill up."

One always hesitates to leave Monticello — there is always the haunting feeling that another passage through the house, or a walk around the grounds, will permit one to absorb more of the greatness of Jefferson and his dream for America — as indeed we need to do during the Bicentennial of the nation so indelibly and permanently stamped by his greatness. Perhaps with a longer pause in his library one might, in their imagination, hear some of the discussion between Jefferson and his young secretary, Meriwether Lewis, about their plans for the exploration of the west!

Leaving Monticello gives opportunity to pass by Jefferson's grave on the way down from his mountaintop; and to visit historic Michie Tavern, attractively and authentically restored by its present owner, M. Joseph Conte. Many of the Revolutionary leaders, including several who later became Presidents, and General Lafayette, were guests here.

Our final visit was with Mr. Michael P. Gleason, Chairman, Albemarle-Charlottesville Bicentennial Commission. Our discussions led to a profound awareness of how the history of Virginia and the Oregon Country is so closely tied together and represents the story of the westward expansion of our nation. Virginians poured through the Cumberland Gap and down the Ohio River and through the Gateway to the West (St. Louis and Independence, in present day Missouri) to Oregon — after the way was pointed by Lewis and Clark. The Bicentennial observance has reawakened Virginia and Oregon to an awareness of their mutual history in the westering of America.

Annual Meeting Places Chosen

Great Falls, Montana, has been chosen as the site for the Foundation's Eighth Annual Meeting in August 1976. Information will be forthcoming announcing the dates, program, and field trips in the area around Great Falls and Fort Benton. A visit to the Montana Lewis and Clark Memorial site at Fort Benton, and a river boat trip down the Missouri to the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers, will be one of the eagerly anticipated events during the meeting.

Tentative plans are for the Ninth Annual Meeting, in August 1977, to be in St. Charles, Missouri, and other related Expedition sites along the Missouri River and East Alton (Wood River), Illinois. The program will include a one day visit to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, and the new Museum of Westward Expansion in St. Louis.

Book Review

By George H. Tweney*


For more than 100 years before Lewis and Clark's 1803-1806 expedition, Americans believed that through the Northwest lay a short water passage to the Pacific, and that the western interior was a splendid garden and a potential agricultural paradise. According to the author, the Lewis and Clark Expedition was conceived by Thomas Jefferson primarily to find (Continued Page 11)

*Mr. Tweney resides in Seattle, Wa., and is a well known book dealer specializing in rare and scholarly books, with a special emphasis on Western Americana. He is a Director of our Foundation, and the Chairman of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

BOR Proposes "Historic Trail" Designation for Lewis & Clark Trail

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on August 20, 1975, submitted a draft report to the Secretary of the Interior, recommending designation of the Lewis and Clark Trail as a National Historic Trail. Prepared under the National Trails System Act (PL 90-453), the report concerns the entire 3700 mile route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition from Wood River, Illinois to the Washington-Oregon estuary of the Columbia River and Fort Clatsop and return. The report recommends that development of the Lewis and Clark Historic Trail be confined to a combination of selected Federal, State, and locally administered components, totaling 2010 miles of land and water-based trail (135 miles of land, 1875 miles of water). The report states: "The overall coordination of trail development and administration would be assigned to the Secretary of the Interior, acting in cooperation with a Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Advisory Council. This 20-member Advisory Council would assist in selection of the right-of-way and consult with the administering agencies as directed by the Secretary. The Council would include representatives of the Departments of the Interior, Defense, and Agriculture, and one representative from each state involved. The 11 State representatives would be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior from nominations by the Governors of the States. The remaining six memberships would include a member of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc. and representatives appointed from other trail groups and various Federal, State, local, or private interests."

Responses to the draft are to be made to the Secretary of the Interior by October 5, 1975, and a final report containing all comments received will be transmitted to the President and the Congress in accord with Section 5(b) of the National Trail Systems Act, and will be printed as a House or Senate Document.

Foundation President Werner has been asked to appoint a committee to coordinate comments, for the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc, for submittal to the Secretary of the Interior.
Annual Banquet Invocation

Foundation members who attended the Fourth Annual Banquet at Helena, Montana, in August 1972, will recall the unique and moving invocation that featured the singing of Marck's The Lord's Prayer by Mr. Harold Paulsen with the young and beautiful Indian, Miss Karen Larson, portraying the prayer's text in her native sign language.

Likewise, members will not soon forget the stirring invocation rendered at our Seventh Annual Banquet at Bismarck, N.D., by Raymond Darwin Burroughs, our member from Fayetteville, N.Y. We transcribe his words below:

“Our Heavenly Father —
You have blessed us with a land of vast expanse and infinite beauty, a land of abundant resources, vast forests, extensive plains, inspiring mountains, rushing streams and still waters; all this, that we may enjoy our abundant life on our planet.

Yet, in our thoughtlessness and greed we have not always managed these resources wisely.

We are here assembled with the hope of correcting some of our errors — in preserving some of the beauty and grandeur that remains in our environment.

Give us wisdom in our deliberations and guide our present and future actions that our objectives may be achieved before our heritage has been dissipated. So we humbly and sincerely ask for your blessing ere we adjourn this meeting. Amen.”

Amended Bylaws Adopted by Bismarck Meeting

The concensus of opinion among members attending the Seventh Annual Meeting is that Marcus Ware (Idaho) and his committee which included Wilbur Werner (Montana) and Wm. Clark Adreon (Missouri), have developed commendable amended Bylaws which meet the specific needs of the Foundation, and provide for a more democratic organization particularly as to the election of directors for the Foundation. Members voted to accept the amended Bylaws with only minor changes to the printed proposal submitted by Ware’s committee.

Article II now provides for and defines the relationship of the eleven “Trail States” to the Foundation, and in addition allows in Section 2.4, Other State Entities, and states that: “Any other state having or maintaining ten (10) or more resident members of this Foundation may form a state Lewis and Clark Trail entity which shall have equal status and recognition in the Foundation.”

New procedure, with respect to the election of officers for the Foundation, is contained in Article V, Section 5.1, Enumeration, which reads as follows: “The officers of the Foundation shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. All officers shall be elected by the directors immediately following the Annual Meeting, and shall hold office for one (1) year and until election and installation of their successors.” Article VII, provides for the election of directors for the Board of Directors, and Section 7.1, Organization, states: “The Board of Directors shall be composed of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Foundation, and twelve (12) members elected at the Annual Meeting from the membership. The immediate Past President shall be considered a member of the Board of Directors. The directors elected by the members shall hold office for the term of one (1) year and until the election of installation of their successors.” Section 7.4, Voting, stipulates that: “Each director shall be entitled to one (1) vote. A director may not vote by proxy.”

The new method of members electing directors, and the directors in turn electing officers, supplants the previous proviso that the directors would be individuals appointed to the chairmanship of individual “Trail State” entities (i.e. Committees, Commissions, Associations, Councils, etc.) by “Trail State” Governors. It was pointed out by Mr. Ware’s committee that there was always the possibility that a Governor might not be inclined to create a Lewis and Clark entity in his state, and such action would prevent interested Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, in that state, from being eligible for election as a Foundation director. Commenting on the elimination of proxy votes for directors, the committee indicated that it was their intention that individuals nominated for directorships would decline such nomination if they did not feel that they could be present at an Annual Meeting or for a special meeting called, by some necessity, by the President.

Copies of the newly amended Bylaws are available upon application to the Secretary. However, printed copies will be mailed to all members, together with their 1976 membership cards. Application for Renewal of Foundation Membership for 1976 will be mailed to members by December 1, 1975. Term of membership in the Foundation is from January 1st through December 31st of each calendar year.

Indian youths presented authentic dances at Ft. Lincoln State Park activities. Photo by Cliff Imsland.

Hon. Arthur A. Link (right) Governor of N. Dakota, addressed members and guests at Ft. Lincoln State Park, and is pictured here with “WPO” editor Bob Lange. Photo by Cliff Imsland.
CAMERA RECORDS ACTIVITIES AT BISMARCK MEETING

Photos by Irving Anderson

George Tweney (left), of Seattle, Wash., Chairman of the Washington State Lewis & Clark Trail Committee, and Raymond Darwin Burroughs of Fayetteville, N.Y., at the Fort Lincoln State Park Cookout event at the 7th Annual Meeting. Mr. Tweney, who is also a Director of the Foundation, has contributed his second book review for “WPO” (see page 5). Dar Burroughs, a recipient of the Foundation's Award of Meritorious Achievement at the Foundation's 1974 meeting at Seaside, Oregon, contributed the splendid invocation for our Annual Banquet at Bismarck (see page 6).

Edwin Zaidicz, Montana State Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Billings, Montana, addressed members and guests at the Wednesday, August 13th, luncheon at the Bismarck Annual Meeting. His presentation reviewed BLM’s responsibilities for preserving and protecting the outstanding public values of the Missouri River Breaks, including Lewis and Clark campsites, and other unique historic, and scenic qualities of the area.

Our photographer stopped Marcus Ware (right) from Lewiston, Idaho, in the middle of his explanation of the Foundation’s new Bylaws. Listeners are (left to right) Dr. E. G. “Frenchy” Chuinard from Portland, Oregon, and Ralph S. Space from Orofino, Idaho. Ware was Chairman of the Bylaws Revision Committee (see story page 6), and is a newly elected Director of the Foundation. Dr. Chuinard, the Foundation’s second President, was re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Appropriately displayed in the headquarters room for the 7th Annual Meeting, was the one-sixth size replica of the heroic size Lewis and Clark Memorial statue which will be dedicated at Fort Benton, Montana, on June 13, 1976, as part of the state’s Bicentennial celebration. The completed memorial will stand approximately twelve feet high, and is the work of Bob Scriver, of Browning, Montana, one of the most noted sculptors of American Western subjects. The design depicts Lewis and Clark and the Indian woman, Sacajawea, and her son facing one of their major decisions at the confluence of the Marias and Missouri Rivers.

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They’re all from Montana! (left to right) Mrs. Wilbur P. (Mary) Werner, Mrs. Stuart A. Olson, President Wilbur P. Werner, and Stella Foote. The Werner’s home is in Cut Bank, Mrs. Stuart lives in Glendive, and Stella Foote resides in Billings. Wilbur is the Foundation’s new President, and will serve until August 1976. Stella Foote is the owner and developer of the geologic landmark, Pompeys Pillar, a National Historic Landmark on the Yellowstone River, 28 miles east of Billings.

President Leppart, sixth President of the Foundation, presides at one of the sessions. Gary will soon be assuming his new responsibilities as Director, State Parks and Recreation Department, State of North Dakota, with his headquarters at Fort Lincoln State Park, Mandan, North Dakota, 58554. Prior to this new assignment, he has served as Director, North Dakota State Outdoor Recreation Agency, which will shortly be merged with the State Parks Department, under his direction.
Congressional Appropriations
To Make Opening of “Museum of Westward Expansion” Possible by July 1976

“July 1, 1976, is the target date for completion of what will be the largest single-space museum in the entire National Park Service system.” Frank Phillips, Museum Contracts Manager for the Museum of Westward Expansion project at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, recently made this statement during a tour of the facility with the press and Robert S. Chandler, Superintendent of the Memorial.

Concern voiced earlier, that Congressional appropriations might not be forthcoming for the necessary funding to complete the exhibits for the museum and other improvements at the Memorial site, has been alleviated. On July 7th, at the Annual Meeting of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association, Superintendent Chandler reported that contracts have recently been awarded for: casting in bronze of the life-size statue of Thomas Jefferson; the photography for the Lewis and Clark Murals; a variety of professional services involved with taxidermy, acquisition of objects (authentic relics such as firearms and tools) used during the westward expansion era, fabrication of reproductions of clothing, shoes, etc., audio-visual equipment, and other graphics.

Of special interest are the plans for the “Multi-Visual History Wall”, which will portray for viewers a constant reconstruction and restoration of objects, the acquisition of objects. The budget contains $1,176,000 for museum exhibits which will enable us to move ahead to complete this project in time for a grand opening next summer.”

Alluding to the completion of the Museum of Westward Expansion, Superintendent Chandler commented first about the actual structure for the museum by stating that: “The general contract work is progressing smoothly. Good quality control has been maintained throughout. The expected completion date on the construction work is January 1976. The approximate cost for this phase is $1,500,000”. Concerning the museum exhibits, he made these observations: “I am highly pleased with the progress of this rather complex job. Contract costs let to date total about $394,000. Included are professional services, taxidermy, a three dimensional life-size bronze of Jefferson, the acquisition of objects. The budget contains $1,176,000 for museum exhibits which will enable us to move ahead to complete this project in time for a grand opening next summer.”

“Although completion of the museum is not an official American Revolution Bicentennial project, it certainly dovetails with the Bicentennial’s accent on historic restoration and re-creation”, Chandler pointed out.

Annual Meeting Registrants

*Indicates: Foundation Member.
**Indicates: Officer, and/or Director.

1. Sculptor for this work is Lloyd Lillie, II, of Newton, Massachusetts. The statue will be positioned so that Jefferson will appear to be looking out and over the museum toward the huge photo murals on the rear wall.

2. Made up of 33 scenes of the actual campsites or special locations described in the Expedition’s journals, the mural will encompass approximately 500’ along a circular wall.

**Indicates: Officer, and/or Director.

MISSOURI
**Wm. Clark Adrean
**Esther Barnes
**C. M. Baseman
**Mr. & Mrs. Henry Hamilton
**Mrs. Ira Griggs

NEBRASKA
Pat Foote
**Mr. & Mrs. Robert Killen

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Owen P. Buxton
1904-1975

Note: the editor is indebted to Mr. Clifford
Imsland of Seattle, a member of the Wash­
ington State Lewis and Clark Trail Com­mittee, who has supplied much of the ma­terial comprising this article. At one time Mr.
Imsland recorded an extensive interview
with Mr. Buxton, and on May 28, 1975, at­
tended the funeral service for Mr. Buxton
at Kent, Washington.

Foundation members and friends were
saddened by the news of the death of Owen Parker Buxton on May
22, 1975. A great grandson of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's Serge­
geant Patrick Gass, Mr. Buxton numbered many Lewis and Clark
scholars and enthusiasts among his personal friends. He was a member
of our Foundation, and those of us who attended the Sixth Annual Meeting,
in August 1974, at Seaside, Oregon, will remember his presence and
cheerful friendliness.

In addition to his interest in the Lewis and Clark saga, and the mementos
(items carried by Sergeant Gass on the expedition) handed down through
the family, Mr. Buxton was active in business and civic affairs throughout
his lifetime. For 13 years he was with the Puget Sound Power and Light
Co., at Renton, Washington, before moving to Kent in 1944. He owned
and operated the Valley Hardware Store in Kent for 16 years, and for 18
years served as a King County Commissioner for Drainage District No. 1.
He was a Kent, Washington, City Councilman for 4 years. A member of
the Eagles, the Elks, he was also a Life Member of the U.S.S. Arizona
Memorial Fund (he had served aboard the Arizona from 1922-1926). He
helped form the Kent Cornucopia Festival, and served on the King
County Fair Board.

His great grandfather, Sergeant Gass, was married at age 60 to Myra Hamil­
ton, age 22, on March 31, 1870. Seven children were born to this union. The
last child, Rachel M. Gass, was Owen Buxton's grandmother. Rachel mar­ried a Mr. Briery, and a daughter of this union, Sally Ann Briery, was
Owen's mother. Owen Buxton was born in Independence, Pa. Surviving
are: his wife, Hazel, of Emmett, Idaho; a daughter, Mrs. Gene Bridge,
a granddaughter, Mrs. Jim (Sallie) Halikas, of Kent, Wn.; a grandson,
Steven Bridge, a great-grandson, Todd Owen Bridge, of Westport, Wn.;
a brother, Darwin Buxton, and three sisters, Annabel Castle, Lucille West­
lake, and Nora Smith, all of Independence, Pa.

A recent letter from Mrs. Buxton in­
dicates that she is considering making a
loan of the Patrick Gass memora­
blia2 for the opening ceremonies of the new Cape Disappointment Lewis
and Clark Interpretive Center, Fort
Canby State Park, Pacific County,
Washington. Hazel Buxton writes: "I
want to keep our family involved in
the Foundation thru our grandson,
who is a teacher, and our grand­
daughter, both of whom are interested
in the history of the expedition." Mr.
and Mrs. Buxton had made plans to
attend the Seventh Annual Meeting at Bismarck, North Dakota.

Owen P. Buxton on the porch of the
museum at Fort Columbia State Park,
near Chinook Point, Washington, on
the occasion of the visit to this site
during the Foundation's Sixth Annu­
al Meeting in August 1974. Pho­
tograph by Ruth Lange.

1. Sergeant Patrick Gass was born June 12,
1771, at Falling Springs (near Chambers­
burg), Franklin County, Pa., and died in
April (Coeus indicates, April 3rd) 1870.
Nearly 99 years old, he was the last sur­
viving member of the exploring party.
Gass became one of the expedition's ser­
geants in August 1804, upon the death
of Sergeant Charles Floyd, when the
party was near present day Sioux City,
Iowa.

2. The Buxton family have several items
owned by Sergeant Gass and carried on
the expedition. A hatchet or small broad
axe, a very useful tool as he was a carpen­
ter and boat builder for the expedition;
a small wooden hand carved razor box
with a sliding lid, reported to have been
made by Sacajawea and given to Gass as
a gift; and a small whiskey flask owned
by the sergeant.

National Park Service Volume Details Expedition

Lewis and Clark, a 429 page history
prepared by the National Park Ser­
dvice, details the famous explorers' trek and also describes the variety
of sites associated with their journey
which may be visited by individuals
for years to come.

The newly released hard-cover vol­
ume devotes half of its pages to the
historic background of the expedition
across primitive America to the Pacif­
ic Ocean and return in 1803-1806.
"Part One" outlines the conception,
background, and progress of the jour­
ney. Topics covered include: recruit­
ment of personnel, final prepara­
tions at Pittsburg, the journey down the
Ohio River to St. Louis, diplomatic
aspects, meetings with various Indian
tribes, encounters with wild animals,
and other adventures.

A volume in the continuing National
Park Service series keyed to the Na­tional Survey of Historic Sites and
Buildings, Lewis and Clark, like the others*, combines history with a guide
to historic sites. "Part Two" describes
45 major sites along the Lewis and
Clark Trail in 10 states, incorporating
material on location, ownership and
administration, historical signifi­
cance, and present appearance. Fea­
tured are 168 photographs and nu­
merous reproductions of paintings by
Catlin and Bodmer. Eleven maps out­
line the route of the expedition and
delineate key areas. In addition to a
comprehensive "Index," there is a
three page listing of books for suggest­
ed reading for individuals interested
in making a further study of the ex­
ploring enterprise.

Copies of Lewis and Clark may be or­
dered from the Superintendent of
Documents, U.S. Government Print­
Specify Stock No. 024-005-00559-5. A
check or money order covering the
full purchase price, $8.35 each copy,
should accompany your order.

*These are entitled: Signers of the Declara­
tion; Colonials and Patriots; Explorers and
Settlers; Founders and Frontiersmen; Sol­
dier and Brave; Prospectors, Cowhand, and
Sodbuster. The series is a cooperative re­
search, writing, and editorial project of Na­
tional Park Service personnel.
Sacajawea? – Sakakawea? – Sacagawea?

Spelling – Pronunciation – Meaning

By Irving W. Anderson*

History has accorded the Indian woman of the Lewis and Clark Expedition a most novel place in the hearts and minds of generations of Americans. That her fame is deserving is evident from historical records. However, the suffragette movement, especially, early in the century elevated her to a legendary status far beyond her mortal achievements, and placed her at the very pinnacle, as America's most famous Indian heroine.

Regrettably, however, she has become a woman of contradiction. For seventy-five years, a dispute has raged as to what happened to her after the expedition, especially events relating to the time and place of her final hours. Wyoming has claimed since the turn of the century that she died on April 9, 1884, at Fort Washakie, Wind River Indian Reservation. Decisive documentary evidence now, however, conclusively places her at Fort Manuel (South Dakota), at the time of her death on December 20, 1812, seventy-two years before the death and burial of the Shoshone Indian woman claimed by Wyoming.

The curious mystique which completely envelopes the life story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Indian woman is amazingly consistent, even as to the disparity among authorities concerning the spelling, pronunciation and meaning of her name.

Lewis and Clark identified her as a woman of the Snake (Shoshone) nation who had been captured and enslaved by the Hidatsa Indians of Knife River (North Dakota) five years prior to the expedition's arrival at the Fort Mandan site in late fall, 1804. She was a mere 17 years old, and pregnant with Toussaint Charbonneau's child at the time of their arrival. However, as a Shoshone, the captains recognized the contributions she could make to the expedition when it reached the "Rock Mountains" especially to negotiate with the Shoshone Indians for horses to cross the mountain barrier en route to the Pacific.

Her Shoshone heritage and her knowledge of that tribe's language, it is certain, decided the captains to hire her "husband", French Canadian Trapper, Toussaint Charbonneau, as an interpreter for the expedition. As a slave, she had been acquired by him from the Hidatsa and now as his "wife" would be included in the bargain. As a bonus, they would also get a papoose, for the Shoshone woman's pregnancy resulted in the birth of a son (Jean Baptiste Charbonneau) at Fort Mandan on February 11, 1805.

The deeds of the Indian woman are well known to students of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. But haunting her admirers are the spelling and pronunciation of her name beginning with Lewis and Clark, and extending to the present. The captains called her "Sah-kah-gar-we-a" the "Bird Woman", then virtually proceeded to never spell her name the same way twice. Sergeants Ordway and Gass, and Private Whitehouse, innocently fell into the same trap.

Over the years, a number of linguistic and ethnological experts have attempted to decipher the mystery of the spelling, pronunciation and meaning of her name. But agreement here likewise has been elusive, depending on whether her name was actually Shoshone, or given to her by her captors, the Hidatsa. For example, the Shoshone advocates claim her as "Sacajawea" (pronounced Sac' a ja wea), a form of her name which has become the most widely accepted both in spelling and pronunciation, especially in the far west. This leads to complications however, because "Sacajawea" means the equivalent of "boat launcher" or "boat pusher" in Shoshone, which contradicts Lewis and Clark's "Bird Woman". On the other hand, the Hidatsa advocates vigorously promote "Sakakawea" (pronounced Saka' ka wea) which translates literally as "Bird Woman" in Hidatsa, and is in popular use among Dakotas.

Olin D. Wheeler, in his two volume work: The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904, appears to be among the earliest to definitively delve into the orthography of the Shoshone Indian woman's name. Wheeler comments: "The word is a Hidatsa, not a Shoshone word, and is formed from two Indian words. In a letter to me Dr. Washington Matthews of Washington, D.C., an army surgeon and author of a Hidatsa Dictionary, says:

In my dictionary I give the Hidatsa word for bird as "Tsahaka." Ts is often changed to S and K to G in this and other Indian languages, so "Sac' a'ga" would not be a bad spelling and thus Charbonneau may have pronounced his wife's name; but never "Soc' a'co" [the Hidatsa language contains no j] ... Wea [Wia or mia] means woman.

Wheeler continues: "There are then four simple forms in which the word may be correctly used: Tsakakawa, Sakakawea, Sakagawea, Sacagawea. The last more nearly approaches the spelling used by Lewis and Clark and is, perhaps the preferable one to use ... The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C., inform me that it is not at all probable that the word is a Shoshone word."

John Bakeless tells us in Lewis and Clark, Partners in Discovery, that the U.S. Bureau of Ethnology, the U.S. Geographical Names Board, and the Directory of American Biography have uniformly adopted the "Sacagawea" form, which, it would appear gives "official" sanction to the spelling and pronunciation of the name of our Indian heroine. The Bureau of American Ethnology, as early as 1910 had standardized the "Sacagawea" spelling in its publications. Perhaps the most comprehensive of recent studies of the issue involves the research and conclusions reached by David L. Shaul. Published in 1972 in Annals of Wyoming, Shaul's findings are consistent with the foregoing authorities in arriving at the Hidatsa translation of Lewis and Clark's "Bird Woman". His study is scholarly, objective and convincing.

Lastly, Dr. Donald Jackson, a foremost Lewis and Clark scholar, in his comprehensive work Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, 1783-1854, states:

(Continued Page 11)

1. See "Probing the Riddle of the Bird Woman", in Montana, the Magazine of Western History, Autumn 1973.


Sacagawea (Con’t. From P. 10)

"As for Sacagawea, I follow Bakeless in adopting the Bureau of American Ethnology spelling, realizing that it is more frequently found as "Sacajawea" or "Sakakawea" ..."6

This researcher agrees with the scholars cited that the matter has been decisively treated by the disciplines of orthography, ethnology, and philology, with the effect of formally establishing the "Sacaja'wea" spelling and pronunciation. Hopefully, over time, the American "editorial ethic" will edge toward uniform adoption of the "Sacagawea" form. We are already 170 years late, but we owe it to America's most famous Indian heroine at least to correctly spell and pronounce her name!


We Missed "Boo" at Bismarck

Our Director, E. E. "Boo" MacGillva, from Butte, Montana, was missed by everyone attending the Annual Meeting at Bismarck. His many friends are glad to know that he is on the way to recovery, and Edna reports that soon "he will be out of the corral again!"

Charbonneau Gravesite – Registered National Historic Place – Danner, Oregon

Located near Danner, Malheur County, Oregon, the burial site of Jean Baptiste Charbonneau (the son of Sacajawea) was further confirmed, researched, and the monument suggested by Irving W. Anderson *. In 1971, the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Branch of the Oregon State Highway Division developed the site in cooperation with many volunteer groups of workers, history enthusiasts, state and county officials, and historical societies. The historic marker and the site were dedicated on August 6, 1971. William Clark Adreon (left) and Irving Anderson are pictured at the site. Adreon, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Edna, great-grandson of Captains (General) William Clark, made the dedicatory address. In 1973, the site was designated as a Registered National Historic Place. Photograph courtesy of Our Public Lands.*

Book Review (Con’t. From P. 5)

the "passage through the garden" that already existed in conceptual geography of the Northwest.

The broad scope of exploration in the American Northwest from 1673 to 1810 is covered in Dr. Allen's intriguing examination of the evolving geographical images that grew out of all exploration from Marquette's time on. Because these images played a major role in the expedition of Lewis and Clark—who finally altered them and gave Americans more realistic images of the Northwest—Allen focuses on their journey, following them over the mountains to the bleak winter coast as they compiled data, distinguished between geographical fact and lore, and attempted to reconcile the discrepancies.

Early explorers' maps of routes to the Northwest are central to the book (there are a total of 47 maps reproduced), as they were a tangible expression of the imaginary as well as the real geography that changed as the various explorers' ideas changed. Among the maps reproduced is the previously unpublished 1803 King map of the western part of North America. An important cartographic find, it contains annotations made by Lewis himself, and the evidence is very strong that it was carried along on the expedition. According to Donald Jackson (editor of the Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition ...), the annotations on the map in the area enclosed by 95°-105° longitude and 45°-55° latitude were made in Lewis's hand, and at least one of these annotations could not have been made until Lewis and Clark reached the Mandan villages. This seems pretty conclusive evidence that the original manuscript was carried by the expedition—at least as far as the Mandan villages, where the expedition spent the first winter 1804-1805.

Although James Mackay's map of the Missouri from St. Charles to the Mandan villages (ca. 1797) is discussed (and reproduced on pages 144-145), this reviewer finds it strange that no mention is made of the M. Perrin du Lac map of 1802. This latter map is the earliest published map of the trans-Missouri region which can be said to display even the faintest resemblance to accuracy. We cannot be certain that Jefferson and Lewis knew of the existence of this map, even though it had been published prior to the date of M. du Lac's book, Voyage dans les deux Louisiana ... which appeared in both Paris and Lyon in 1806. Mackay's tract to the badlands of western Nebraska during his expen-

(Continued Page 12)
Book Review
(Con't. From P. 11)

dition of 1796 is laid down on it, and it is fair to assume that Mackay's map formed the basis for part of the du Lac map dealing with the upper Missouri. Mackay knew the river by personal knowledge to the old Mandan village, and Frenchmen had been as far as the Yellowstone (and perhaps farther) long before 1800. As Dr. Allen indicates, Jefferson obtained possession of a manuscript copy of Mackay's map, and as Donald Jackson has indicated, Lewis and Clark had a copy of it. But were they cognizant of the printed du Lac map?

While the maps are beautifully arranged and reproduced, it is unfortunate that some of them - particularly the manuscript maps - could not have been reproduced to a larger scale. It is difficult to read the annotations on many of the maps without a powerful magnifying glass. Even with a new set of bifocal lenses this reviewer found it almost impossible in a number of instances. But the maps are nevertheless the heart of this book, and they bring to light much new information relating to the background and progress of the expedition.

John Logan Allen is a native of Laramie, Wyoming, a graduate of the University of Wyoming with both B.A. and M.A. degrees, and is Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Connecticut. In 1970-71, he spent the academic year at the Clark University Graduate School of Geography, Worcester, Massachusetts, on a post-doctoral fellowship endowed by the National Science Foundation. He offered a seminar in American attitudes towards the West during the 19th century. His doctoral dissertation, written for Clark University in 1969, deals with the formation of geographical images on the course and objectives of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and this dissertation has now been developed into this present volume.

The book as a whole is a scholarly contribution indeed to the literature of the expedition, and will rank with Paul Russel Cutright's Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists and Donald Jackson's Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854 as the triumvirate of published reliable information dealing with the expedition. It is interesting that all three of these important contributions have come from the same Press. Now if that Press can only induce some qualified authority to do a similar work on the political importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, our knowledge of the expedition should be well-rounded and nearly complete.

No Lewis and Clark bookshelf can be considered complete without this newest and latest work dealing with the geography and cartography of the expedition.

Memorial Bridge Dedicated in South Dakota

On July 7, 1974, dedication ceremonies took place for the new multimillion dollar Lewis and Clark Memorial Bridge near Chamberlain, South Dakota. The 2000' bridge and 3500' connecting causeways span the Missouri River on highway Interstate 90. Construction had been underway since 1967.

A tourist rest-stop constructed on high ground near the eastern approach, overlooks the structure, the city of Chamberlain, and the vast course of the Missouri River. A cast marker denotes the activities of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in this vicinity.

South Dakota's Governor Richard F. Kneip unveiled the marker, revealing a text, developed by the South Dakota Historical Society, that reads as follows:

LEWIS AND CLARK MEMORIAL BRIDGE AT CHAMBERLAIN
DEDICATED JULY 7, 1974, BY GOVERNOR RICHARD F. KNEIP
MERIWETHER LEWIS AND WILLIAM CLARK WITH THEIR PARTY CAMPED AT SEVERAL POINTS NEAR THIS CROSSING IN SEPTEMBER 1804 CONTINUOUS RAIN HAD SOAKED THEIR GEAR. THEY STOPPED NEAR OACOMA, ABOVE THE MOUTH OF AMERICAN CROW CREEK AT A PLACE THEY CALLED "CAMP PLEASANT". HERE, IN WARM AND DELIGHTFUL WEATHER, THEY RESTED, DRIED THEIR EQUIPMENT AND REPACKED THEIR BOATS. WHILE HERE, CAPTAIN LEWIS HUNTED, KILLING A BUFFALO AND A MAGPIE, A BIRD NOT KNOWN IN THE EASTERN STATES. THE MEN ATE DELICIOUS PLUMS AND FOUND AN ABUNDANCE OF ACORNS FROM BURR OAK, UPON WHICH THEY FEASTED. LEWIS EXPLORED AMERICAN ISLAND NOTING "A LARGE PORTION OF SEEDER" ON IT.

THE EXPEDITION RETURNED TO THIS AREA, HOMEWARD BOUND, IN AUGUST 1805, AFTER HAVING JOURNEYED INTO THE UNKNOWN AND IMMORTALITY.

The naming of the structure was the result of unanimous legislative action taken at the 1974 state legislature.

Towboat SERGEANT FLOYD Now A Floating Museum

For many years the Corps of Engineer's towboat Sergeant Floyd has been a familiar sight along the Missouri River, moving men, equipment, and supplies. The 138' motor vessel was operated by the Kansas City District, Missouri River Division of the Corps. Recently Congress has authorized conversion of the vessel into a floating museum and Bicentennial "Flagship". In this service since June 17, 1975, the refurbished towboat will for the next 18 months ply inland and gulf coastal waterways on its Bicentennial mission, which will bring to thousands the story of the Corps of Engineer's contribution to the development of the Missouri River over the past 200 years. Hopefully, the name of the vessel will recall for its visitors the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The towboat was named for Sergeant Charles Floyd of the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition. Sergeant Floyd died on August 20, 1804, when the exploring party was near present Sioux City, Iowa, the only death during the entire exploring enterprise, and the first American soldier to die in the newly purchased Louisiana Territory. The Floyd Monument, erected in 1901 on a high bluff overlooking the Missouri River, south and east of Sioux City, was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1960, the first in the United States. Photograph supplied by C. M. Bassman, Mayor, Hermann, Missouri.