50-Year-Old Washington-Oregon Bridge Changes Name To Honor 175th Anniversary of Lewis and Clark Expedition

On July 6, 1980, the 50-year-old Longview Columbia River Bridge which spans the river joining Longview, Washington, with Rainier, Oregon, became the Lewis and Clark Bridge at a special ceremony celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the structure and the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

250 Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, and state and local dignitaries attended the event. The Honorable Victor Atiyeh, Governor of Oregon and former Washington State Congresswoman Julia Butler Hansen, representing Washington's Governor Dixy Lee Ray, were in attendance and spoke briefly. Mitchell Doumit, Chairman of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, and past president of the national Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, provided the background for this event in his remarks about the famous Expedition's passage through this region in November 1805 and March 1806.

John M. McClelland, Jr., Washington state newspaperman, and a former member of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, related the history of the bridge's conception, financing and construction. The structure was built in about 30 months at a cost of $5.8 million, and was opened on March 29, 1930. The State of Washington became sole-owner of the bridge when it took title from the original financiers in 1947. The bridge remained a toll bridge until 1965.

The impressive structure, including approaches, is 1.6 miles in length. The center cantilever span, one of the largest in the world, measures 1200 feet and rises 195 feet above the Columbia River channel. Chief designer for the structure was Joseph B. Strauss of Chicago, who later designed the Golden Gate (San Francisco, California) Bridge. During construction Longview's The Daily News faithfully recorded the daily details - 13,000 tons of steel, 2 million rivets, and the interesting fact that a Robert E. Peary, Jr., son of the man who first reached the North Pole, was one of the project engineers.

Foundation Secretary Hazel Bain, Longview, who also serves as Secretary of the Washington Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, spearheaded the request to local legislators to introduce and sponsor the name change legislation. The legislative committee hearing passed the proposal 17-0, and the State Senate voted 47-0 to adopt the change, followed by unanimous approval by the State House of Representatives.

The bridge naming ceremony was well planned by Hazel with the help of the Longview Chamber of Commerce and the Port Longview Commission. Visitors to Longview were pleasantly surprised to note that the Traffic Operations Division of the Washington State Department of Transportation had in place a number of signs designating the bridge by its new name. Hazel Bain acted as Mistress of Ceremonies, and as the event came to an end, called on national Foundation Vice President, Irving Anderson, Portland, Oregon, who represented Foundation President Bob Saindon, Helena, Montana, and the national Foundation, to make the official proclamation bestowing the name of the Lewis and Clark Bridge on the impressive structure.

(Relates to story and illustration, We Proceeded On, Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 13.)
THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.
Incorporated 1969 under Missouri General Not-For-Profit Corporation Act IRS Exemption Certificate No. 501(c)(3) — Identification No. 51-0187715

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ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The purpose of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., is to stimulate nationally public interest in matters relating to the Lewis and Clark Expedition; the contributions to American history made by the expedition members; and events of time and place concerning and following the expedition which are of historical import to our nation. The Foundation recognizes the value of tourist-oriented programs, and supports activities which enhance the enjoyment and understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. The scope of the activities of the Foundation are broad and diverse, and include involvement in pursuits which, in the judgement of the Directors, are of historical or contemporary social values, and in all cases support or promote theLewis and Clark Expedition.

WE PROCEED ON

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

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President Saindon's Message

Being president of the Foundation, and especially because of this 175th Anniversary year of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, I have had a busy, but enjoyable year. Regrettably I was unable to attend all of the celebrations to which I was invited, and was also limited on the amount of research and writing that I would like to have done. My personal life during the past year included several moves, and long separations from my family, which made my duties as president even more difficult.

Because I had not anticipated such extreme circumstances, the completion of all the goals I had set for myself and for the Foundation were too many to accomplish during my one-year term. That is not to say that the unfinished goals will go unfinished. I plan to continue to work to accomplish them in the coming years. As I have mentioned in previous "messages", we can all share in the work of the Foundation. Having been president this past year, I can assure you that the efforts of every individual member are appreciated.

I am happy to announce that at last report the Foundation's membership has grown by nearly 20% since last August. I would also like to advise all members that the gift membership acknowledgement cards, that were designed by the Membership and Publication Committees have been printed and are now in use (see related information concerning this on the enclosure distributed with this issue of WPO). This attractive and innovative card acknowledges membership gifts in a way that relays a personal message from the individual giving the membership, while at the same time it promotes the Foundation. Please take advantage of this meaningful way to remember your friends on special days, and at the same time support our organization.

I am looking forward to our 12th Annual Meeting in Omaha and Sioux City, August 20-22. These Annual Meetings provide an excellent opportunity for us to meet with old friends, to discuss the year's events and to share our deeper understanding of the Lewis and Clark story. It is likewise enjoyable to meet new friends, those just beginning to learn about the great Expedition, as well as those dyed-in-the-wool enthusiasts who are among us for the first time.

I eagerly anticipate the opportunity to look at the realistic paintings of Karl Bodmer which depict Indians that were known to Lewis and Clark,
to be able to see the scenes, the artifacts, and the customs of the natives as Lewis and Clark observed them in 1805-1806 and Bodmer in 1833-1834; to visit the monument built in honor of the Expedition's Sergeant Charles Floyd, only member to lose his life; to visit the gravesite of "King" Blackbird, who was buried astride his favorite horse; to stand on the bluff where Lewis and Clark counseled with the Oto and Missouri Indians—"Council Bluff"; and to visit the gravesite of Charles Arapaho, trader and writer about the early-day Missouri River region.

The many distinguished speakers who have been lined-up to tell the stories about these fascinating people and events are sure to give us a richer appreciation of the historic Lewis and Clark Trail, and make the 12th Annual Meeting a conference long to be remembered. If you haven't already made plans to attend, do so right away.

I'll see you in Omaha.

Bob Saindon, President

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**"Sacagawea River" Name Restored**

By Gladys Silk

Editor's Note: Gladys Silk's article relates to the article and the reproduction of Captain Clark's map which appear on page 16, *We Proceeded On*, Vol. 5, No. 4, November 1979.

Mule deer stopped browsing in the river breaks and kept tabs on the Lewis and Clark party as it proceeded toward the mouth of Sacagawea River.

The animals were not destined to end up in the cooking pot that day, because the year wasn't 1805, but 1980, on May 24, when Lewis and Clark enthusiasts headed for Montana's Crooked Creek Recreation Area where Sacagawea River would reclaim its name after being lost in the shuffle of civilization.

Sponsored by the Valley County [Montana] Lewis and Clark Trail Society, the special celebration was held in the Recreation Area overlooking the confluence of the Sacagawea and Musselshell Rivers. Within view to the north, the Musselshell empties into the Missouri River, and beyond this expanse of water to the north lies the U.L. Bend National Wildlife Range, a part of the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge.

Except for the swollen rivers that have formed bays linked to the west end of Fort Peck Lake, the modern day Lewis and Clark contingent were looking at the same scene described by Lewis and Clark when they spent most of the day, May 20, 1805, near the mouth of the Musselshell making observations and hunting.

Captain Lewis noted in his journal that:

...our view... consists of nothing more than a few scattering small scrubby pine and dwarf cedar on the summits of some of the highest hills nine tenths of the country being wholly destitute of timber of any kind, covered with a short grass, aromatic herbs and the prickley pear; the bottom however as far as we have explored it... are well stocked with Cottonwood timber of tolerable size... We halted at the [e]ntrance of the river [the Musselshell] on the point formed by it's junction with the Missouri determining to spend the day, make the necessary observations and send out some hunters to explore the country.

Captain Clark and the hunters bagged six deer, two elk and a buffalo that day, but the elk herd, 175 years later, stayed out of sight in the breaks skirting the Sacagawea River, and the buffalo north of the Musselshell are restrained behind high fences on the adjacent ranches.

What prompted the celebration during the 175th Anniversary of the Expedition's travel through Montana was Lewis's journal entry that day:

...about five miles above the mouth of the shell [Musselshell] river a handsome river of about fifty yards in width, discharges itself into the shell river on the Strand, or upper side; this stream we called Sah-ger-we-ah \(\text{[Sah-ca-gah me-ah]}\) or bird woman's River, after our interpreter the Snake woman.

It was the only landmark, on the long journey to the Pacific and return, that was named for Sacagawea, the young Shoshoni woman who accompanied the exploring party. The Captains' name for this waterway had long been forgotten, and common usage and cartographic designations had established the name of Crooked Creek.

In August 1978, Kay Stevens Hartsen of Williamson, N.Y., approached the U.S. Board on Geographic Names suggesting that the original name be reinstated "in honor of Sacagawea's extraordinary contribution (to the Lewis and Clark Expedition)." Her proposal was accepted by the names board in May 1979.

Harsten, a freelance writer, journeyed to this remote site in central Montana and spoke briefly at the renaming ceremony, focusing her remarks on Sacagawea's contribution of women in the history of the United States.

The New York writer, who is looking forward to the birth of her first baby this fall, recalled Sacagawea's experience with the birth of her first infant, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, who arrived February 11, 1805, before the Expedition departed the Mandan country (present day North Dakota), on April 7, 1805.

Students of the Expedition's journals will recall Captain Lewis's lengthy

(continued on page 4)

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3. Ibid., Vol. II, p. 52. Thwaites follows his version of the spelling of the Indian woman's name with the italicized spelling enclosed in parenthesis, which his note, Vol. I, p. 11, says: "Words reproduced in Italicics enclosed by parenthesis, are corrections [in the original manuscript, codices] in red ink, presumably by Biddle."

4. Foundation President Bob Saindon believes that the letter taken by others to be a "w", is a letter "m".
discourse relating to the birth of the child, and the administration of a portion of the rattle of a rattlesnake to hasten the birth (Thwaites, Vol. I, pp. 257-258).

Mrs. Harsten was presented a rattle by the Valley County Lewis and Clark Trail Society and a mounted and framed commemorative postal cover postmarked at the Musselshell, Montana Post Office, May 20, 1980, (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 17).

Foundation President Bob Saimond was the principal speaker at the ceremony, and his remarks were titled: “Sacagawea: The Enigmatic Indian Name”.

Kay Harsten and President Saimond unveiled the temporary sign marking the name of the river as “Sacagawea River”. A permanent sign is under consideration for installation at the site by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

Officials participating in the program included: Ralph Fries, Lewistown, Manager of the C.M. Russell Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Bob Mclnerney, Fort Peck, Parks Manager, U.S. Corps of Engineers; Gary Garth, Valley Resource Area Manager, Bureau of Land Management; and Jim McCollum, West Unit Manager, C.M. Russell Wildlife Refuge.

An additional highlight of the program was a demonstration presented by the Snowy Mountain Muzzle Loaders of Lewistown, Montana.

Ernest Osgood Honored By College of Wooster

From Foundation member Dr. Paul R. Cutright, Jenkintown, PA, we have word of an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters extended to Dr. Ernest S. Osgood, one of the nation’s foremost Western historians.

The honorary degree was granted to Dr. Osgood this year at the College of Wooster’s 110th commencement, Wooster, Ohio.

Ernest Osgood graduated from Dartmouth College in 1912. Journeying westward, he taught high school in Helena, Montana, from 1914 to 1924. During this time, though born and bred in New England, he fell in love with the American West. Returning to college, he received his Ph.D. in History from the University of Wisconsin in 1927. His doctoral thesis, published in 1929, The Day of the Cattlemen, is regarded as a classic history of the western cattle industry, and is still in print, recently reissued in a paperback edition. In later years Osgood was a member of the faculty, Department of History, at the University of Minnesota for thirty years, where he became a celebrated teacher and directed over twenty dissertations in the history of the American West. An unusual number of his students have had eminent careers in the field of history.

Osgood joined the Wooster faculty as visiting professor of history in 1959 and remained a member of the faculty until 1969. He was a popular figure on campus, serving as an advisor in the Independent Study Program, speaking frequently at Chapel, and participating actively in the development of the history curriculum.

Dr. Osgood needs no introduction to members of the Foundation and to Lewis and Clark scholars and enthusiasts. In 1951, following their discovery in 1953, Dr. Osgood edited The Field Notes of Captain William Clark, published by the Yale University Press. He has been a frequent contributor to historical periodicals. Related to the Lewis and Clark saga are his articles: “The Return Journey in 1806: William Clark on the Yellowstone”, Montana Magazine, July 1968; “A Prairie Dog For Mr. Jefferson”, Montana Magazine, April 1969; and “Our Dog Scanslon: Partner in Discovery”, Montana Magazine, July 1976. In 1972, Dr. Osgood was the Annual Banquet speaker at the Foundation’s Fourth Annual Meeting in Helena, Montana, and the subject of his paper was “The Long Traverse”. The Foundation honored Dr. Osgood at the Helena meeting by the presentation of the Foundation’s Award of Meritorious Achievement.

Foundation members and friends extend congratulations to Dr. Osgood for this most recent honor.

1. Full name: Montana, The Magazine of Western History, the quarterly publication of the Montana Historical Society.
2. Available in a reprint from the Montana Historical Society Bookstore, 225 Roberts St., Helena, MT 59601. This reprint sells for $1.00, postpaid, and also includes the interesting monograph by Paul R. Cutright, titled: “Lewis and Clark: Portraits and Portraitists”.
3. Available in reprint from We Proceeded, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, OR 97201. Price $.75, postpaid, specify WPO, Supplementary Publication No. 2.

Jacksonian’s American Philosophical Society Paper Available

In the July 1979 (Vol. 5, No. 3) issue, We Proceeded On reported Foundation Director Donald Jackson’s presentation of a paper at the April 20, 1979 meeting of the American Philosophical Society.

Jackson’s paper was titled: “Jefferson, Meriwether Lewis, and the Reduction of the United States Army”.

We Proceeded On promised readers that the subsequent publication of the Proceedings of the Society containing Jackson’s paper would be announced when available.


Reproduction Available Of 1901 Lewis & Clark U.S. $10.00 Bank Note

Readers are directed to the story and illustration on page 14, We Proceeded On, Vol. 4, No. 1 (February 1978). Defintively Lewis and Clark collector’s item, the so-called “Buffalo Bill”, the Ten Dollar U.S. Bank Note, Series of 1901, with portraits of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and the bison in the central design, remains an interesting item for Lewis and Clark collectors. Issue of this bank note was discontinued by the Treasury Department in 1923. Current paper money collector’s catalogs indicate that this item now varies in value, depending on condition, from $100.00 to $350.00.

The good news is that Lewis and Clark enthusiasts may now acquire a beautiful full size replica of the face of this bank note made from the original master die by the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D.C. Reproduced on fine card stock, 5” X 10”, suitable for framing, the engraving was made as a special souvenir card for the International Paper Money Show held in Memphis, Tennessee, June 6-8, 1980.

Information is that a limited quantity of the replica engravings are available by mail order from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Sales will be discontinued on September 5, 1980, or upon depletion of stock, whichever occurs sooner. The souvenir card is priced at $3.00 each. Send your remittance (check or money order) made payable to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D.C. 20228. Your request should be on letter size stationery and should specify Memphis ’80 Souvenir Card. The news release further indicates that if you enclose a legible return address sticker or label, the handling of your order will be facilitated.

We Proceeded On, August 1980
Two Honors For Our President Bob Saindon

At a special ceremony, June 21, 1980, near Frazer, Montana, Foundation President Bob Saindon was adopted into an Assiniboine Indian family.

The custom of the Assiniboine (Nakota) Indians of adopting non-tribal members into their families has become a rare practice in recent years. These adoption ceremonies of the tribe who live today in Canada and northeast Montana were mentioned in the writings of whitemen as early as 1738 (the Verendrye Expedition) and 1804 (the Lewis and Clark Expedition).

President Saindon was adopted by the Robert Fourstar family of Wolf Point. The honor was in recognition of Saindon's work, a year ago, in helping to bring the Assiniboine clans of Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Reservations together in a joint effort for the first time in nearly 150 years. Fourstar said he was also taking Saindon as a brother because of his research, writings and enthusiastic interest in the authentic history of the Assiniboine people, and added, "...he is one of us."

June 21 was the date of the Annual Red Bottom Celebration, a traditional event since 1903. Last year at the Foundation's Annual Meeting in Glasgow, Montana, Montana's Lt. Governor, Ted Schwinden was adopted by the Joe Day family of Wolf Point (see WPO, Vol 5, No. 4, pp. 6-7). Schwinden was brought forward again by the Day family at this year's June 21st event, and given his Indian name, "Hunga Togah," First Chief.

Last year as a special feature for the Foundation's Eleventh Annual Meeting, President Bob Saindon and the Glasgow Courier newspaper joined talents and facilities and produced a 32 page tabloid section, a supplement to the July 19, 1979 issue of the Glasgow Courier, titled: "Lewis and Clark In Northeast Montana: A Commemorative Feature Honoring the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition". An additional number of the tabloid were printed for distribution to motels and visitor centers in Valley County and northeast Montana, and for attendees at the Annual Meeting.

On June 21, 1980, at the Annual Meeting of the Montana Press Association held in Billings, Montana, The Glasgow Courier was awarded first place in the "Special Issue" category for newspapers with a circulation over 1500. It was Bob Saindon's special tabloid that won this honor.

Foundation members join the editor in extending warm congratulations to our President Bob for these awards extended him by the Assiniboine Indians, and for his superb effort in editing the special supplement for the Glasgow Courier.

Book Review

By Blanche Schroer

Sacagawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is an incongruity of major dimensions. Hopefully, its amazing dichotomy of fact and fantasy concerning the Charbonneau family of the Expedition may never again appear in print. Part I, "The Expedition" is based on the 1814 Biddle edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals and, with a few corrections, could serve as another of a score of handbooks about Sacagawea's role with the Expedition.

Conversely, however, Part II, "Sacagawea in Historical Perspective," except for a chapter dispensing her a guide, is a misleading, confusing, contradictory narration, undocumented in fact. Predictably, its mediocrity of historical research will stand as a lasting embarrassment to its authors and publishers.

Part II of the book is an anachronism that unbelievably ignores primary documentation of Sacagawea's death in 1812 at age 25, unequivocally accepted by present day Lewis and Clark Expedition students. Instead, Clark/Edmonds adopt Grace Raymond Hebard's erroneous theory which alleges that a woman named Porivo, who died on the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming, in 1884, purportedly was Sacagawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Like those of Hebard's, the Clark/Edmonds' findings depend upon hearsay testimonies from several sources, including those collected in 1925 by Dr. Charles A. Eastman, an Indian Service physician and writer. Although the Eastman report is well known and has long been discredited by scholars, Clark/Edmonds claim that the Eastman report "...lay virtually unknown in the National Archives until one of us (E.E.C.) was fortuitously prompted to examine the documents."

That the authors could admit to such naivete seems preposterous. Even in the small cow-towns of Wyoming alone, dozens of interested Sacagawea followers long ago read and discarded as worthless the Eastman testamonies. For one thing, they refused to take seriously Eastman's hearsay information which alleged that it was another of Charbonneau's Shoshoni wives, the mythical "Otter Woman", and not Sacagawea, who had died in 1812. Eastman claimed his information had originated with persons in the Mandan villages who knew of the activities of Charbonneau and his Shoshoni wives both during and following the Lewis and Clark Expedition. It then traveled by word of mouth across a century of time, and through several generations of story tellers before it ultimately reached Eastman in 1925.

Clark/Edmonds in their willingness to accept Eastman's conjecture that is was "Otter Woman" who had died in 1812, also ignore his omission of the following italicized vital information from an 1811 primary document which identified "...a Frenchman named Charbonet, with his wife, an Indian woman of the Snake [Shoshoni] nation, both of whom had accompanied Lewis and Clark to the Pacific..." This excerpt from a definitive (continued on page 6)

1. Blanche Schroer, Landers, Wyoming, is a freelance writer of western history with more than fifty published articles to her credit. As a daughter of an Indian Service physician and hospital administrator, she grew up and attended schools on or near Indian reservations in Colorado and Montana, and also Wayne State College, Wayne, Nebraska. She has lived in and around Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming, for more than a half century, where she was employed as a trading post bookkeeper, and where her husband was an agency businessman. The Schroers later operated a furniture, antiques, and decorating business in Lander. Mrs. Schroer is intimately familiar with Shoshoni Indian history and has written several definitive articles contradicting Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard's erroneous Wind River "Sacagawea," which WPO readers who may be interested in Mrs. Schroer's more recent writings about the Indian woman will find them under the following titles: "Sacagawea: The Legend and the Truth", In Wyoming, January 1978 (see WPO, Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 10); "Boat-Pusher or Bird Woman? Sacagawea or Saca'jawa?", Annals of Wyoming, Vol. 52, No. 1, Spring 1980.

tive vignette of the Shoshoni woman's character traits, is found in a diary kept by Henry M. Brackenridge, an American journalist who had traveled with fur trader Manuel Lisa and a party of *engages*, including Toussaint and Sacagawea, on a keelboat trip up the Missouri River in the spring and summer of 1811.

The diary information from Brackenridge, who was on the vessel with the two Charbonneaus for five months, is clear, concise, and accurate. His reference could apply to no Shoshoni wife of Toussaint's other than Sacagawea. Besides revealing her identity, it is descriptive of the heroine's character, personality, her role in history, even her emotions — her longing to return to her upper Missouri home. Furthermore, and very importantly, it establishes that Sacagawea "has become sickly". This is consistent with the Captains' journals during the course of the Expedition where both Lewis and Clark expressed fear for Sacagawea's life when she became violently ill with a gynecologic ailment.\(^6\)

In the face of this overwhelming knowledge, Clark/Edmunds say that Brackenridge had to have been wrong in his identification. They make the unfounded assumption that Sacagawea would have remained in St. Louis with her son, Baptiste, as he was then at age six, too young to have been left with Clark. Were the authors better informed than the Captains? Indeed, in 1806, when Baptiste was nineteen months old, William Clark journalized, "They [Toussaint and Sacagawea] observed that in one year the boy would be sufficiently old to leave his mother."\(^7\)

The following oft-quoted December 20, 1812, Fort Manuel entry of Lisa's clerk, John Luttig, should be again examined. "... this evening the Wife of Charbonneau a Snake Squaw, died of a putrid fever she was a good and the best Woman in the fort, age about 25 years she left a fine infant girl."\(^8\) During an extended time, only Sacagawea had been referred to as Charbonneau's "wife"; her illness, culminating in death after childbirth falls in line with Lewis and Clark's journals and the Brackenridge diary information; the "best Woman in the fort" matches her previous character evaluations; and the age fits. The "fine infant girl" was an obvious short after her mother's death, and placed in the eventual custody of William Clark, who belatedly recorded Sacagawea's death in his 1825-1828 "List of Men on Lewis and Clark's Trip."\(^9\)

The clear-flowing spring of Sacagawea history is documented as having been first tempered with by Grace Hebard in 1907.\(^10\) Once myth-poisoned, an amazing number of people who should have known better drank from it. Dr. Charles Eastman followed Hebard. Innumerable articles and many books arose from the contaminated source. Anna Lee Waldos Sacajawea, together with Ella E. Clark and Margot Edmunds' *Sacagawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, are the latest to spread the tainted information. Even the most superficial Sacagawea researchers should realize by now that they cannot squeeze one more recalcitrant mile from the desiccated, discredited Hebard/Eastman vehicle. It will never get them to the proper destination.


**News Note**

Published by the *Mid-Columbia Visitors Council* White Salmon, Washington, is the four page brochure, in tabloid newspaper format, the *Columbia Explorer, Summer 1980*. The publication, edited by Roy Craft, a member of the Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee, calls specific attention to the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and reports special events and points of interest along the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon. In addition to illustrations of Captains Lewis and Clark and artwork depicting incidents involved with the Expedition, there are pictures of Mt. Hood (Oregon) and Mt. St. Helens, (Washington), before and after volcanic activity. The publication is distributed without charge at tourist information centers, chambers of commerce, motels and hotels, historic museums, and interpretive centers. Roy Craft's editorial is titled: "Welcome to Lewis and Clark Country".

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When the editor requested a photograph of Foundation Director Arlen J. Large, Jim responded with the above and the comment: "The best I can do with a recent picture has to do with my Other Life, in astronomy." A newspaperman with the Washington Bureau of the Wall Street Journal, Washington, D.C., Jim spent three weeks last October at the Maria Mitchell Observatory on Nantucket Island (Massachusetts). In this photograph Jim is helping with research on variable stars, using a 5-inch Alcan Clark refractor which is the guide scope for the 7½-inch telescope immediately above his head. The larger instrument is used for wide-angle astronomical photographs. -- We Proceeded On, August 1980
The Biddle-Clark Interview

By Arlen J. Large

For heart-tugging historical melodrama, nothing can top the reunion of Sacagawea and her brother Cameahwait when the Lewis and Clark Expedition met his band of Shoshonis in the mountains of Montana. Readers of Nicholas Biddle's 1814 narrative of the expedition must have gone misty-eyed at his recounting of the scene where the young woman was called upon to act as an interpreter at a meeting of the captains and the chief:

She came into the tent, sat down, and was beginning to interpret, when, in the person of Cameahwait, she recognized her brother. She instantly jumped up, and ran and embraced him, throwing over him her blanket, and weeping profusely. The chief was himself moved, though not in the same degree. After some conversation between them she resumed her seat and attempted to interpret for us; but her new situation seemed to overpower her, and she was frequently interrupted by her tears.

Now in reconstructing this scene years after the event Biddle had access to the written journals of both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, plus the accounts of Sergeants Patrick Gass and John Ordway. But these accounts of the August 17, 1805, incident are quite sketchy. Lewis merely noted that Sacagawea "proved to be a sister of Chief Cameahwait," and that her reunion with her people was "really affecting." Clark wrote only that the chief was "the brother of the woman with us." Gass reported the party "had a talk with the Indians," whom Ordway said "appeared very friendly;" neither sergeant mentioned a brother-sister reunion.

1. Editor's Note: Foundation Director Arlen J. Large (the middle initial is for James and all his friends and associates call him "Jim") is a frequent contributor to We Proceeded On. (See WPO, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 1-6; Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 1-15; Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 10-11.) Jim is a member of the Washington, D.C. Bureau of the Wall Street Journal, and when not working at his career in journalism, he is busy with his avocation or "other life" as the picture and caption on the facing page will attest.


4. Ibid., p. 366.


8. Ibid., p. 519.


14. Clark is referring to the Expedition's interpreter Toussaint Charbonneau.
(continued from p. 7)

scribe it, it resembles Billiards very much.” There, Biddle had another
eyewitness to the expedition to coach him. George Shannon, who after hav­
ing lost a leg in a post-expedition In­
dian fight was sent by Clark to Phila­
delphia to stay at Biddle’s elbow. It’s hard, however, to trace Shannon’s
specific contributions to the book with any certainty. In describing the
Mandan game, Ordway wrote that it was played upon an outdoor area as
“Smooth as a house flour.” As Biddle
finally doped it out, he described the
playing area in his book as being “cov­
ered with timber smoothed and joined
so as to be as level as the floor of one
of our houses.”17 Ordway reported
no smoothed timbers, and Clark’s recol­
lection was no help. Perhaps Shannon
had seen them and told Biddle; per­
haps Biddle just inferred it from Ord­
way’s general description.

Biddle’s productive three weeks at
Fincastle nailed down a lot of points
that would have been mysteries if
scholars had only the surviving jour­
nals to rely on. However, the inter­
view itself is involved in the old uncer­tainty over the rendering of the name
of Cameahwait’s tearful sister. Ex­
hhaustive textual analysis of the Cap­
tains’ handwritten journals has con­
vinced many leading authorities on the
Expedition that her name should be
spelled and pronounced Sacag­
awea, with a hard “g.”18

Nowhere in his notes of the inter­
view with Clark did Biddle write the
woman’s name, but it is reasonable to
speculate that he heard Clark pro­
nounce it many times and carried it
away in his memory. In working over
Lewis’s handwritten journal, Biddle at
one point penned in the word “Sah­
ca gah we ah”19 as if to give the name a
standardized spelling for his future
use. Yet, Biddle in his book published
four years later spelled it Sacaj­
awea, raising the baffling question of what
he actually heard at Fincastle. What
a pity that Biddle, setting out for one
of history’s most interesting inter­
views, forgot to bring his tape recor­
der.

and Hosmer editions, the entry appears as De­
sember 19, 1804. Ordway’s journal (Qualse, op.
cit., p. 172) has this entry made for December 15,
1804.
18. Editor’s note: Anderson, Irving W., “Sac­
agawea, Sacagawea, Sakakawea”, South Dakota
History, Vol. 8, No. 4, Fall 1978, pp. 303-311.
19. Editor’s note: Ibid., p. 305.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE (Relates to stories on page 7 and page 9.)

Serious students of Lewis and Clarkiana are well acquainted with Nicholas Biddle and his part in the literature concerning the famous Expedition. For those less familiar with this litteraturer and scholar we provide the following biographical note.

Nicholas Biddle was born January 8, 1786 and died February 27, 1844, in Philadelphia. He descended from a prominent Quaker family (William Biddle); mother, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Scull, a Pennsylvania surveyor. Preparatory education was at an academy in Philadelphia, where his progress was so rapid that he entered the Class of 1799 in the University of Pennsylvania, and would have received his degree at the age of thirteen had it not been deemed advisable to give him a rest from his studies. He entered Princeton in the Sophomore Class and was graduated in 1801 as valedictorian and divided, First in Class, honors with one other classmate. At time of graduation he was about 16 years old.

Mr. Biddle is said to have been the handsomest man in Philadelphia. He was offered an official position before he had finished his law studies. As secretary to John Armstrong, U.S. Minister to France, he went abroad in 1804, was in Paris at the time of Napoleon’s coronation, and afterward, when diplomatic relations with France and the United States were seriously complicated, he was detailed to audit and pay certain claims against the United States, the disbursements being made from the purchase-money paid for the Louisiana Territory. Thus he acquired his first experience in financial affairs, and the French officials involved with these settlements never ceased to marvel at his youth and abilities. He traveled extensively throughout Europe and Greece, and returned to England to serve as secretary for James Monroe, then minister to England.

In 1807, Biddle returned to Philadelphia and began the practice of law, devoting as much time as he could spare to literature, contributing papers on various subjects, but chiefly on the fine arts, to different publications. With a Joseph Dennie he under­
took the editorship of the magazine Port Folio, engaging also in other literary work, the most important of which was the preparation for the press of Lewis and Clark’s report or journals of their exploring expedition. For a most complete study of this latter activity, readers are referred to Foundation member Paul Russell Outright’s volume A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1976, pp. 53-72.

Biddle was elected to a 1810-1811 term in the Pennsylvania legislature. Here he was successful in advocating the charter of the United States bank, and on this subject made his first speech, which attracted much attention, including a commendation from Chief-Justice Marshall. This was the first step to a brilliant financial career. In 1829 the “Bank War” was induced by President Jackson. Mr. Biddle’s friends asserted that his refusal to lend the influence of the bank to partisan ends was the
provoking cause of President Jackson’s hostility, but this has been denied by Jackson’s admirers. As the United States Bank failed, so did Biddle’s prestige, and history has essentially remembered and judged him for this incident. In an address at the Astor Library, Astoria, Oregon, March 19, 1972, on the occasion of the presentation of a beautiful copy of the rare 1814 two volume Biddle edition, a gift of the Astoria Rotary Club, Dr. “Frenchy” Chinnard said: “Perhaps the time will come in American history books when Nicholas Biddle will not be remembered so much for his association with the failure of the United States Bank as with his dedicated effort in bringing the Lewis and Clark story to the printed page.”

Before his death in 1844, he was the leading spirit in the establishment of Girard College, and in spite of the unfortunate conclusion of his otherwise brilliant financial career, Biddle commanded the confidence and admiration of all that knew him. His later papers and addresses were notable for their peculiarly modern tone. It should be noted that in April 1827, following Thomas Jefferson’s death on July 4, 1826, Nicholas Biddle was selected to deliver the Eulogium on Thomas Jefferson before the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia. Jefferson had served the Society as its President, and Biddle’s Eulogium was published at the request of the Society and comprises some fifty printed pages.

Editor’s note: The foregoing has been prepared from several sources including the Dictionary of American Biography, and Appleton’s Cyclopedia of American Biography. A full length biography titled: Nicholas Biddle - Nationalist and Public Banker, 1789-1844, by Thomas Payne Govan, was published by the University of Chicago Press in 1968.

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We Proceeded On, August 1980
Andalusia, Country Home of Nicholas Biddle

By Harold B. Billian and Paul R. Cutright

The perpetrators of this piece, one a young-at-heart, modern-day Matthew Brady, and the other a senescent, born-again scribbler, write to urge all Lewis and Clark enthusiasts to visit, if they have not already done so, Nicholas Biddle's country home, Andalusia.

The history of Andalusia, for our purposes, began in 1795 when John Craig, a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, bought the land on which the mansion now stands. Craig died in 1807, though not before he had made improvements on his home, first known as Craig Hall and then by 1801, Andalusia. It may have been sometime during 1810 that Nicholas Biddle first met John Craig's beautiful daughter, Jane. In any event, on October 3, 1811, the two were married, with the ceremony being held at Andalusia. Soon afterward, from heirs of John Craig, Biddle purchased Andalusia.

It was just three years later, in 1814, that Nicholas Biddle (1786-1844) saw to publication History of the Expedition Under the Command of Captains Lewis and Clark, to the Sources of the Missouri, thence Across the Rocky Mountains and Down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Performed During the Years 1804-5-6. Beyond question, much of Biddle's work on this historic document, the story of "our national epic of exploration," was done at Andalusia.

In subsequent years, particularly in 1835-1836, Biddle made extensive changes and additions to his country home, both inside and out. External alterations included the erection of impressive columns framing the front and side porches. Biddle, too, through purchases, enlarged his estate, until it comprised more than one hundred acres.

Andalusia is situated on the west bank of the Delaware River thirteen miles north of Philadelphia. With the changes completed at Andalusia the mansion, of Greek revival style, and the surrounding grounds, became recognized as the most beautiful place in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Celebrated visitors were common, these including such dignitaries as John Adams and Daniel Webster.

In due course, after many years of public service, Biddle became a gentleman farmer, finding relaxation and pleasure in the growing of vegetables and in the cultivation of grapes, the latter becoming his foremost avocation.

Andalusia today attracts visitors from all parts of the nation. In its beauty and history it compares favorably with Monticello and Winterthur, to mention just two of the other celebrated historic sites of our country. Lewis and Clark enthusiasts who today visit Andalusia will discover rewards other than beauty, three in particular: one, the mere satisfaction of walking through the rooms of the mansion and over the grounds of the man who, because of his early contributions to the history of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, takes rank with such other scholarly contributors as Elliott Coues, Reuben Gold Thwaites, Milo Milton Quaife, Ernest Staples Osgood and Donald Jackson; two, the pleasure of visiting Nicholas Biddle's library where one has the opportunity to see Biddle's personal copy of what is today often called "The Biddle edition of Lewis and Clark" which bears, on the title page, Biddle's handwritten signature; and three, the added satisfaction of (continued on page 10)

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1. Harold "Hal" Billian is a director of the Foundation, a follower of the Expedition's Trail, and a typical Lewis and Clark enthusiast. Traveling from his home in Villanova, Pennsylvania, he is a regular attendee at Foundation annual meetings. His interest in the exploring enterprise may culminate in the organization of a Foundation entity in Pennsylvania at some future time.

2. Paul Russell Cutright needs no introduction to Lewis and Clark students and enthusiasts. His contributions to the literature about the Expedition are well known and frequently read and studied. In 1969, University of Illinois published his 506 page Lewis and Clark: Pioneering Naturalists. 1976 was the year that University of Oklahoma Press released his fascinating study of 311 pages titled: A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals. Foundation member Cutright has been a frequent contributor to We Proceeded on (Vol. IV, No. 1, pp. 6-9; Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 9-10; Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 6-7). Additional biographical material will be found in Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 6.) His articles related to the Expedition have appeared in many historical society periodicals and historically oriented magazines.

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Among the volumes in the mansion's library is an autographed copy, "Nicholas Biddle, 1814", of the rare (Coues says, Vol. I, p. xci, only 1417 perfect copies ever existed) two volume edition of the narrative developed by Biddle from the Captain's journals and the journals of Sergeant Gass and Sergeant Ordway. The title page of Volume One is shown in this reproduction of a photograph taken in the library. This volume, complete with the folding map drawn by Samuel Lewis from the original map of William Clark, and engraved by Samuel Harrison, together with a second volume, were published by Bradford and Inskeep, Philadelphia in 1814. (For additional information regarding the map, see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 19.)

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Biddle's "Andalusia" Near Philadelphia

Andalusia, originally a farmhouse with additions built by its earlier owner, came into the Biddle family in 1811. Biddle commissioned architect Thomas U. Walter in 1834 to add two parlors as well as a library and kitchen. The exterior treatment of the building is a copy of the Theseum in Athens; Biddle having visited Greece in 1806, became enamored of classical Greek architecture.
being in the building where, beyond reasonable doubt, in 1913-1914, Edward and Charles Biddle, grandsons of Nicholas Biddle, rediscovered the original journal of Sergeant John Ordway and, at the same time, located the previously unknown "Ohio Journal" of Meriwether Lewis which described events of the journey by Lewis and his party from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to the mouth of the Wood River, Illinois.7

[Andalusia is open to the public only at certain times of the year. Prospective visitors should make arrangements in advance by writing or telephoning to: Cliveden, 6401 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19144. Telephone: (215)-848-1777. Andalusia, Cliveden and numerous other historic sites are under the aegis of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, James Biddle, President.]

3. In 1916 these rediscovered journals were published in printed form in a 444 page volume by The Society of Wisconsin, Mile M. Quaife, of the Wisconsin Society edited and annotated this work, which carries the title: The Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway: Kept on the Expedition of Western Exploration, 1803-1806. For additional information regarding this publication and Mile Quaife, see Cutright, Paul R., A History of the Lewis and Clark Journals, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1976, pp. 128-144.

Gates Of The Mountains

175th Anniversary Event

The Helena [Montana] Corral of Westerners planned a special event to commemorate the 175th Anniversary of the Expedition's travel on the Missouri River through the scenic "Gates of the Mountains" area just north of Helena. The event took place on July 19, at 6:00 P.M.; and comprised a commercial boat excursion through the beautiful six mile canyon, refreshments at the Meriwether Picnic Ground,8 and a presentation by Foundation President Bob Saindon titled: "Lewis and Clark Primateal Artists of the West: An Illustrated Journey to the Ocean".

1. The same date the Expedition traversed this area in 1805 on their outbound journey. As the exploring party entered the canyon, Lewis, in his journal, described its scenic beauty as follows: "...this evening we entered much the most remarkable cliffs we have yet seen...the two [r]efring and projecting rocks in many places seemed as inaccessible and immovable on us, the river appears to have forced it's way through this immense body of solid rock for a distance of 5% miles...from the singular appearance of this place I called it the gates of the rocky mountains." (Readers having access to Olin D. Wheeler's The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1894-1904, G. F. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., 1904, will find a fine description and several illustrations related to this area. See Volume I, pp. 346-352.)


Murphy Lecture – Library Exhibit
At Oregon's Lewis & Clark College Commemorate 175th Anniversary

Foundation Director Dan Murphy, Santa Fe, New Mexico, was the guest lecturer, June 20, 1980, at a special program to commemorate the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition sponsored by Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon. The Oregon committee for the Humanities, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities, joined with the college to fund the event which complemented a month-long exhibit, on campus, at the Watzek Library.

Murphy's lecture in the college's Council Chamber, Templeton Center, was preceded by a reception and formal opening of the library exhibit, which displayed journals and related documents, rare books, works of art, and artifacts designed to show the depth of scholarship of the Expedition and all that it engendered over the past 175 years. The exhibits included materials from the college library's collections as well as from private collections, and were arranged for display in topical groups related to the exploring enterprise. The topics included: Geography, Cartography, Ethnography, Zoology, Botany, Geology, and Meteorology, while the rare books were a special feature highlight. The library exhibit remained in place through August 5th.

Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, historians, educators, and students were attracted to Murphy's lecture and his reputation as a perceptive speaker and writer. He is a Historical Writer for the National Parks Service. Foundation members will recall his Annual Banquet address at the Foundation's Eleventh Annual Meeting, August 1979, Glasgow, Montana (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 12-15), and his excellent and imaginative text which he developed to complement the beautiful color photographs, related to the Lewis and Clark Trail, by award-winning photographer David Muench for the publication Lewis and Clark: Voyage of Discovery.9

Some 1400 invitations were sent out by the college's Public Relations Department and about 300 individuals attended the reception and lecture.

Earlier in the day, Murphy met with the college's Special Summer Class "On the Trail of Lewis and Clark". The group departed the following day for a two week field trip and teaching course led by History Professor Stephen Beckham, and Professor of Biology Edwin Florance. The class traveled on foot, by van, boat (on the lower Columbia River), and canoe (on Idaho's Clearwater River), following the trail of the Expedition from the Columbia River estuary (Cape Disappointment Interpretive Center, and Fort Clatsop National Memorial) to Lolo Pass (Montana-Idaho state line). Visits were made to historical sites, museums, and interpretive centers related to the early west and the Lewis and Clark Expeditions. This is the second year that the history and biology departments have conducted this teaching activity (see WPO, Vol. 5. No. 1, p. 19). Last year, Foundation Director Ralph Space, Orofino, Idaho (see WPO, Vol. 4. No. 2, pp. 6-7; Vol. 3. No. 1, pp. 4-5; Vol. 4. No. 1, pp. 13-14; Vol. 4. No. 2, p. 11, fn. 3; Vol. 4. No. 4, p. 11), joined and traveled with the group and interpreted the Lolo Trail segment of the Expedition's route.


Oregon-Washington L. & C. Symposium

The Seventh Annual Oregon-Washington Lewis and Clark Symposium, a joint endeavor sponsored by the Governor's Lewis and Clark Trail Committees of Oregon and Washington, was an all-day affair, Saturday, June 21, 1980. Symposiums are held every year and alternate at sites in Oregon and Washington. The Oregon Committee was the host this year, and a sub-committee consisting of Roy J. Beadle, Millard McChung, and Robert Lange, organized the day's activities. About forty members of the two committees, the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, and friends gathered for an all day tour of Lewis and Clark sites and monuments in the Portland, Oregon area.

The tour began with an hour long visit to the Oregon Historical Society, where Robert Stark, Museum Administrator, served as guide. Boarding a charter bus the tour proceeded to Portland's Washington Park and the Alice Cooper statue of the Indian woman Sacagawea and a Lewis and Clark memorial column, both of which were moved to the park from the 1904-1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition (World's Fair). Irving Anderson presented the interpretive talk at this location. The group then visited the University of...
Portland campus on Waud Bluff, in north Portland. The campus and bluff overlook the Willamette River above the point on the river where Captain Clark and party journeyed on a side-exploration of this river in April 1806. There are two bronze markers on the campus relating to this event. The University’s professor of history, Dr. James Covert, was the interpreter for the group at this location. The next point of interest was at Kelley Point Park at the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. Prior to leaving the University, where box lunches were served, Malcolm Buffum, President of the Oregon Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, distributed maps and addressed the group about the Expedition’s passing the mouth of the Willamette without noticing it. Fortunately Captain Clark and party retraced their steps and discovered this waterway, the largest tributary of the Columbia River. The final visit on the tour was at Lewis and Clark State Park, where Oregon Committee Chairman Dr. “Frenchy” Chuinard provided information about the Lewis and Clark Nature Trail under construction in the park (see WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 22-23). The group walked the one-quarter mile trail through the park prior to departing.

The Symposium provided an informative and pleasant activity and was of special interest to the Washington states, as well as to local participants, who had not visited these sites before.

News Notes

Long Beach, Washington, a community a few miles north of Cape Disappointment on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, has taken recognition of the 175th Anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition by providing the name of “Lewis and Clark Memorial Park” to the previously unnamed mini-park near the center of the community. The small park has for some years been the site of a Lewis and Clark Monument. On November 19, 1805, Captain William Clark with a party of ten, after spending the night in the vicinity of Cape Disappointment, traveled north from their camp on the next morning. Clark says: “...a cloudy rainy day proceeded up the coast which runs from my camp 1 1/4 miles west of the Inlet [extremity] of the Cape N. 20° W. 5 miles through a rugged hill country thickly timbered off the sea coast to the commencement of an extensive Sand Beach which runs N. 10° W. to a point...about 20 miles distance. I proceeded up this coast 4 miles and marked my name on a low pine [tree].” This is another accurate geographic calculation on the part of Clark, since the Long Beach Peninsula extends northward from the rocky prominence of Cape Disappointment for some 20 miles.

* * *

The Trustees of the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, Wyoming, issued invitations to attend the 7th Annual dedication ceremonies for the monumental sculpture Sacagawea. The sculptor for this new work is Harry Jackson, and the bronze is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Cashman. The Foundation commends the Buffalo Bill Historical Center and the artist for their use of the accepted spelling of the famous Indian woman’s name. We also note with interest the statement in the Dictionary of American Biography: “No other American woman has been honored with so many memorials as Sacagawea.”

* * *

From Foundation member Edward Ruish, Sioux City, Iowa, we have word and a newspaper clipping that the 80 year old Floyd Monument (see illustration, WPO, Vol. 6, No. 2, p. 18) is undergoing a "face lift" which involves tuck pointing, cleaning and repairing the structure. Ed indicates that the capable contractor doing the job is Robert F. Jones and son Don, who are dedicated Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. Special scaffolding has been erected to provide access to the 100 foot high monument, which stands on Floyd’s Bluff with a combined height of 225 feet above the Missouri River. Jones began work early in July and estimates that, weather permitting, the project would be completed within 30 days. Records indicate that this is the first maintenance work done on the monument since its construction in 1901. Foundation members attending the Foundation’s 12th Annual Meeting, and the visit to the Floyd Monument on August 21st will find it “as good as new”.

Updating Lewis & Clark In Recent Periodicals

Dick Ellis, Parks Manager of the Bozeman region, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, has called upon his writing skill and interest in Montana and western history with an article titled “The Saga of George Drouillard”, for the July/August (Vol. 11, No. 2) issue of Montana Outdoors, the official publication of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks. Ellis briefly tells the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with special attention to George Drouillard, civilian member of the exploring party, and his contributions to the success of the enterprise (see also, WPO, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 14-16). In post expedition activities, certain members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Drouillard, Colter and Potts) were involved in the fur trade, and particularly in the region of the Three Forks of the Missouri River. Dick Ellis’s article details Drouillard’s final adventure, when in 1800 he headed west with a party of thirty-two led by fur trade entrepreneur Pierre Menard (Colter, who had frequented this area several times since the return of the Expedition, was the party’s guide). The purpose of this western trek was to establish a fort and trading post at the Three Forks of the Missouri. It was while Drouillard was away from the newly constructed fort on a trapping excursion that he met his death at the hands of Blackfeet Indians.

In 1978, the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Department purchased an additional 40.52 acres along the Jefferson River, adjacent to the Missouri Headwaters State Park, four miles upstream from the junction of the Madison and Jefferson Rivers, and at this site developed the Drouillard Fishing Access. The facility perpetuates the memory of George Drouillard at a place where he ascended the river with the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805, performed his last fur trapping venture, and lost his life in a desperate struggle with the Blackfeet Indians in 1810.

Copies of this issue of Montana Outdoors may be ordered from the Department, 1420 East Sixth, Helena, MT. 59601. Price is $1.00.

L & C. Commemorative Postage Stamp In 1981 You Can Help, Now!

Just as We Proceeded On was about to be printed, Foundation President Bob Saindon advised the editor that he had been informed that the U. S. Postal Service would be giving consideration to the issuance of a commemorative postal stamp celebrating the 175th Anniversary of the successful completion of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. If it is determined that this postal stamp is to be issued, it will be placed on “First Day Sale” at St. Louis, Missouri, on September 23, 1981, 175 years following the Expedition’s return to St. Louis in 1806.

We need your help. Please write Citizen’s Advisory Committee, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. zip 20260, indicating your support of this Lewis and Clark Commemorative Postal Issue. Don’t delay, the Committee will be meeting in August!
Disaster At Montana's Two Medicine River Fight Site
By Wilbur P. Werner

Editor's Note: Meriwether Lewis's journal for July 26, 1806, describes the region and terrain of this important locale in the saga of the Lewis and Clark Expedition:

"...we descended a very steep bluff about 250 feet high to the river where there was a small bottom of nearly ½ a mile in length and about 250 yards wide in the widest part, the river washed the bluffs both above and below us and through it's course in this part is very deep; the bluffs are so steep that there are few places where they could be ascended, and are broken in several places by steep nitches which extend back from the river several hundred yards...in this bottom there stand [three solitary trees] near one of which the indians [and Lewis and his three companions] formed a large semicircular camp..."

This remote and beautiful area and Lewis's "three solitary trees", as Wilbur Werner relates in his article that follows, has been visited by a fortunate number of Lewis and Clark enthusiasts. In August 1972, following the Foundation's Fourth Annual Meeting, the editor together with Mrs. (Ruth) Lange and Dr. "Frenchy" Chuinard and Mrs. (Fritzi) Chuinard, journeyed to the site with Wilbur as our guide, and had the once in a lifetime experience of reliving the events that took place there on that July morning in 1806.

Wilbur has a sad story to tell, and in an earlier letter described to the editor the unfortunate destruction that he witnessed on his first visit to the site in April of this year. A second letter in early June, Wilbur told of his second visit, and he expresses so well how anyone who had ever visited this site would feel. We transcribe his thoughts here:

"I went down to the Fight Site yesterday (Sunday, June 8th), walking in from the east. I had not been down there since I found the trees burned a couple of months ago. I tried to tell myself, as I walked along, before I came upon the top of the hill to look down on them, that it just wasn't so and that the three trees would be there in all their spring garments. All of the rest of the trees were in heavy green, the prairies and wildflowers were luxuriant. But for the three trees, it was not to be."

Wilbur's third communication, a week later, enclosed the little story reproduced here, together with several photographs which depict the catastrophe. He concludes his letter by saying: "I feel so badly about this that I have to write about it."

Tragedy has come to two of the "three solitary trees" that marked the meeting place of Captain Lewis, Drouillard (Drewyer), and Reuben and Joseph Field, with a band of Blackfeet Indians on July 26 and 27, 1806.

I was shocked by the sight that greeted me on April 26th of this year, when I journeyed from my home in Cut Bank, Montana, to the site for my annual spring inspection of the historic area.

Apparently, between the dates of March 2 and 7, 1980, someone had either carelessly or deliberately started a fire beneath two of the cottonwood trees, which has resulted in their destruction. The third tree was unscathed. The trunks of the two trees remain with the bark burned off and their decayed centers burned out. On a later visit in June, the one tree to the west was in good foliage with the "cotton" drifting off of it. The other two had just a few light yellow and green leaves in their upper reaches, as nature strove to bring forth another season. These leaves will quickly drop...
off, as there is no way for the sap to reach and sustain them.

During the time of the Expedition, this was the site of the only armed conflict between Expedition members and an Indian Tribe. The area is inaccessible to motor vehicles and well protected by a strong pole fence erected by the Nu Oh Shka District of the Boy Scouts of America as a Bicentennial project in the fall of 1975. Commonly referred to as the Two Medicine River Fight Site, the area has been the destination of many historians, and students and enthusiasts of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, since its exact location was determined by Helen West and Bob Anderson and a troop of Cut Bank Boy Scouts in the early 1960's.

The site will continue to be, but those who have been fortunate enough to have been a visitor there are deeply saddened by this recent destruction of two of the three incredible cottonwood trees that have lived through storms, floods and droughts before and since members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition took part in an important event at this place in 1806.

4. During the skirmish with the Indians, one Indian succumbed to Reuben Field's knife wound. The journals indicate that a second Indian was engaged in an exchange of gunfire with Captain Lewis. Although the journals do not indicate that Lewis killed this Indian, a letter written by Lewis in October 1806, after the return of the Expedition, to an unknown correspondent, indicates that two Indians were killed. See: Jackson, Donald (Editor); Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, with Related Documents, 1783-1854, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1962, Second Edition, 1975. Page 342.


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In 1972, when the editor visited the site, the three trees appeared as above. Last year a severe windstorm did some damage (see WPO, Vol. 5, No. 3, p. 13). Because of the destructive fire earlier this year, visitors to the site will no longer be able to stand under the same three trees described by Meriwether Lewis 175 years ago. The interpretive sign erected by the Cut Bank, Montana, Boy Scouts is visible in the background.

Photograph taken when Werner visited the site in April 1980. In his text, Werner indicates that the two trees had lost all of their bark in the fire, and that the decayed interior of their trunks were badly burned.

Photograph taken in early June 1980. Note that some foliage has commenced growth on the trees subjected to the fire. Werner's text indicates that the badly burned lower portion of the trees will preclude any further leafing this season or in the seasons to follow. The fine pole fence constructed in 1975 by Cut Bank, Montana, Boy Scouts to protect this historic site is visible in the photograph.

The Editor and the Foundation's Publications Committee welcome manuscripts dealing with the many aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition for publication in We Proceeded On.

Manuscripts (typewritten-double spaced) may be forwarded to the Editor or to any member of the Publications Committee (addresses are listed in the Publisher's Plate on page 2). As a non-profit entity, neither the Foundation nor We Proceeded On, is in a position to offer honorariums for published manuscripts. Contributors will receive ten copies of the issue in which their article is published.
Washington State's Mt. St. Helens Mentioned by Lewis and Clark

By Irving W. Anderson

Pictured here in its former splendor, Mt. St. Helens was a bold peak of classic conical form, majestically dominating the skyline of southwest Washington State. But all that changed on May 18, 1980 when the 9677' mountain erupted, blasting outward and skyward 1300 vertical feet of its crown, dispersing 1.5 cubic miles of volcanic ash traceable in varying amounts throughout the northern hemisphere. First charted and named by Lt. William Broughton of Captain George Vancouver's British party which explored the lower Columbia River in 1792, Mt. St. Helens appeared on maps of the Pacific Northwest carried by Lewis and Clark. Broughton named the mountain in honor of Baron Saint Helens, Alleyn Fitzherbert, British Ambassador to Spain from 1790-1794.

On October 19, 1805, while descending the Columbia River in the vicinity of today's Umatilla, Oregon, Captain William Clark noted in his journal a mountain which he mistakenly thought was Mt. St. Helens:

"...from this place I discovered a high mountain of eminence hight covered with Snow, this must be one of the mountains laid down by Vancouver, as seen from the mouth of the Columbia River, from the course which it bears...I take it to be Mt. St. Helens, distant about 120 miles."

What Clark actually saw from his vantage point on the mid-Columbia River was not Mt. St. Helens (not visible from there), but a peak later named Mt. Adams, lying at virtually the same latitude, but east of and from Clark's viewpoint, in a closely parallax compass bearing position with Mt. St. Helens (see map). Clark should not be overly criticized for this inadvertance, however, as John C. Fremont on October 29, 1843 was guilty of the same error when he sighted Mt. Adams, while similarly near Umatilla, and also thought it to be Mt. St. Helens. Actually, Mt. Adams is situated on the east side of the Cascade Range, and is 2636' higher than Mt. St. Helens was prior to its eruption. Since Broughton, from his vantage point on the Columbia west of the Cascades, also saw and named Mt. Hood (Oregon), but did not mention a mountain at the location of Mt. Adams (Washington), he obviously did not see it. Thus, Clark's primary documentation of October 19, 1805, is the first recorded sighting of Mt. Adams, and rightfully Clark should be accorded recognition for its priority of discovery, notwithstanding that he thought it to be Mt. St. Helens.


The map reproduced above is from Olin D. Wheeler's The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904, G. P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., 1904, Vol. 2, p. 143. When Captain Clark made his erroneous identification of Mt. St. Helens (see text), he was located only a few miles east and upstream on the Columbia River from where the Umatilla River joins the Columbia. Readers may locate this near the center right hand margin of the map, and will note that Mt. Adams and the adjacent high country of the Cascade Mountain Range would preclude seeing Mt. St. Helens from that location.

You Can Help!

A Lewis and Clark Commemorative Postage Stamp in 1981 will direct attention to the historical importance of the Expedition! Please write the Postal Service today! See page 11, this issue of We Proceeded On.
Local Historical Groups
Revive L. & C. Pageant
At Missouri’s Forks

Not since the 1950’s has there been a Lewis and Clark Pageant at the Three Forks of the Missouri River in southwest Montana. The 175th Anniversary of the exploring party’s arrival on July 26-27, 1805 at this place, which Captain Lewis referred to in his journal as “...an essential point in the geography of this western part of the Continent...” was the inspiration needed to stage a pageant on the same dates, 175 years later at this historic site.

The pageant was a joint endeavor by the Gallatin County Historical Society and the Three Forks Historical Society, and was presented in the natural amphitheater at Montana’s Heavener State Park at the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers. Nick Nixon, Bozeman, Montana entertainer, radio announcer and insurance agent directed the pageant. He was assisted in rewriting the script used in the 1950 pageants by historian Merrill Burlingame and Grace Bates, pageant coordinator.

Historic incidents related to the Expedition were re-enacted with a cast of 150 persons, including many Indians. Several hundred individuals attended the performances on the evenings of July 26 and 27. An added attraction was the teepee encampment in the Park of the Rocky Mountain Men, a group of western history enthusiasts, who participated in the pageant.

Recent Meeting

The Washington (State) Lewis and Clark Trail Committee held its 44th meeting on Saturday, June 7, 1980, at Long Beach, Washington. Members and guests gathered at noon at Chuck’s Restaurant for luncheon, and then proceeded to the Council Chambers of the Long Beach City Hall for the meeting which was called to order by Chairman Mitchell Doumit at 1:30 P.M.

Members of the committee in attendance were: Chairman Mitchell Doumit (Cathlamet), Vice Chairman Archie Graber (Seattle), Secretary Hazel Bain (Longview), Executive Secretary Ralph Ruede (Olympia), Robert Carriker (Spokane), Roy Craft (Vancouver), Winifred Flippin (Lyle), Kenneth Heckard (Long Beach), Jack Ritter (Vancouver), and Marjorie Sutch (Richland). No other Lewis and Clark committee has members who travel such a great number of miles to attend the committee’s quarterly meetings. The aggregate mileage traveled by the eleven members who journeyed from their homes to Long Beach to attend this June meeting amounts to well over 3000 miles. This, coupled with overnight accommodations necessary for some of the members, amounts to considerable self sacrifice and personal expense. The Washington State members are to be commended for their interest and loyal participation.

As the result of an unanimous ballot the new officers for the committee, effective with the September meeting, will be Archie Graber, Chairman; Roy Craft, Vice Chairman, and Winifred Flippin, Secretary.

Members of the committee have been busy with speaking engagements. Viola Forrest, Walla Walla, presented her 40-minute slide lecture at three meetings (to the Daughters of the Nile; 25 members present; to 12 students attending the Walla Walla Community College Continuing Education History Course; and to 36 campers present at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park, near Waitsburg, Washington.) Roy Craft was the speaker at a meeting attended by 76 individuals at the Skamania County Historical Society. Hazel Bain spoke (continued on page 16)

Photograph courtesy of Ann Sullivan

Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Chuinard, Fritzi and “Frenchy” to some 250 friends who joined with their children and six grandchildren to honor them with a Golden Anniversary reception and celebration on July 1, 1980. Several days earlier, “Frenchy” retired from 41 years of medical practice as senior partner of the Portland Orthopedic Clinic. Fritzi Chuinard, in addition to a multitude of civic activities, served six terms in the Oregon Legislature as a state representative. Now, they both plan to practice “enjoying life”. Their Lewis and Clark friends and members of the Foundation send greetings and congratulations.
WASHINGTON STATE'S KUBIK PRESENTS LEWIS AND CLARK INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS

Foundation member Barbara Kubik, Interpretive Assistant at the Interpretive Center, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission's Sacajawea State Park, near Pasco, Washington, has a busy summer planned for visitors to the Park and Center.

Barbara's interpretive talks at the Center, scheduled for June, July and August, cover a variety of topics related to the Expedition and their visit to this vicinity. These include: "The Lewis and Clark Expedition at Sacajawea State Park"; "Indian Foods of Southeastern Washington"; "Sacajawea, the Shoshoni Indian Girl, Member of the Expedition"; "John Colter, a Member of the Expedition"; "The Sokuls, the Name the Captains gave to the Indians in this Vicinity"; and "George Drouillard, a Member of the Expedition".

Mrs. Kubik is also assisting the Mid-Columbia Regional Library in planning three off-site evening programs regarding aspects of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

The interpretive talks at the Center and for the three Library programs include readings from the exploring party's journals; Indian artifacts and clothing; and pertinent displays related to the exploration, Indians, and the area.

At the request of Foundation member Walter Oberst, Pasco, Washington, writer, historian, and editor of the Franklin County Historical Society's Franklin Flyer, Barbara has written a splendid article for that publication, in connection with the 175th Anniversary of the Expedition, titled: "The Corps of Discovery: A Commitment to Succeed".

The Washington State Parks Commission and the local community are fortunate to have this informed and ambitious individual on the job at this historic place along the trail of the famous exploring party.

Back-Issues of WPO

Back-issues of We Proceeded On are available for purchase. Some early issues are photo-offset reproductions of the original publications and the quality of the illustrations are slightly deprecated. The increased number of pages in recent issues, together with substantially higher printing and paper costs make it necessary to revise the charge to $2.00 each for back-issues when supplied to Foundation members, and $2.50 each to non-members. As membership grows in the Foundation, printing of greater quantities of each issue should result in lower unit costs. Your Membership Committee and We Proceeded On trust that you will do your share toward increasing membership in the Foundation.

Address request for back-issues to We Proceeded On, 5054 S.W. 26th Place, Portland, Oregon 97201. Please make your check or money-order payable to the Foundation.

News Note

Washington State Foundation members Paul Rierson and Tom Black, Seattle, have KOMO-TV (Channel 4) interested in a special project related to the 175th Anniversary of the Expedition. Once a week, on his weather segment of the evening news, weathercaster Ray Ramsey is making a correlation which: compares the temperature and weather on a given date in 1805 (where this information is available in the journals) with 1980 weather; on the day of the telecast, cross references the 1805 location of the exploring party, as closely as possible, to a community, town or city, and quotes from the journals any significant passages which might instill interest in the Expedition; and mentions the Foundation when appropriate. Ramsey started this activity in June of this year and will continue until November (when the exploring party arrived at the shore of the Pacific Ocean in 1805).

1. Students of the Expedition will recall that the Captains were unable to provide temperature statistics after September 5, 1805, when the Meteorology Codex reads on September 5, 1805: "Thermometer broke by the box striking against a tree in the Rocky mountains." (Thwaites, Vol. VI, p. 197.)

Updating Lewis & Clark in Recent Periodicals

In the most recent issue of We Proceeded On, in an article about Foundation member Boo MacGilvra's passing, we borrowed heavily from an article that was written prior to his death by Vivian A. Paladin, now Editor Emeritus of Montana, The Magazine of Western History, the publication she brought her journalistic expertise to for two decades. Wishing to include something about Boo for the current issue, Montana . . . Magazine's editor turned to Vivian for this task. Vivian responded with a delightful monograph titled "Conversations With Boo". About her article, Vivian says: "I thought the only way open might be to engage in a sort of vicarious walking and talking tour with Boo through the highlights of his 86 years of life, in most instances using his exact words as they were recorded on tape, in others using the vivid recollections of this writer and others who were especially close to him." Vivian was one of Boo's long-time close friends.

Foundation members will recall Boo's numerous stories told in the relaxing moments at many of the Foundation's Annual Meetings. The often told "Baking Powder Biscuit Story" is here along with others brought together by Vivian's unique journalism. A copy of Montana, The Magazine of Western History, Vol. XXX, No. 3, July 1980, may be obtained from the Montana Historical Society, 225 North Roberts St., Helena, MT 59601. Price is $3.50.

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.

We Proceeded On, August 1980