



We Proceeded On

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
VOL. 2, NO. 2 SPRING ISSUE 1976

Foundation's Eighth Annual Meeting Great Falls, Montana, August 15-18

Foundation members and other Lewis and Clark enthusiasts should have received the "Advance Notice and Registration" mailing from the Montana Lewis and Clark Commission which provides complete details concerning the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Foundation, August 15-18, 1976, at Great Falls, Montana. Headquarters for the meeting will be at the New Heritage Inn (a folder describing this fine facility, together with a postage paid form for making your reservations was included in the mailing).

Busy members of the Montana Commission have been meeting regularly to plan the activities for this, our second annual meeting in the state of Montana. Individuals who attended the Fourth Annual Meeting at Helena in 1972, are looking forward to another visit to "The Big Sky Country" so rich in Lewis and Clark history. Their "Advance Notice and Registration" brochure provides a "Tentative Agenda" which outlines the program for the three and one-half day meeting, and includes the important "Registration Form".

Individuals planning to attend the annual meeting should take note that there is one day, Tuesday, August 17th, that involves elective activities, and the "Plan No. 1" or "Plan No. 2" as selected by attendees will determine the total cost of their registration fee for the entire three and one-half days involving the Eighth Annual Meeting.

The reason for these alternate (elective) plans are to accommodate those individuals who plan to make the extended (4 day, 3 night) Missouri River Cruise Trips which have been devel-

oped specifically for Foundation Members and Guests, both prior to the annual meeting (Aug. 11-14) and following the annual meeting (Aug. 19-22). These individuals probably would not wish to include the all day river trip scheduled for Tuesday, August 17th, and therefore will prefer the Plan No. 2 alternate, the all day visit to the historic Fort Benton area. Members and guests not taking part in the pre-meeting or post-meeting extended Missouri River Cruises will be able to take the all day Missouri River Cruise offered in Plan No. 1, on Tuesday, August 17th.

The "Tentative Agenda" published in the "Advance Notice and Registration" brochure follows:

UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE,
ALL ACTIVITIES WILL BE AT THE
HERITAGE INN IN GREAT FALLS.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1976.

2 PM Registration Desk Opens ...
4 PM Informal Meeting of Directors.
6 PM Social Hour and get acquainted time ...

(Supper this evening will be on your own.)

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976.

8 AM Registration continues ...
9 AM Business Meeting ...
12 N Luncheon ... President's Message.
2 PM Bus Tour of the Great Falls area ...
The falls, the portage route, etc. Late afternoon and early evening will include a Social Hour and Informal Banquet at Ryan Dam. Montana Governor Thomas L. Judge has been invited to attend.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1976.

Excursion Day: (Elective/Alternate Activities)

PLAN NO. 1 includes brief visit to Fort Benton and all day Missouri River trip.
PLAN NO. 2 includes all day and special

tours in the Fort Benton area.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1976.

9 AM Business Meeting continues ...
12 N Luncheon ... Luncheon Address ...
2 PM Conducted tour of the C. M. Russell Museum and Gallery ...
5 PM Reception
6 PM Eighth Annual Banquet

Banquet Address: "The Geography of the Lewis and Clark Expedition" — John Logan Allen, Professor of Geography, University of Connecticut.

Presentations: Foundation's "Award of Meritorious Achievement".

Installation: 1976-1977 Officers and Directors.

Invitation: To the Ninth Annual Meeting.

Your Registration Fee will include: Admittance to all business sessions; receptions; luncheons; Monday and Wednesday evening banquets; bus transportation and guided tours.

Special attention is directed to the "Early or Advance Registration" stipend. Members and guest registering prior to August 1, 1976, will save \$5.00 from the applicable registration fee.

Registration fees are as follows:

PLAN NO. 1: Includes all regular meeting activities (as noted above) PLUS a full day (Aug. 17th) excursion on the Missouri River out of Fort Benton.

If registered before August 1st. \$80.00
If registered after August 1st. \$85.00

PLAN NO. 2: Includes all regular meeting activities (as noted above) PLUS a day in Fort Benton and historic surrounding area.

If registered before August 1st. \$60.00
If registered after August 1st. \$65.00

If you have not received the "Advance Notice and Registration" brochure, please make inquiry to: Mr. Jack Lepley, Box 535, Fort Benton, MT 59442.



THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

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

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Gary Leppart, 1974-1975
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(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 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 judgement 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

is the official quarterly publication of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.
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WE PROCEEDED ON derives from the phrase which appears repeatedly in the collective journals of the Expedition: —

"this morning we set out early and proceeded on ..."

"... wind from the S.W. we proceeded on ... until 6 o'clock ..."

"... the fog rose thick from the hollars we proceeded on ..."

"We proceeded on with four men in front to cut some bushes ..."

"We set out early proceeded on past a Island on the S. Side. ..."

"... clouded up ... We proceeded on under a fine breeze ..."

Capt. Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805.

Capt. William Clark, May 14, 1805.

Sgt. John Ordway, June 29, 1806.

Sgt. Patrick Gass, June 18, 1806.

Sgt. Charles Floyd, June 26, 1804.

Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse, October 10, 1805.



Editor's note: In this issue *President Werner's Message* reflects his love and enthusiasm for his home state of Montana, and the heritage it may claim for history's greatest exploring expedition. From April 26 until September 13, 1805, and from June 29 until August 7, 1806, the Expedition was within the present boundaries of the State of Montana. Over this span of time the exploring party traveled about 1940 miles, nearly one-half the total distance traveled from Wood River (now Illinois), at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, to the Pacific Ocean (present Washington and Oregon) and return. While the party was within Montana's confines, they established 286 different camps, some of which were used on both the outbound as well as on the return journey. Is it any wonder that Montanans, including President Werner, are so captivated by the Expedition's journals, as they read the first accounts about the initial transit of their great state? Wilbur has tried to high-light for us, in his message, excerpts having to do with today's Montana from these very journal entries, and in his transmittal letter he tells the editor: "It is with much trepidation that I send you the copy for the President's Message. Believe me, I have revised it downward in wordage four different times, and I do not know how to cut out much more, and still carry out the theme of hitting the high points or common place points of the Expedition as it passed through Montana. When I first started out, it was about double the length of what I enclose, and each time I struck a paragraph, I felt like I was cutting off my own arm, as all the journal entries are so colorful and interesting." Knowing Wilbur as we do, we know that he will have much more to tell us about Lewis and Clark in Montana country when we visit him in August at the Annual Meeting at Great Falls!

President Werner's Message

WELCOME TO THE FOUNDATION'S EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING IN MONTANA – LAND OF THE "BIG SKY". MAY YOUR DAYS IN THE "TREASURE STATE" BE FILLED WITH EXCITING EXPERIENCES – BLENDING INTO HAPPY MEMORIES!

The following excerpts from the Expedition's Journals, as edited by Thwaites', touch on some of the ordinary and important events experienced by the exploring party during the nearly six months on the outgoing and returning journeys through present day Montana.

IN 1805 – THE OUT BOUND JOURNEY.

May 8th (Lewis) ... We nooned it just above the entrance of a large river which disimboques on the Lar.^d [Starbd] side; ... the water of this river possesses a peculiar whiteness, being about the colour of a cup of tea with the admixture of a tablespoonfull of milk. from the colour of it's water we call it Milk river ...

May 26th (Lewis) ... from this point I beheld the Rocky Mountains for the first time, ... these points of the Rocky Mountains were covered with snow and the sun shone on it ... while I viewed these mountains I felt a secret pleasure in finding myself so near the head of the heretofore conceived boundless Missouri; ...

May 29th (Lewis) ... at the distance of 2½ Miles passed a handsome river which discharged itself on the Lar.^d side, ... Cap. C who assended this R. much higher than I did has thought proper to call [called] it *Judieths* River ...

May 29th (Clark) ... last night we were alarmed by a Buffalow which

1. Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor) *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904, 7 volumes and Atlas, Reprint Editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969

swam from the Opposit shore landed opposit the Perogue in which Capt. Lewis & myself were in – he crossed the perogue, and went with great force up to the fire where several men were sleeping and was [within] 18 inches of their heads ... our Dog² flew out & he changed his [the buffalo's] course & passed without doing more damage than bend a rifle & brakeing hir stock and injureyng one of the blunder busts in the perogue as he passed through.

May 31st (Lewis) ... The water in the course of time in desending from those hills and plains on either side of the river has trickled down the soft sand clifts and woarn it into a thousand grotesque figures, which with the help of a little imagination and an oblique view, at a distance are made to represent elegant ranges of lofty free-stone building, having their parapets well stocked with statuary; collumns of of various sculpture both grooved and plain, are also seen supporting long galleries in front of those buildings; ... As we passed on it seemed as if those seens [scenes] of visionary inchantment would never have and [an] end; ...

June 3rd (Lewis) ... This morning early we passed over and formed a camp on the point formed by the junction of the two large rivers ... An interesting question was now to be

2. Clark almost always uses the connotation "our Dog". Lewis in his journal refers to "my dog". Sergeant Ordway, who on occasion refers to the dog as "Scannon", in this instance writes "the dog". Both Sergeant Gass and Private Whitehouse report the buffalo stampede, but neither allude to any involvement of the dog.

determined; which of these two rivers was the Missouri, ...

June 10th (Clark) ... Sahcahgagwea our Indian woman verry sick I bleed her, ...

June 13th (Lewis) ... my ears were saluted with the agreeable sound of a fall of water and advancing a little further I saw the spray arrise above the plain like a collumn of smoke ... a roaring too tremendous to be mistaken for any cause short of the great falls of the Missouri ... I hurried ... to gaze on this sublimely grand spectacle ... the whole body of water passes with incredible swiftness ... projecting rocks below receves the water in it's passage down and brakes it into a white foam which assumes a thousand forms in a moment sometimes flying up in jets of sparkling form ... this butment of rock defends a handsome little bottom of about three acres which is diversified and agreeably shaded with some cottonwood trees; ... I wished ... that I might be enabled to give to the enlightened world some just idea of this truly magnificent and sublimely grand object, which has from the commencement of time been concealed from the view of civilized man; ...³

June 18th (Clark) ... we proceeded on up the river a little more than a mile to the largest fountain or spring I ever saw, and doubt if it is not the largest in America ...

June 23rd (Lewis) ... this evening the men repaired their mockersons, and put on double souls to protect their feet from the prickley pears ...

3. See also: WPO, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 9-10.

June 26th (Lewis) . . . The Musketoes are extremely troublesome to us . . .

July 4th (Lewis) . . . we gave the men a drink of sperits, it being the last of our stock, and some of the men appeared a little sensible of it's effects the fiddle was plyed and they danced very merrily untill 9 in the evening. . .

July 9th (Lewis — comments concerning the failure of his "iron boat".) . . . we discovered that a greater part of the composition had separated from the skins and left the seams of the boat exposed to the water and she leaked in such a manner that she would not answer. I need not add that this circumstance mortified me not a little; . . . I bid adieu to my boat and her expected services . . . [See also: WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 6, Fn. 6.]

July 19th (Lewis) . . . this evening we entered much the most remarkable cliffs that we have yet seen. . . the river appears to have forced it's way through this immense body of solid rock . . . and where it makes it's exit below has th[r]own on either side vast columns of rocks mountains high . . . from the singular appearance of this place I call it the *gates of the rocky mountains* . . .

July 27th (Lewis) . . . supposing this to be the three forks of the Missouri I halted the party on the Lar^d shore for breakfast . . . beleiving this to be an essential point in the geography of this western part of the Continent I determined to remain at all events untill I obtained the necessary data for fixing it's latitude Longitude &c . . .

July 28th (Lewis) . . . we called the S.W. fork, that which we meant to ascend, Jefferson's River in honor of that illustrious personage Thomas Jefferson . . . the Middle fork we called Madison's River in honor of James Madison, and the S.E. Fork we called Gallitin's River in honor of Albert Gallitin [sic] . . . ⁴

August 6th (Whitehouse) . . . I was in the Stern when She Swang & jumped out to prevent hir from turning over but the current took hir [a]round So rapid that caught my leg under hir and lamed me & was near breaking my leg . . .

August 6th (Clark) . . . Whitehouse had been thrown out of one of the canoes as she swing in a rapid current and the canoe had rubbed him and pressed him to the bottom as she passed over him and had the water been 2 inches shallower must inevitably have crushed him to death . . .

4. James Madison was the Secretary of State, and Albert Gallatin the Secretary of the Treasury in President Thomas Jefferson's Cabinet.

September 9th (Lewis) . . . I determined to halt the next day rest our horses and take some scelestial Observations. We call this Creek *Traveler's rest* . . .

IN 1806 — THE RETURN JOURNEY.

July 11th (Lewis) . . . when I arrived in sight of the white-bear Islands the missouri bottoms on both sides of the river were crouded with buffaloe. I sincerely beleif that there were not less than 10 thousand buffaloe within a circle of 2 miles around that place . . .

July 26th (Lewis) . . . I had the horses caught and we set out biding a lasting adieu to this place which I now shall call camp *disappointment* . . .

July 27th (Lewis) . . . This morning at daylight the indians got up and crouded around the fire, J. Fields who was on post had carelessly laid his gun down . . . one of the indians . . . slipped behind him and took his gun and that of his brother . . . I pursued the man who had taken my gun who with another was driving off a part of the horses which were to the left of the camp . . . ⁵

July 25th (Clark) . . . at 4 P M arived at a remarkable rock situated in an extensive bottom . . . This rock which I shall call Pompy's Tower is 200 feet high and 400 paces in secumpherance and only axcessable on one Side . . . I marked my name and the day of the month & year . . . ⁶

I look forward to visting with you in Great Falls.

Wilbur P. Werner, President

N. Dakota Publications Promote Foundation

Our Foundation's Past President, Gary Leppart, Director of the North Dakota Park Service and State Outdoor Recreation Agency, in the agency's *Recreation Digest* for April 1976, has provided a complete prospectus for the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., together with an invitation to readers to join the Foundation. In this same issue, North Dakota Highway Commissioner Walter Hjelle has written an interesting article concerning the development of the Lewis and Clark Trail in North Dakota, and in all the Trail States. Commissioner Hjelle was a recipient of the Foundation's *Award of Meritorious Achievement* at last

5. See also: WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 10-11.

6. See also article in this issue of WPO, pages 10 - 13.

year's Seventh Annual Meeting of the Foundation at Bismarck, North Dakota.

North Dakota Foundation Director, Sheila Robinson, Editor for the North Dakota Historical Society's newsletter *Trails and Smoke Signals*, in a recent issue, provides a three page discourse concerning the Foundation, together with a report on the August 10-15, 1975 Annual Meeting at Bismarck. Director Robinson makes a strong plea to the 600 subscribers of this North Dakota publication to become members of the Foundation.

Missouri Activities Reported by Bassman

The Missouri Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, an advisory body of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources convened for a quarterly meeting on April 20, 1976, at St. Joseph, Missouri. The meeting was held at the Missouri Valley Trust Co. offices in downtown St. Joseph. Vice-Chairman, C. M. Bassman¹, of the Missouri committee has provided WPO with the following details of this meeting.

The committee discussed the need to preserve additional historic buildings and sites that are of particular importance to Missourians, but not necessarily worthy of national recognition as entries on the *National Register of Historic Places*. It was decided that the committee would urge the State Legislature to pass an act calling for the formation of a *Missouri State Register of Historic Sites* which would give recognition to these additional places.

The 15-member committee, chaired by Lt. Governor William C. Phelps, will also work closely with the committees in the 25 counties along the Lewis and Clark Trail to mark physically each of the 53 campsites where the exploring party camped overnight in the State of Missouri.

County committees will be working with the local school systems to promote historical significance of the 1804-1806 expedition to the Pacific Ocean and return. A motion picture film about the expedition was recently purchased for St. Joseph students with matching funds donated by the Downtown Rotary Club and the St. Joseph School System. The State Department of Natural Resources also has a film about the expedition, which is available for loan to schools.

1. Mr. Bassman is Mayor of the city of Hermann, Missouri, and is a member of the Foundation.

Committee member Richard Ferry, Arrow Rock State Historic Site Administrator, outlined plans to develop a brochure on the Lewis and Clark Trail through Missouri. Public information announcements for radio use are in the planning stage.

As part of the meeting, the committee attended the Downtown Rotary Club meeting where Lt. Governor Phelps spoke, citing the Lewis and Clark Expedition as the most historical event ever to have taken place in Missouri. Mr. Gus Budde, well known Lewis and Clark enthusiast, presented a slide lecture featuring scenes along the Lewis and Clark trail. Later in the day the committee toured historic St. Joseph, near which the exploring party passed in early July 1804, on their way to the Pacific coast.

275 Attend Lectures At Washington State Historical Society Event

The March 5, 1976, *Washington State Historical Society's Bicentennial Lecture Series* devoted the entire evening to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Featured on the program were three members of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee who spoke on various aspects of the famous exploring enterprise. The event took place in the society's auditorium at Tacoma, Washington.

Clifford H. Imsland's lecture was titled: "A Glimpse at the Natural History of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". His presentation was enlightened by color slides which showed plants, flowers, birds, and animals encountered by the explorers.

Archie M. Graber's subject was titled: "A Brief Introduction to the Members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". The background of each member of the exploring party was noted, as well as his contribution to the enterprise.

George H. Tweney, Chairman of the Washington committee, provided an interesting recapitulation titled: "Books By and About the Expedition". Illustrating his remarks with slides of the title pages of many of the journal editions, and other volumes related to the Expedition, Mr. Tweney described the various publications from 1807 and to the most recent volumes.¹

Mr. Bruce Leroy, Director of the Washington Historical Society, pre-

sented Washington State Bicentennial Medals to the three speakers, and to Mr. Ralph Rudeen, Chief of Interpretive Services for the Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, before the evening's activities concluded.



From the left, George H. Tweney, a Director of the national Foundation and Chairman of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee; Mr. Bruce LeRoy, Director of the Washington State Historical Society Museum; and Washington State committee members Archie M. Graber and Clifford H. Imsland

Oregon L. & C. Group Meeting on March 18th

The first quarterly meeting of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation was an event on Thursday evening, March 18, 1976, at the Oregon Historical Center's *Beaver Hall*.

Miss Shelley Kirk, who will be the on-site Interpretive Assistant for the new *Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center*, Cape Disappointment, Fort Canby State Park, Pacific County, Washington, was the principal speaker. Miss Kirk provided members with an interesting recapitulation of the conception, planning, and now the final execution of the building and the many exhibits that will detail for the many visitors the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Special emphasis will be directed to the exploring party's activities on the north shore of the Columbia River estuary, where they first visited the Pacific Ocean in November 1805. Her presentation included the use of colored slides and the scale model of the building. Art work for the many exhibits were also displayed.

Dr. "Frenchy" Chuinard briefly dis-

cussed the broadcast project² that is underway in cooperation with the Portland Public Schools radio station KBPS. Following his remarks, members auditioned the tape of the initial fifteen minute broadcast in the fifteen program series.

Mr. Lange presented the feature "What Was Doing With the Expedition On or About This Date - 1804, 1805, 1806." Frequently programmed for Foundation meetings, the presentation details the daily expedition activities coincidental with the meeting date.

Washington - Oregon Plan 1976 Annual Symposium

The *Fourth Annual Washington - Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium* will be held in Pacific County, Washington, and will be an augmenting event which will coincide with the dedication ceremonies for the new *Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center* on Cape Disappointment, Fort Canby State Park, Washington.

This event, hosted by the two state Lewis and Clark Trail Committees, alternates each year at expedition sites or landmarks in Oregon and Washington. Last year's Symposium, attended by 105 individuals, was held at The Dalles, Wasco County, Oregon, and at the Expedition's "Rock Fort Camp" site. (See WPO, Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 9)

The program this year, in addition to an inspection of the new Interpretive Center, will include lectures and papers incident to the Lewis and Clark Expedition's activities on the north shore of the Columbia River estuary (present Washington State). Either a "No Host" luncheon or picnic for attendees is in the planning stages, and will be open for public participation.

Due to the delay in paving parking areas and access roadways adjacent to the Interpretive Center, tentative plans announced by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission are to hold the dedication ceremonies on Sunday, October 10, 1976. Symposium activities will be arranged to complement this activity.



1. Mr. Tweney has regularly contributed book reviews to WPO. See: Vol., No. 2, p. 6; Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 5; Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 4.

1. See also: WPO, V. 1, No. 2 pp. 1 & 5; V. 1, No. 4, p. 3; and in this issue, the article on this page.

2. See article concerning "Oregon Radio Broadcast Project" in this issue on page 13.



Bob Saindon, educator, and dedicated student of Captains Lewis and Clark, and the Expedition, lives at Glasgow Air Force Base, Montana, and is a life-long resident of Valley County, Montana. He is presently developing a monograph titled: "The Lewis and Clark Expedition in Valley County, Montana".

An excerpt from his December 1975 address presented at a meeting of the Valley County Historical Society will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Montana — The Magazine of Western History*. Titled "The Enigma of the River that Scolds at All Others", the article unravels a popular though erroneous interpretation concerning the nomenclature provided for two rivers in eastern and central Montana by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. His December 1975 address was used as a basis to develop a resolution directed to the *Montana Department of Highways* urging the correction of erroneous highway signs and promotional literature alluding to the Marias and Milk Rivers in Montana. As a result of this activity necessary corrections are being made. Within the past year, he has completed a diorama, "Lewis and Clark Naming the Milk River", for the Valley County Pioneer Museum.

Bob has been invited by the Program Committee for the Foundation's *Eighth Annual Meeting (August 16-18, at Great Falls, Montana)*, to present a paper which he has recently completed. This will be titled: "The White Pirogue of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", and will be presented as one of the luncheon addresses.

He has recently undertaken the task of organizing and establishing a local (Glasgow and vicinity) entity of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Mr. Saindon's thesis, which follows, presents an interesting proposition concerning the route taken by Sacagawea's captors from the vicinity of the Three Forks of the Missouri River, in today's western Montana, to the Mandan country in present North Dakota. Sacagawea had been abducted in 1800 from her Shoshone homeland five years before she and her husband Toussaint Charbonneau joined the exploring party, at the Expedition's Fort Mandan during the winter of 1804-1805.

The Abduction of Sacagawea

By Bob Saindon

Much has been written and argued concerning the name, death and role of the Indian woman who accompanied the Lewis and Clark Expedition from the Mandan villages, in present North Dakota, to the Pacific Ocean and return.

Was Sacagawea a guide from Fort Mandan to Shoshone (Rocky Mountain) country? Had she ever been on the Missouri River above the confluence of the Yellowstone? Authorities even as reputable as Reuben Gold Thwaites seems to think she had been. Dr. Thwaites, writing for *Scribner's Magazine* in June 1904 says:

"Sacajawea was a young Shoshoni who had, five years previous, been captured near the Three Forks of the Missouri by a band of Minnetaree, and carried to the lower reaches of the Missouri . . . the only member of the detachment who had been up the Missouri to the mountains. . . ."

Romanticists, however, were the chief architects responsible for fabricating Sacagawea's image as the "Indian Woman Guide" who directed the course of the expedition, virtually from the Mandans to the Pacific and return. For example, Eva Emery Dye, in her novel *The Conquest*, written in 1902, leads the reader to believe that Sacagawea knew the 1805 upriver Missouri route taken by the expedi-

tion: "Sacajawea looked upon the grayish granite walls [Gates of the Mountains] through which she had been hurried in terror by her Minnetaree captors, five years ago."

And Emerson Hough, in his novel, *The Magnificent Adventure*, written in 1916, leaves little doubt that it was Sacagawea who guided the men up the Missouri. Indeed, Hough even had the young squaw sketching maps in the earth showing both the Yellowstone and Missouri courses.

An added element of interest was presented in the 1920's, when John E. Rees wrote to the Honorable Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, D. C., explaining a Shoshone folklore version of the Indian woman who accompanied Lewis and Clark. Professor Rees wrote that Sacagawea was not captured by the Minnetaree as recorded by Lewis and Clark, but rather by the "Pah-keeks" or Gros Ventre who inhabited the area around the Great Falls of the Missouri. According to Rees, the Gros Ventre then traded off the Indian girl, and she changed ownerships several times on the way down the Missouri, until she eventually wound up among the Minnetaree near the Mandan villages.²

The 1930's brought Grace Raymond Hebard's *Sacajawea* . . . a 321 page, life-long study of the squaw, giving yet another opinion of the Shoshone girl's

knowledge of the expedition's route: "... the young Indian woman guided the Lewis and Clark Expedition on its historic way . . ." This and numerous similar references by Hebard crediting Sacagawea as "a guide and interpreter of the Lewis and Clark Expedition", implies to the reader that she had first-hand knowledge of the Missouri River route, from the Mandans to her homeland.

The Yellowstone River area was the country of the Crow Indians. Writing in the 1940's, Jeannette Mirsky in *The Westward Crossings* . . .⁴, without making any definite commitment as to the path taken by Sacagawea's captors, wrote that the return route taken by Clark's party, which included Sacagawea: "... swung eastward toward the Yellowstone into unknown country".

Books on the expedition generally breeze over the capture of the Shoshone child who was destined to become as great an American heroine as Pocahontas. In *The Mystery of Sacajawea*,⁵ written in 1969, Harold P. Howard makes no effort to trace the route of Sacagawea's abductors,

3. Hebard, Grace Raymond, *Sacajawea, A Guide and Interpreter of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with an Account of the Travels of Toussaint Charbonneau, and of Jean Baptiste, the Expedition Papoose*, Arthur H. Clark Co., Glendale, CA, 1932. Reprint edition, same publisher, 1962, page 217.

4. Mirsky, Jeannette, *The Westward Crossings — Balboa — Mackenzie — Lewis and Clark*, Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y., 1946.

5. Howard, Harold P., *Sacajawea*, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1971. Also pub-

1. Thwaites: "Newly Discovered Personal Records of Lewis and Clark", *Scribner's Magazine*, June 1904, pp. 685-700. Also available "Facsimile Reproduction 1971", The Shorey Book Store, Seattle, WA.

2. Rees, John E., *Madame Charbonneau*, Lemhi County Historical Society, Salmon, Idaho, 1970 (pamphlet reprint of original letter), p.8.

who had only primitive weapons?¹²

If they did in fact take the long dangerous Missouri River route, then Sacagawea might have been considered a guide of sorts to the expedition from Mandan to Shoshone country. If, on the other hand, she was taken down the Yellowstone River by her captors, she would have recognized prominent landmarks and features of the Yellowstone route which she traveled as a member of Clark's party on the return journey in 1806. Indeed, she did exactly this when she directed Clark over present Bozeman Pass, to the upper reaches of the Yellowstone River.

Probably the most conclusive piece of information supporting the contention that the Yellowstone route was used by Sacagawea's abductors is found in the first official account of the expedition edited by Nicholas Biddle and published in 1814.¹³ Biddle's narrative for July 17, 1806, states that Sacagawea informed Captain Clark that the entrenchments found along the Yellowstone were made and used by the Minnetaree and the other Indians at war with the Shoshones, when pursued by their enemies on horseback. This tells us two things: First, that the Minnetaree did use the Yellowstone route when returning from their raids on the Shoshone; and secondly, that Sacagawea was aware of the special purpose for which these peculiar entrenchments were made. In this instance alone she presented the expedition with more information than she was able to do anywhere along the Missouri from Mandan to her homeland.

The Minnetaree were familiar with the Yellowstone and informed Lewis and Clark that it was "navigable for pirogues and canoes nearly to its source in the Rocky Mountains, it passes within less than a half day's

march of a navigable part of the Missouri," and "that a good road passes up this river to its extreme source."¹⁴

There should be little doubt that Sacagawea was captured by the Minnetaree of Knife River and brought back, not along the Missouri River, but through Crow country to the Hidatsa village where she eventually became the property of Toussaint Charbonneau. While living at this location, the two joined the Lewis and Clark enterprise, and accompanied it to the Pacific Ocean and return.

The journals are clear as to the Captains' intent in bringing along the Shoshone squaw and her husband — Toussaint was to be an interpreter for the party if it should meet Indians along the Missouri, and through him, Sacagawea was to be an interpretress once the expedition reached the Shoshones. She was also to be a guide when the party reached the land of her people. She was to help the expedition secure the horses they would need for crossing the mountains. Nowhere do the journalists mention that they expected her to be helpful before they reached her homeland. Nor is there any account in the journals that would make the reader believe that she had any knowledge of the Missouri River between the Mandan villages and the Shoshone country.

News Notes:

University of Oklahoma Press has announced the distribution in July, 1976 of Paul R. Cutright's new volume *The History of the Lewis and Clark Journals*. Several book sellers have advised the editor that they have placed initial orders with the publisher.

We have news clips announcing the arrival of the Scriver heroic-size statue, Montana's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Memorial, at Fort Benton. The twelve foot high sculpture depicting Captains Lewis and Clark and the Indian woman, Sacagawea, had been in transit for over a week from the New York foundry where the huge casting was done. Weighing over 2½ tons, and valued at \$350,000, the work will be installed on its permanent base atop the Fort Benton levee upon arrival of a crane large enough to safely handle the task. Dedication ceremonies will begin on June 11th, with the unveiling of the statue scheduled for Sunday, June 13th. (See also: WPO, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 1.)

14. Thwaites, R. G., op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 339.

Washington Committee Holds 1st Quarterly Meet

From Hazel Bain's "Minutes of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee Meeting", held at Tacoma, Washington, March 6, 1976, we have excerpted the following: The Saturday meeting followed a 9:00 AM No Host Breakfast at the Holiday Inn. Thirteen² members of the seventeen member committee were in attendance. Eight additional guests, spouses and friends of committee members, together with Ralph Rudeen, *Chief of Interpretive Services* for the *Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission*³, and Dick Clifton, *Exhibit Designer*, from Mr. Rudeen's staff, also attended the meeting.

This was the twenty-eighth quarterly meeting of the committee, which has met at a variety of locations in Washington State (most often along the expedition's trail), and always with a commendable attendance from committee members whose residences are scattered in all sections of the state.

Chairman Tweney began the meeting with a request for a report on the *Cape Disappointment Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center* under construction in Fort Canby State Park, Pacific County, Washington, by the *Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission*. This was provided by Dick Clifton, from the commission's staff, who indicated that the completion date is set for May 31, 1976, "... and that they are on a very tight schedule — timewise and moneywise." He provided a complete recapitulation of the exhibits for the center. Washington committee members are to review for accuracy the legends which will accompany the exhibits. Dedication of the installation has been tentatively set for Sunday, October 10, 1976. This date is the anniversary date of the expedition's arrival in present Washington State. Other matters discussed by committee members at this meeting involved the following subjects:

1. The committee had been advised that Congressional action will be nec-

1. Longview, Washington; Secretary of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

2. Chairman, George Tweney; Vice Chairman, Mitchell Doumit; Secretary, Hazel Bain; Roy Craft; Winifred Flippin; Vi Forrest; Archie Graber; Clifford Imsland; Walter Oberst; Jack Ritter; and Archie Satterfield.

3. Mr. Rudeen serves the Washington L. & C. Trail Committee as Executive Secretary.

12. Thwaites, R. G., op. cit., Vol. 2, pp. 341; 383. When Lewis and Clark reached the Shoshone, these Indians were in possession of three firearms. Lewis assumed the three pieces to be from the North West Company. The Shoshone, Lewis believed, obtained them from their Indian friends on the Yellowstone. The Spaniards who were familiar with the Indians of the Yellowstone area would not give the Indians guns — telling them that they would prove to be "bad medicine".

13. Biddle, Nicholas/Allen, Paul, *History of the Expedition under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark* ..., Bradford & Inskeep, Philadelphia, Pa., 1814, Vol. 2, pp. 379-380. There have been many subsequent editions of this work. Readers having access to the Coues (1893) Edition will find this reference in Vol. 3, p. 1140. In the (1902) Hosmer Edition refer to Vol. 2, p. 402.

essary to strengthen their Resolution suggesting that the Snake River impoundment behind the Lower Granite Dam, in southeastern Washington, be named *Sergeant Patrick Gass Lake*. All members of the committee are pursuing this through the state's Congressional delegation in Washington, D.C.

2. There was discussion concerning the application made by Irving Anderson⁴ to the *Geographic Names Board* for a rock formation to be designated "Sacagawea and Papoose Rocks". The landmark is located on Hamilton Mountain (Skamania County) on the north side of the Columbia River Gorge, near Beacon Rock⁵ State Park.

3. Committee member Cliff Imsland (See WPO, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 5) reported on his "detective" work which he undertook for the Missouri Historical Society at the suggestion of Wm. Clark Adreon of St. Louis. A rare portrait of George Rogers Clark was suspected to be in the Seattle area. A letter from the Missouri Historical Society had suggested that the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee might seek local information concerning the whereabouts of the Portrait. George Rogers Clark was an older brother of William Clark, and a famous Revolutionary War hero.⁶

4. Portland, Oregon; Secretary of the (national) *Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.*; Past President of the *Oregon Lewis & Clark Heritage Foundation*; Member of the (Governor's) *Oregon Lewis & Clark Trail Committee*.

5. An 840' prominent landmark at the head of tidewater on the Columbia River. Beacon Rock was first observed by Lewis and Clark on October 31, 1805 (See: Thwaites, Vol. 3, pp. 180; 188-190), and again on April 9, 1806 (See: Thwaites, Vol. 4, pp. 248-249; 260; 262).

6. 1752-1818. 18 years William Clark's senior. Surveyed in Kentucky; organized and led frontiersmen in defense against Indian raids (1776-1777). Led the military expedition to conquer the Illinois country (the "Northwest Country"); captured key points - Kaskaskia (1778), Vincennes (1779) - thus saving the Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky regions for the Colonies. Was engaged in fighting British and Indians to hold this territory (1779-1783). In December 1783, Congressman Thomas Jefferson wrote to General George Rogers Clark suggesting that he lead an exploring party from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific Ocean. Clark's response was to the effect that such an undertaking would be of interest to him, but that personal problems (health and finances) precluded his acceptance of such an assignment. Twenty years later it would be his younger brother, William, who would accept Meriwether Lewis's invitation to join with him for the western expedition.

Imsland undertook the challenge, and was appointed at the December 1975 committee meeting to function as a sub-committee of one, and is now able to report that the portrait has been located. He displayed a sizable quantity of correspondence which he received in response to several articles he had published in Seattle newspapers about the portrait.

4. Mr. Archie Graber reported on the Lewis and Clark 15 Star, 15 Bar, U.S. Flag carried by the expedition. The present U.S. Flag, the Lewis and Clark U.S. Flag, and the Washington State Flag, will be displayed at each meeting of the committee. Mr. Graber had suggested that this be done at the committee's meeting held last December, in Vancouver, Washington. Ralph Rudeen announced that the Lewis and Clark 15 Star, 15 Bar, U.S. Flag will be displayed at the new *Lewis and Clark Cape Disappointment Interpretive Center*.

5. Bicentennial events and activities were announced at Walla Walla and Pasco, Washington. The special event, "The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Program" sponsored by the Washington State Historical Society, on March 5th, the evening preceeding the committee meeting reported in full on page 5 in this issue of WPO.

6. Readers will find a complete report of the committee's preliminary planning for the *Fourth Annual (1976) Washington-Oregon Lewis and Clark Symposium*, on page 5 in this issue of WPO. This year the Washington State committee is the "lead host" for this annual two-state committee activity.

Back-Issues of WPO

Occasionally we have requests for back issues of our publication. Only a limited number of each issue is printed over and above the quantity required for our membership mailings. Since our printing and mailing costs amount to about \$1.40 each copy, back-issues, when available, will be supplied at \$1.50 each to Foundation members, and \$2.00 each to non-members. Address inquiries to the WPO Business Manager, the Editor, or to the Foundation's Secretary. Addresses are listed in the "Publisher's Plate" on page 2. Your check or money-order should be made out to the Foundation.

Recent Discovery of 1806 Newspaper Details Expedition's Return

Dr. Roy M. Chatters, a member of the Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee; a member of the Foundation; and a resident of Pullman, Washington¹, has written the editor describing a recent and thrilling experience of discovering an 1806 newspaper account concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition's return to St. Louis on September 23, 1806! He writes:

"As frequently happens, people who know of my interest in books, newspapers, etc., often give me single papers or boxes of oddments. Recently, in a box I received, were a few World War II newspapers, an old copy of the *Pullman* [Washington] *Tribune*, church bulletins, and flyers dealing with the passing of President F. D. Roosevelt. Also in this box were some early American and English newspapers. Included among these was a Hartford, Connecticut issue, dated November 5, 1806, which I immediately began to scan for some Lewis and Clark news - and there on page 2, staring me in the eye, in bold face upper case type were the words 'CAPTAIN LEWIS'".

Dr. Chatters proceeds to say that he had often hoped to acquire a photograph or Xerox copy of a newspaper account which would detail the return of the exploring party to St. Louis, Washington, D. C., "or for that matter anywhere". To quote his letter further:

"I was a bit excited by my good

1. Dr. Chatters retired in 1972 as Head of the Radioisotopes and Radiations Laboratory at Washington State University at Pullman, Washington, a post he held since 1961. Since his retirement he has been active in the founding and development of the Whitman County Historical Society, and recently served as this organization's president. A long time student of the Lewis and Clark Expedition and collector of literature and memorabilia related to the exploring enterprise, he has been a member of the (Governor's) Washington State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee since 1965. He has made a study of the guns of the expedition, and most specifically Meriwether Lewis's air gun. Members who attended the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Foundation in 1974, at Seaside, Oregon, will recall his presentation of a fine paper titled: "The Enigmatic Lewis and Clark Air Gun". More recently he has been actively engaged in the county society's development of a newspaper and printing museum in Palouse, Washington.

fortune to have now discovered and to have in hand, not a copy, but an original in a fine state of preservation, which will become a part of my Lewis and Clark collection."

Dr. Chatters' November 5, 1806, publication is the *Connecticut Courant*. The masthead further states that Hudson and Goodwin of Hartford were the printers; subscription rate was \$1.75 per annum; and this particular issue was Volume XLII, No. 2180. Carrying the dateline "Washington City, Oct. 27 [1806]", it would appear that the text reiterates the verbiage of the Washington, D. C., *National Intelligencer* newspaper account.

Readers having access to the Thwaites² work will find his "Appendix LXVII" titled "Contemporary Newspaper Notices", in Vol. 7, pp. 347-350. His footnote 1, p. 348, specifically alludes to the *Connecticut Courant*, but makes reference to a November 19, 1806, dateline, which account, according to Thwaites, appears to have been based on "... a letter from a gentleman at St. Charles [Missouri] ...", and to have been copied from the Frankfort (Ky.) *Palladium* for October 9, 1806. His footnote 2, p. 348, makes specific reference to the *Connecticut Witness*, not the *Connecticut Courant*, for November 5, 1806, as having copied the account from the Washington *National Intelligencer*. However, the text reproduced by Thwaites on p. 349 is definitely an abridged or edited version. There may have been a variety of interpretations made from the *National Intelligencer's* original release, and the copy contained in Dr. Chatters' recent discovery may well be an unabridged version because of its greater length and detail. We may assume that Thwaites was not cognizant of the *Connecticut Courant*, November 5th account, or that his use of the publication name *Connecticut Witness* in lieu of *Connecticut Courant* was erroneous.³

Members join with the editor in congratulating Roy Chatters for his recent, priceless, and fascinating discovery!



2. Thwaites, R. G., op. cit.

3. Dr. Chatters in a very recent letter to the editor indicates that "Thwaites may be confused, since Isaiah Thomas in his *The History of Printing in America* (1810) does not mention a *Connecticut Witness* among early newspapers published in that state."

Montana's Yellowstone Landmark — Named and "Autographed" by Capt. Clark 170 Years Ago



Captain William Clark in his journal for July 25, 1806,* provides this account of the description and naming of this historic landmark: "This rock which I shall call Pompey's Tower is 200 feet high and 400 paces in secumpherance and only axcessable on one Side which is from the N.E. the other parts of it being a perpendicular clift of lightish coloured gritty rock on the top there is a tolerable soil of about 5 or 6 feet thick covered with short grass ... The natives have ingraved on the face of this rock the figures of animals & [etc.] near which I marked my name and the day of the month and year ... This rock is situated 250 paces from the water on the Star'd Side of the [Yellowstone] river,, and opposit to a large Brook on the Lar'd Side [which] I call baptiests Creek (today this waterway is known as Pompeys Pillar Creek)." Photograph courtesy of Stella Foote.

*Thwaites, Reuben G. (Editor) *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904, Vol. 5, pp. 292-293; 295.

Lewis and Clark enthusiasts and visitors to the *National Historic Landmark*,¹ Pompeys Pillar, 28 miles east of Billings, Montana, on Interstate 94, may view Captain William Clark's autograph which he carved in the sandstone, July 25, 1806, 170 years prior to this, our Bicentennial year. To quote Stella Foote, owner and developer of this interesting historic site:

"When you view the Captain's inscription, you are at the only place on the Lewis and Clark Trail where you know you are standing exactly where Captain Clark stood."

The sandstone formation is a remnant of an extensive geologic composition that is also evident in exposed bluffs several hundred yards to the north, across the Yellowstone River. Over time, erosional forces of the stream have isolated the landmark, and it now stands as an imposing singular formation on the south side of the river. The recent National Park Service publication *Lewis and Clark* ... provides this additional description:

"As viewed from the west and south, the stone face of the pillar juts vertically above the level valley floor, more than a mile across at this point, sparsely populated and in agricultural use. The northeastern, or river, side of the rock gradually slopes downward to ground level. Contrary to most written descriptions, the overall height of the pillar, including its cap of earth, is probably not more than 120 feet above its base. The diameter of the long axis, running east to west, is about 350 feet. A strip of land 300 feet wide separates the rock from the river bank."

"The Clark etching, in script [see illustration], reads as follows:

Wm Clark
July 25 1806

"Along with various other inscriptions, it is located on the eastern face on an overhanging wall of rock just below the top. The wall is about 7 feet above

1. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966. Dedication ceremonies took place July 10, 1966.

a short path running along the wall's base. The site is easily reached from one of several trails leading up the sloping northeastern face."²

With the permission of Stella Foote, the following is excerpted from her splendid 16 page, well researched publication: *Pompeys Pillar of the Lewis and Clark Trail*, and provides the complete history of this interesting historic landmark.³

"It should be pointed out that Clark called the Rock 'Pompy's Tower' and the brook 'Baptiests Creek'. There is no doubt that Clark's intentions were to name the rock and creek for the expedition's papoose (Sacajawea's son). However, this has been lost through erroneous translation, and the one to whom Clark would have given this honor has been all but forgotten. The error in renaming the rock 'Pompeys Pillar' was evidently made by the highly educated Nicholas Biddle, or the newspaperman Paul Allen. Biddle had undertaken the task of editing the Captains' journals, and when he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, the work was turned over to Paul Allen, who made the final effort to complete the task in 1814. At that time Lewis was dead and Clark far away in St. Louis.

"The Biddle/Allen edition, or narrative based on the Lewis and Clark Journals, was originally published in 1814. Numerous reprintings of this work have appeared, and all have carried the error referenced to the naming of 'Pompeys Pillar'. Not once in Clark's journals, his 'Courses and Distances', or on his maps, did he use the name the landmark bears today. All of Clark's misspelling was corrected, duplications omitted, and names and dates were corrected as the editors thought the journals should read. While Clark's spelling was notoriously poor, he was at least consistent with his spelling 'Pompy's'. He never used the 'ey' as it is now spelled, nor is the word 'Pillar' to be found in his documentation. Biddle, being a classical scholar, no doubt let his mind wander to the 'Pillar of Pompeii', a stone column in Egypt, since Clark did not specify in his journals that he was naming this promontory after Sacajawea's son, or that his nickname for the child was 'Pomp'. This, however, is clearly stated in a letter to the boy's father [Toussaint Charbonneau] written by Clark on August 20, 1806.⁴

'Sir: — Your woman who accompanied you [on] that long danerous and fatigueing rout to the Pacific ocean and back, deserves a greater reward for her attention and Services on that rout than we had in our power to give her at the Mandans. As to your little Son (my boy Pomp) you well know my fondness for him and my anxiety to take and raise him as my own child. I once more tell you [that] if you will bring your son Baptiest to me I will educate him and treat him as my own child. I do not forget the promis which I made to you. [Clark reiterates his previous promises, and goes on to say] ... if you wish to return to trade with the Indians and will leave your little Son Pomp with me, I will assist you with merchandise [trading goods] ... If you are disposed to accept either of my offers to you and will bring down your Son [and] your Famn Janey [Sacagawea] had best come along with you to take care of the boy until I get him ... Wishing you and your family great Suckcefs and with anxious expectation of seeing my little dancing boy Baptiest I shall remain your friend.'

[Signed] Wm. Clark

"They took Pomp to St. Louis where, in Clark's expense records as Indian Agent, payments are recorded '... for J. B. Charboneau [Jean Baptiste Charbonneau], a half Indian, for tuition, books, boarding, clothes, etc.'⁵ Thus, it would seem that this proves Clark's fondness for the child, and that he should have wanted to honor this tiny member of the party, a baby, who certainly must have been a healthy one, to survive that long and treacherous journey.

(Continued on Page 12)

2. Roy E. Appleman, with the collaboration of Robert G. Ferris, Series Editor, *Lewis and Clark: Historic Places Associated with Their Transcontinental Exploration (1804-1806)*, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1975, pp. 322-325.

3. This attractive little booklet, copyrighted in 1971 by Stella Foote, may be obtained by writing Mrs. Foote, 1207 Hillhaven Way, Billings, Montana 59102. Enclose .50¢ to cover cost of printing and mailing.

4. *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, Reuben G. Thwaites (Editor), Dodd Mead & Co., N.Y., 1904, Seven volumes and Atlas (Reprint editions: Antiquarian Press, N.Y., 1959; Arno Press, N.Y., 1969.) Vol. 7, Appendix LIX, pp. 329-330. Also published in *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: With Related Documents, 1783-1854*, Donald Jackson (Editor), Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1962, Letter 205, pp. 315-317.

5. American State Papers, *Abstract of Expenditures by General W. Clark as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, 1822*, Washington, D. C., 1834, Class II, Vol. II, No. 5, p. 289.

Up-dating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

SOUTH DAKOTA HISTORY, the quarterly publication of the South Dakota State Historical Society, in Vol. 6, No. 2, Spring 1976, provides readers with two excellent articles related to the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition:

"Fort Manuel: Its Historical Significance", by Irving W. Anderson¹, pp. 131-151, is an elaboration with much added material related to a paper titled: "A Rendezvous with Destiny at Fort Manuel: An Epilogue to an American Odyssey". This was presented by the author at the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Foundation, August 12, 1975, at Bismarck, North Dakota. In his present discourse Mr. Anderson points out that in addition to being one of Manuel Lisa's early fur trading posts on the upper Missouri, Fort Manuel's "... more significant historical feature lies in its distinction as the place where Sacagawea, the legendary woman member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, died on 20 December 1812. Although records of the period of her death are conclusive as to her identity, a turn of the century theory, which purported that she died in Wyoming in 1884, regrettably has prevailed as popular belief and distorts this event in American history. Promulgated by the late Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, professor of Political Economy at the University of Wyoming, this theory alleged that Sacagawea died at Fort Washakie on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming on April 9, 1884." Author Anderson states further: "The principal objective of this paper, therefore, is to correct this long-standing error concerning the authentic place and date of Sacagawea's death. It is hoped that the integrity of the documentation supporting the 1812 event at Fort Manuel will definitely resolve the prevailing enigmatic myths concerning America's most famous Indian woman."

"Toussaint Charbonneau, a Most Durable Man", by Dennis R. Ottoson, pp. 152-185, involves a major research paper by this native South Dakota writer. Concerning the controversial Frenchman, hired as an interpreter for the exploring party by Captains Lewis and Clark, author Ottoson comments that "Toussaint Charbonneau is known today, when recognized at all, only as the husband of Sacagawea of

1. Lake Oswego, Oregon, Secretary of the Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

the Lewis and Clark Expedition. And because of the overly romanticized image of Sacagawea, Charbonneau is badly downgraded even in that role ... this article is intended to help fill in the gaps of what is known about Charbonneau's life and also to re-evaluate the reputation given him by the majority of historians. To his contemporaries Charbonneau was renowned (other than for his connection with Lewis and Clark) only for his longevity, his women, and his cooking. Yet, his life is worth studying for the simple fact that for over forty years, he participated in nearly every major enterprise on the upper Missouri."

Copies of this issue of *SOUTH DAKOTA HISTORY* may be ordered from the South Dakota State Historical Society, Soldiers Memorial, Pierre, South Dakota 57501. Enclose your check or money order in the amount of \$1.25.

Idaho Committee Meets In January and April

The initial meeting of the new *Idaho Lewis and Clark Trail Committee* was held on Saturday afternoon, January 31, 1976, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Swayne, at Orofino. In addition to the hosts, Andrew J. Arvish of Orofino, Robert E. Jones and Marcus J. and Helen Ware of Lewiston were present. The absence of Ralph Space, an enthusiastic member of the Foundation and the local committee, was due to the fact that he was visiting in New Zealand. Following a tasty luncheon provided by Zoa Swayne, the meeting was called to order by Marcus Ware, Acting Chairman. (Mr. Ware is a Director of the national Foundation). Possible activities of the committee were discussed. Andrew Arvish suggested that a visit to the Lolo Trail by members of the committee would be appropriate. He stated that sales of some timber units in the vicinity of parts of the Lolo Trail were under consideration by the United States Forest Service.

A second meeting of the committee was held on Thursday, April 22nd, at the home of Andrew Arvish. At this meeting the location and nature of the contemplated U.S. Forest Service timber sales were explained by Mr. Arvish. He also discussed the various safeguards the Service is considering to maintain the integrity of the Lolo Trail. The forthcoming visit during the summer to the Lolo Trail by the committee was set for June 7th, weather conditions permitting.

Pompeys Pillar (con't from p. 11)

"It was common practice by both Lewis and Clark, when they did not use Indian words in naming geographic features, to name them for persons. The names of every member of their exploring party are to be found among their records. Although some Lewis and Clark historians are of the opinion that the creek across from the 'tower' was named for Jean Baptiste LePage, it is certain that Clark named the creek for the boy, whom he called 'Baptiest'. LePage was not a member of the Yellowstone party, having [left Clark's group at the Three Forks of the Missouri and] gone down the Missouri with Sergeant Ordway [to the Great Falls]. Thus, to have given this stream LePage's Christian name would have been an exception to the practice of the explorers. LePage's name had already been used to designate a river [the present John Day River] in eastern Oregon. In his effort to give this tiny baby some recognition, Clark chose this remarkable rock on which to bestow this honor. Then he doubled the honor by naming the stream across the river, 'Baptiest' Creek, since he did not wish to use the child's last name in order to avoid confusion with that of his father, Touissaint Charbonneau. Moreover, he used the boy's nickname, 'Pomp', for the 'tower', apparently in the hope that this remarkable infant might have one of his names preserved for posterity.

"Pompeys Pillar, Montana's 'First Landmark' stands in the flat expanse of the Yellowstone Valley, where the buffalo herds once roamed and where the Crow Indians fought hard for the land they loved so well.

"The praries are no longer dotted with buffalo and the Crows are on their reservation 30 miles away. Steamboats have long ceased to chug up the Yellowstone. And since the time when the railroad ventured into the vast wilderness of Montana, and roads were constructed, there was no longer a need for this far-famed landmark which had served explorers and pioneers so well.

"In 1882, when the Northern Pacific Railway was being constructed, Col. J. B. Clough, the engineer of the Yellowstone Division, in behalf of the railway company, had a heavy double iron screen made and anchored firmly into the rock to [cover and] protect the [Clark's] inscription.⁶

"The historic basis for designating this promontory as Montana's 'First Landmark' is that Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition inscribed his name on it and wrote that he did so in his journals [see text under illustration]. True, the expedition traveled up the Missouri River the preceeding year. Some might claim, therefore, that other places which they visited first were more properly the 'First' historic landmark. But Clark 'autographed' this particular stone. Trappers, traders, soldiers, settlers, explorers, and all who penetrated the west thereafter used his maps and when they came upon the Pillar — there was his signature to positively identify that they were at Pompeys Pillar, near the intersection of the 108th Meridian with the 46th Parallel. This gave a tangible link with the expedition that did not exist at the other sites visited by the explorers. Clark and members of the expedition were once believed to have been the first white men to have laid eyes on this landmark. Now it is known that Francois Laroque a fur trapper and hunter had passed this way a year earlier ...⁷

... "From 1876 on, literally hundreds of names have been carved upon the rock. In some cases the writers have risked life and limb to place their names in unusual and conspicuous places. The late Montana Senator Fred Whiteside, a descendant of Captain Clark, made a trip to the rock in 1878, and there he carved his name beneath the place where his great-grandfather had 'registered' while coming down the Yellowstone 72 years earlier. In 1959, William Clark Adreon⁸ visited Pompeys Pillar and stood in the footsteps of

6. Since 1965, the inscription has been protected by a bronze-framed, shatter-proof glass which provides protection from both the elements and vandalism.

7. *Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists*, Paul R. Cutright, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1969, pp. 333; 335. Dr. Cutright writes: "William Clark apparently was not the discoverer of Pompeys Pillar. Ten months earlier, on September 15, 1805, Francois Antoine Laroque (on his trip west from the Mandan community ...) descended the southern tributary of the Yellowstone to its mouth, and discovered nearby 'a whitish perpendicular rock on which was sketched with red soil a battle between three people on horseback and three others on foot.' His account makes it reasonably certain that this 'perpendicular rock' was Pompeys Pillar." Cutright sources his quotation in his footnote 6, p. 333, as from Hazlitt, "The Journal of Francois Antoine Laroque from the Assiniboine River to the Yellowstone — 1805," p. 22.

8. A Director of the Foundation, a regular attendee at the Foundation's Annual Meetings, and a resident of St. Louis, Missouri.

his great-great-grandfather.

"In every diary, log, and journal, extensive accounts are given of Pompeys Pillar. All are further proof of what an important role this 'remarkable rock' played in the development of the west.

"The Pillar was included in a land grant to Henry K. Macer, a white man who had married an Indian squaw. They had four children, each being allowed $\frac{1}{4}$ section of an Indian allotment. As time passed, Mr. Macer became deep in debt and eventually lost his land to the holder of his mortgage. It was sold to Martin Tschida, Yellowstone Valley farmer, who owned the rock and surrounding land from 1924 to 1956 at which time it was purchased by Mr.⁹ and Mrs. Don C. Foote of Billings, Montana, — and it is the Foote family who are continuing to preserve and develop this designated *National Historic Landmark* for public enjoyment.

"This far-famed landmark should become a graphic introduction to early Montana history for the thousands who might otherwise never become interested in the subject. The 'remarkable rock' will continue to be known as *Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark* instead of 'Pompy's Tower' — in spite of Clark's journals and historical evidence!

"The Pillar and surrounding land have been developed into a beautiful recreational area. Captain Clark's signature remains the only¹⁰ physical evidence of the entire Lewis and Clark Expedition covering eleven states. *Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark* is a vital part of the heritage of the people of Montana, and will be visited by thousands of tourists who travel through Montana each year."



afforded the famous "autograph". Many other names have been inscribed in the sandstone since Clark and his party visited the landmark, including those of trappers, traders, steamboat captains, and soldiers. (Right) Close-up of Clark's inscription made with the protective cover removed.

Lewis and Clarkiana at Helena, Montana

If you are traveling to or from the Foundation's Annual Meeting at Great Falls via Helena, Montana, you will want to arrange stops to visit: (1) The Montana Historical Society; (2) The Montana State Capitol (House of Representatives) to view the famous Charles M. Russell, giant (25' X 12') Lewis and Clark mural, which depicts the Expedition's meeting with the Ootlashoot (Flathead) Indians at Ross' Hole in the Bitterroot Mountains of Western Montana; and (3) *The Gates of the Rocky Mountains*, the excursion boat trip through this beautiful stretch of the Missouri River described by Meriwether Lewis, in July 1805, and just north of the city of Helena.

9. Mr. Foote passed away November 8, 1968.

10. Editor's note: Others may agree with Albert and Jane Salisbury, who, in their volume *Two Captains West*, Superior Publishing Co., Seattle, WA, 1950, p. 191, when alluding to Pompeys Pillar, make this observation, after retracing the expedition's trail in the late 1940's: "... In our entire travels on the Lewis and Clark Trail we were able to see only two physical traces of the expedition. The salt-cairn at Seaside [Oregon] was one. Here, at Pompey's Pillar, was the other."

Radio Broadcast Project Involves Oregon Group

The Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee has accepted the invitation of Radio Station KBPS, the 53 year old public AM Radio Voice of the Portland Public Schools, to help it observe the Bicentennial year with a special series of programs about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Dr. Patricia Swenson, station manager, suggested the idea for the series, in the early fall of 1975, to E.G. Chuinard, M.D., Chairman of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. It was planned that the series would be developed for airing in the spring of 1976, and would be titled *The Explorers: Lewis & Clark*. Dr. Chuinard has coordinated the series planning with the assistance and participation of Oregon Committee members: Mary Ann Amacher, Irving Anderson, and President Rodney Williams of the Oregon Lewis & Clark Heritage Foundation. Dennis Dittmanson, Chief Ranger, Fort Clatsop National Memorial, participated in one of the broadcasts. A program summary guide for the series was developed by Dr. Chuinard and station manager Swenson.

Fifteen broadcasts comprise the series. They are being aired twice weekly on KBPS AM (1450), from February through June and will be repeated during the summer months, as well as during the next school broadcast year.

Both student and adult listeners in the greater Portland metropolitan area can hear the fifteen minute narrations weekly on KBPS. They are being broadcast, also, via the FM sub-carrier of commercial station KOIN-FM, to the Oregon School for the Blind in Salem, Oregon, as well as to other interested blind listeners either via the open or closed circuit broadcasts.

The series titles are as follows:

1. "Thomas Jefferson and Early Planning"
2. "Lewis Prepares to go West"
3. "Down the Ohio River"
4. "Winter at Wood River (1803-1804)"
5. "Up the Missouri River"
6. "Winter at Fort Mandan (1804-1805)"
7. "Sacagawea"
8. "West to the Rockies"
9. "Over the Continental Divide"
10. "Through the Idaho Country"
11. "Down the Columbia River"
12. "Winter at Fort Clatsop (1805-1806)"
13. "The Salt Cairn (Salt Works)"
14. "The Return Journey"
15. "Summing Up the Accomplishments of the Expedition"

It is hoped that plans can be developed by the Oregon Lewis and Clark Trail Committee so that tape copies of the program series may be made available at a nominal cost to other listeners along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

"Foundation Personality"

Edward Ruisch — Iowa's "Lewis and Clarkiana" Man

Edward Ruisch, of Sioux City, Iowa, a Lewis and Clark Foundation enthusiast, grew up on the family farm two miles south of Alton, Iowa. It may be significant that the waterway that flowed through their farmland was the Floyd River, named for the Expedition's Sergeant Charles Floyd,¹ on August 20, 1804, by Captain William Clark.

Ed's Lewis and Clark activities culminated from a long interest in the story of the Expedition. In 1964 he was elected president of the (Iowa) *Lewis and Clark Historical Association*. This organization, founded in 1956, at the time was comprised of a membership of some 100 individuals, several of whom participated in the organizational meeting of the *Lewis and Clark Trail Commission*, created by an act of Congress on October 6, 1964. Public Law 88-630 established the Commission for a period of five years, and its final report to the President and Congress is dated October 6, 1969. During the life of the Commission, Mr. Ruisch attended meetings at Portland, Oregon and Sioux City, Iowa.

In 1966, Governor Harold E. Hughes created an Iowa State Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Ruisch was appointed to the then seven man committee, and served as Vice-Chairman. Subsequently, membership on the committee was increased and Governor Ray has continued the appointments. In the 1969 "Final Report" of the Congressional Commission, the Iowa Committee is indicated to number thirteen members, with Edward Ruisch listed as Chairman.

Over the years much has been accomplished to promote Lewis and Clark activities in Iowa by both the *Lewis and Clark Historical Association* and the (Governor's) *Iowa Lewis and*



Clark Trail Committee. The Association had recommended in 1969, that the new bridge spanning the Missouri river at Sioux City be named in honor of Sergeant Charles Floyd of the Expedition (See also: WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 2). As recently as April 21st of this year, Dr. V.S. Hinds,² present president of the Association, has again made this proposal to the proper authorities. In 1960, the Floyd Monument³ was designated a *Registered National Historic Landmark*. For this event the Association coordinated the construction of the gateway entrance to the Memorial grounds, made possible by the collection of dimes by school children; the flag pole, provided by the Daughters of the American Revolution; the paving of the parking areas, a project including labor and materials donated by the Bower Construction Co.; and the floodlighting of the Monument, underwritten by the Kiwanis Club of Sioux City.

2. A Director of the Foundation, Sioux City, Iowa.

3. In 1895, the Floyd Memorial Association was formed for the purpose of erecting a permanent monument to Sergeant Floyd, the first American soldier to give his life west of the Mississippi River. A \$5000 Congressional appropriation together with \$10,000 accrued from private donations provided the start of the project in 1900, and the monument, an Egyptian style obelisk of white stone, 100 feet high, was completed and dedicated on May 30, 1901. Located on present Floyd's Bluff near the Sergeant's burial site, south and east of Sioux City, the monument overlooks the Missouri River and the surrounding country. (See also: WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 12.)

In 1972, the Association assisted in compiling data for the brochure "The Ninety-Nine Days of Sergeant Floyd" for final compilation and editing by Mrs. Ralph W. Crary. 10,000 brochures have been printed for mailing and handout to school children in western Iowa. This publication has been in demand all along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Most recently, disappointed that the *Bureau of Outdoor Recreation* study of the Lewis and Clark Trail omitted references to the development of Expedition sites along the Trail in Iowa, Ruisch, as Chairman of the Iowa Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, led the activity urging the agency's Denver office to reconsider the contents and essence of their reports. Joined by local groups, organizations, and the members of the Iowa Congressional delegation, the BOR's revised report of March 31, 1976, brought favorable action in this regard. The Saturday, October 11, 1975 *Sioux City Journal* concluded the text of a pertinent editorial, saying:

"While we believe the BOR erred in not including Iowa in the plan, we're convinced the federal agency now will be encouraged to take a second, and hopefully, more favorable look

....

"We commend Edward Ruisch, Chairman of the Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and the City Council for seeking to correct what has to be a glaring oversight on the part of federal planners."

The present Foundation's organizational meeting in 1969 at St. Louis was attended by Ed Ruisch. The following year, 1970, he was present for the Foundation's Second Annual Meeting in Bismarck, North Dakota. The Foundation's Third Annual Meeting was hosted by the Iowa association and committee, and was held in Sioux City, in August 1971. Ed's able leadership made for a most successful meeting, and his fine, informative address presented at the group's visit to the Floyd Memorial grounds was an important event of the three day session. In 1973, he attended the Fifth Annual Meeting in St. Louis. His services as a Director of the Foundation until 1974 saw enthusiastic contributions to the organization of the Foundation.

He is a frequent speaker on the saga

1. Sergeant Charles Floyd (1782-1804), one of the three original Sergeant members of the exploring enterprise, was recruited by Captain William Clark from his home at Pond's Settlement near Louisville, Kentucky. Floyd died on August 20, 1804, on a Missouri River sandbar near present Sioux City, Iowa, and was the only expedition member to succumb on the long journey to the Pacific and return. Medical students of the Expedition have concluded from the journal descriptions of his illness, that Floyd probably died of an acute appendicitis.

of the famous expedition at service clubs, schools, Boy Scout Troops, churches, etc., where he lauds the foundation and includes an invitation to his many listeners to join the organization.

Ed retired, in October 1966, from the Iowa Public Service Company. His service with this firm dated from 1920, and included the position of Assistant to the President and Vice-President. He is a graduate of Northwestern Classical Academy at Orange City, Iowa, and from Iowa State University, at Ames, where he earned a B.S. degree in electrical engineering.

Augmenting his constant interest in Lewis and Clarkiana have been and are his services as:

Vice-President and District Chairman of the *Sergeant Floyd Area Council*, Boy Scouts of America.

Director and Project Committee Chairman for the *Mississippi Valley Association* (now known as the *Water Resources Congress*). Honored as a life member of this organization.

Iowa 4-H Foundation Trustee for six years, and donor of land for a large 4-H campsite.

Past President and General Campaign Chairman for Siouxland United Way.

Director and Past President, Iowa Utilities Association.

Past President and Honorary Member, Sioux City Rotary Club.

A member of Masonic Blue Lodge, Consistory, and Shrine.

An Elder, and Clerk of the Session for the First Presbyterian Church of Sioux City.

The editor and members of the Foundation are looking forward to renewing friendships with Ed and Anne Ruisch at the Foundation's Eighth Annual Meeting at Great Falls, Montana, in August.

Lewis & Clark Theme Will Be Summer Feature at the Seattle Art Museum

As its major contribution to the American Revolution Bicentennial activities, the Seattle Art Museum has organized an exhibit illustrating the route and lands traversed by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Officially titled: "Lewis and Clark's America: A Voyage of Discovery", the exhibit will open July 15, and will continue through September 26, 1976. Paintings by artists of the 19th Century and pho-

tographs by Paul Macapia, the museum's staff photographer, who has retraced the expedition's trail across western North America, will comprise the major portion of the exhibition. This will be augmented with a great deal of documentary material, including Native American artifacts representative of those noted by the Expedition, and a pictorial treatment of Meriwether Lewis's work as a naturalist. In preparation is a fully illustrated catalogue which will contain pertinent excerpts from the Lewis and Clark journals. Also displayed will be original field note books and sketch maps of William Clark, on loan from the Beinecke Library at Yale University; the *Journal of Private Joseph Whitehouse* from the Newberry Library in Chicago; an 1807 edition of Sergeant Patrick Gass' journal; an 1814 edition of the Biddle/Allen *History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark* . . . ; and other related documents from many private collections, museums, libraries, and historical societies in the northwest and across the United States. The project is supported with the assistance of the *National Endowments for the Arts* and the *Seattle Arts Commission*.

Kane Hall, University of Washington, will be the site of a supplemental series of lectures relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition and to the museum's exhibits. Dates and speakers for these events, which are all scheduled to commence at 8:00 PM, are as follows:

July 14 — John Canaday
July 28 — Willis F. Woods
Aug. 11 — Donald Jackson¹
Aug. 19 — John Logan Allen²
Aug. 25 — George Quimby
Sept. 8 — Norman Feder
Sept. 15 — George H. Tweney³
Sept. 22 — Robert Penn Warren

1. A Director of the Foundation, Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville. Annual Banquet speaker at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Foundation, Seaside, OR, in August 1974. (See also: WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 5-8.)

2. A member of the Foundation, Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs. Dr. Allen will be the Annual Banquet speaker at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Foundation at Great Falls, MT, in August 1976. (See also: WPO, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 5; Vol. 1, No. 4, p. 4.)

3. A Director of the Foundation, Seattle, WA. Chairman of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

Ceremonies at St. Louis Pre-Date Museum Opening

Information received from Charles A. Ross, special assistant to the Superintendent of the National Park Service *Jefferson National Expansion Memorial*, indicates that the new *Museum of Westward Expansion* will open to the public at a date to be announced in mid-July 1976. (See also: WPO, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 3; Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 8.)

A recent special event on April 13th (Thomas Jefferson's birthday) was sponsored by the *Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Association* in cooperation with the National Park Service. About 400 invited guests were at the ceremonies which included refreshments and a buffet prior to the evening's activities. This event included a preview of the new *Museum of Westward Expansion*, the unveiling of the life-size statue of Thomas Jefferson, and the dedication of the north theatre within the Visitor Center.



New Statue with Sculptor Lillie
NPS Photo

Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan (D.-Mo.), Chairwoman of the U.S. Territorial Expansion Commission, made the dedicatory address for the statue unveiling.

Named for the late St. Louis Mayor, Raymond R. Tucker, the theatre event was prefaced by a brief address by present Mayor John H. Poelker. Mrs. Tucker unveiled the commemorative plaque located in the theatre complex.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING
AUG. 15 - 18, 1976 GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

Fort Clatsop Staff Provide "Living History" Demonstrations In Classrooms And At Site



During the spring months and before the busy summer tourist season begins, Fort Clatsop National Memorial staff members have been traveling throughout Oregon and Washington visiting approximately 175 schools and presenting, as the National Park Service's Bicentennial contribution, "Living History" demonstrations to an estimated 15,000 students.



Another 5000 youngsters will have partaken of similar activity which has been presented at the Fort Clatsop site for school groups who have been able to visit the National Park Service installation.

For the youngsters, the excitement really begins with the appearance of the ranger wearing the buckskin clothing of the period, including moccasins and coonskin hat. Demonstrations follow using, as props, replicas of items carried by the exploring

party. Whole elk and deer hides are passed around so that the children may feel the rough hair and thick hide. Usually a couple of youngsters disappear beneath the skins to experience the warmth that the explorers appreciated on cold nights.

A discussion follows concerning the role of Native Americans who aided the expedition, on occasion, with needed food supplies and the very necessary horses. Trade items — the pipe-axe, twist tobacco, the Calumet or "peace pipe", and the Jefferson Peace Medals — are all part of the display. All the items carried by the rangers are handed around for the children to handle and examine. They report that questions abound, and the hour set aside for each group is never long enough! Teachers report that the enthusiasm often extends over to other classroom time, with special reports and a continuing interest in the topics discussed. Many "thank you" letters arrive at the Fort Clatsop administrative office, often filled with humorous descriptions of the rangers' visit, as seen through the eyes of a fourth grader. As one of the rangers remarked: "It takes a lot of travel, time, effort, and a good supply of throat lozengers, but everyone involved agrees that the rewards, as reflected in the interest and enthusiasm of the children contacted, are well worth the hard work."

News Notes:

Our Director, "Boo" MacGillvra, Butte, Montana, advises WPO that a new historical marker has been installed and dedicated on Montana Highway 41, between Dillon and Twin Bridges. The marker alludes to *Beaverhead Rock*, an important landmark on the Lewis and Clark Trail, and is a replacement for the original bronze plaque placed at the site by the Dillon Chapter of the *Daughters of the American Revolution*, which was stolen in 1972. The new marker was erected by the Montana Highway Department. Mr. Robert Hunter, Butte, and Mr. Jack Brown, Dillon, represented the Highway Department at the dedication. Foundation member, Elfreda Woodside and other DAR members from Dillon were present for the ceremonies. (See also: WPO, Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 9; Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 11.)

* * *

The Lewis and Clark Expedition will be the theme of the forthcoming Summer Issue of *Montana, the Magazine of Western History*. The magazine is the quarterly publication of the Montana Historical Society.

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.