

Washington State Chapter, LCTHF

Worthy of Notice

November 2003 Newsletter

Vol. 4, Issue 5

Tim Underwood, Editor

- *Dedicated to the Memory of Pam Anderson* -



President's Message

One hears of an organization that interests you and you become a member. After joining the group you contemplate the extent of your contribution to the organization. Recognizing the fields of expertise from others with similar interests as yours, you become more involved in the organization's activities. New challenges seem to always appear and more membership participation is required for the benefit of the organization. The growth of an organization thus becomes dependent upon the special strengths from membership participation.

The desired direction of a volunteer organization is not often determined by the majority of the membership, but instead by the *involvement and contributions* of the membership. The group becomes an extension of the special interests from the active members of the organization. The achievements of an organization thus become dependent upon your contributions to be shared with the membership. The organization you joined is enhanced by your contributions.

The Washington State Chapter has been fortunate in this regard. Many members have stepped up and have contributed their special strengths for the benefit of the organization. As president, I am thankful for the membership's contributions that have directed our organization's achievements. Thanks to all those who have contributed. Mentioning just a few ---

Vice President Gary Lentz organized a wonderful two-day motortour and campout on the "Overland Trail" for our last meeting.

Tom Laidlaw stepped up and took over the management of our website. We now have up-to-date information on our chapter's activities.

George Eisentrout continues to guide the development and exhibition of the woodcarver's display of Lewis and Clark flora and fauna.

Bob Guard volunteered to help Ruth Norwood with the education committee. In my opinion, this is a very important committee for the future of our organization.

Barb Kubik and Martin Snoey attended the Chapter Presidents meeting in my absence at the LCTHF annual meeting.

Connie Estep has developed a guidebook of Lewis and Clark birds. I'm looking forward to publication of this material.

Tim Underwood continues to turn out one of the best chapter newsletters in LCTHF. I get copies of other chapter's newsletters and ours is one of the most informative.

Martin Snoey has developed guidelines for the chapter's involvement in the upcoming bicentennial. His efforts will determine the direction of future chapter activities. I'm looking forward to his summary report at our next meeting.

Program Chairman Murray Hayes has organized great meetings this year. I look forward to our annual meeting at the Washington State Museum in Tacoma and next year's meetings along The Trail.

Larry McClure has become the driving force in the 2005 LCTHF meeting planning. Our chapter has a huge responsibility in contributing to the success of this event in Portland. Thanks to all our chapter members that have volunteered to host this Pacific Northwest meeting for our organization.

The list goes on and on and I am grateful to each and every chapter member that has contributed to make our organization successful. I look forward to seeing each and every one of you at our future meetings and working with you on the bicentennial observance of Lewis and Clark's exploration in the Pacific Northwest.

Doc Wesselius

Chapter Meeting September 20, 2003 Along the Trail at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park

An after-dinner meeting was held following the first day of our two-day auto tour of the Overland Trail route across southeast Washington. President Doc Wesselius brought the meeting to order by asking if there were any changes or corrections in the minutes of the last meeting in Ilwaco. All agreed with them, so they were passed as written.

The committee members present briefly presented their reports. Muff gave the Treasurer's report noting that we are actually ahead of where we were in June. Connie brought us up-to-date on her bird book project. Ruth asked for any help on the Education Committee. (If you are interested in helping, please contact Ruth Norwood at 425-821-2432. Thank you.)

The crux of this meeting was "How can we get the word out about ourselves, our purpose, our meetings and projects?" A number of ideas were put forth, including our website, which is currently under a great deal of stress and way behind! (However, as of this writing, Tom Laidlaw of Vancouver has agreed to take it over and try to get it straightened out - and even improved! [See **page 9** for more information.]) Through all of the suggestions and discussions, the best idea seemed to always be word of mouth. Many of the other ideas have been tried but with little or no real success. Newspapers, local magazines or other newsletters haven't helped increase awareness of the Chapter or the National Foundation significantly. We all need to work on this with friends, acquaintances, co-workers, etc., who have any kind of interest in history.

The final "prompt" of the meeting was regarding the three big meetings coming up next year and 2005. The Oregon - California Trail Association (OCTA) National meeting next August 11-14 in Vancouver and the two big Lewis and Clark meetings in 2005 in the Portland - Astoria - Long Beach areas are all in need of volunteer help. If you are interested at all in helping do anything, please contact Doc so he can pass your name on to the appropriate people. Bus tour guides, speakers, even parking attendants are needed. Please let him know.

After a little more chit-chat and friendly banter, the meeting was adjourned - with the stern command from Gary to meet at the campfire again at 7:30 in the morning. (We all did and had another enjoyable day on The Trail!)

(Submitted by Tim Underwood in the absence of Rob Heacock. WON 2003)

Along The Trail - Literally!

The Overland Trail Revisited...

(Before anything is related, we first need to convey a tremendous "Thanks" to our weekend host, Gary Lentz. In truth, we cannot say enough for all the efforts that Gary put into making this such a successful outing. As stated below, this is what we are about, i.e. getting out on The Trail and seeing part of what we are the stewards for and enjoying the camaraderie of others sharing these same interests. It is through the enormous efforts of a few that the rest of us can enjoy this avocation. Please tell Gary "Thank You" the next chance you have. He deserves it, most assuredly. Ed.)

On a bright sunny Saturday morning, 33 members (Yes, there were 33 of us!) of the Washington State and Oregon Chapters of the LCTHF met at Madame Dorion park to begin what was to be a great weekend of travel, information, camaraderie and food on a section of The Lewis and Clark Trail rarely seen or visited. This section, running from the mouth of the Walla Walla River to Clarkston, WA, is also called the Nez Perce Trail. But it is not well known at all, and is often dismissed by most readers and left to languish in obscurity. But it is there! Even we, 200 years later, were able to see parts of the trail that had been pounded out from hundreds of years of use. This old Nez Perce trail that the Corps of Discovery followed was the trail to the salmon fishery on the Columbia River.

Our explorations began at 9:00 with introductions, and overview, handouts and some instructions from host and leader Gary Lentz. Following was a short walk to, and a discussion about, the Walla Walla River area with the note that we were standing at about the same location as where the Corps' camp was. (For those unfamiliar with the area, the old mouth of the Walla Walla River is under water formed by the

McNary Dam impoundment. The campsite was approximately 1 mile upriver from that mouth - about where the park is today.)

Following our car-caravan organization, we were off to our first viewing spot of the Overland Trail. As mentioned in the journals, the first leg was across plains and dunes upon which there was "...not a tree nor Shrub to be seen except a weed or Shrub like wild hysop..." and "esculent roots," most likely Cous or Biscuitroot. (The word "esculent" means edible.) We did not see either from our vantagepoint but had a good view of the plains area through which the Corps traveled. The actual trail at this point was about 11/2 miles north of where we were according to local historian and member Steve Plucker. Steve also mentioned that had the Corps traveled the N 30 E that Clark stated in his journal, they would have ended up at today's Ice Harbor Dam on the Snake River, not 6 miles up the Touchet River.

Our next stop was at an area called Plucker Dunes, part of the Plucker farmlands, where we were able to see some of the 15' - 30' high dunes that the Corps crossed. From these dunes, the Corps began the descent into the Touchet River valley and their camp. Walking out on the dunes, it was remarked that, except for 23 horses, we looked like the 33 Corps members crossing the plains. (It wasn't planned that way!)

Their campsite of April 30th was located approximately ¼ mile upstream from where Steve constructed a turnout with an interpretive sign describing the site. Steve's efforts to preserve the site cannot go unnoticed, either. In fact, it is only through the efforts of people like Steve and George Touchette that we are able to visit true sites of the Expedition and not someone's contrived locations. To these people, we owe a tremendous "Thanks!"

After a short side trip to the river for our lunch site, we headed north and east to the Corps' lunch site of May 1st at Winnet Creek. It was at this site that the Walla Walla guide and the Chopunnish man had "words" about which way to go; a long day's march north to the Snake River without water, or continue east along the trail toward the Kooskooske. At this point, we embarked on an old abandoned Northern Pacific Railroad grade for a better view of the Touchet valley. We regained the roadway at the turnoff for Monumental Rock (See the November 2002 WON) and headed east through Prescott to the May 1st campsite. This site has not been established exactly, but we were within a mile of the spot.

After a quick look at Koppei (Cop ee eye) Creek, we made straight away for our campsite at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. At 6:30, we all gathered in front of the tent and fire pit for the "official" fire starting with bow and drill. Then our potluck fare was spread on the table and Gary brought out a two-gallon Dutch oven with the evening's main course - Posole. (See **page 13** for the recipe) None of us went to our camps hungry!

Following our meal, we had a short chapter meeting to address a few concerns for the chapter and the upcoming bicentennial events in the Pacific Northwest. (See **page 2**)

Sunday morning dawned cool but clear. We again met at the tent for our itinerary of the day and questions. Our first stop was in Dayton at the site of the old Flour Mill along the Touchet River, now a park. We also took a few minutes to walk a short distance to the railroad bridge over the Touchet to see the mouth of Patit Creek. Because of the brush, we could not see the creek, but we did enjoy the three deer in the river. Oh, there was a Muskrat, too.

Our next stop was the May 2nd campsite on the north side of Patit Creek about two miles east of town. This is the point where the trail leaves the valley bottoms and begins a run over the high plains. Again, the site is not exactly known, but it is within a 1/2 mile, thanks to the efforts of local historian George Touchette. George was instrumental in having a turnout constructed and a monument erected, complete with brass information plate, for visitors to the site. Unfortunately, George was unable to meet with us and give us some background on the area. However, we did have a three-Muledeer welcoming committee parade down the adjacent slope for us to enjoy. Efforts are underway to create a "silhouette" camp to be placed in the field below the marker to give the impression of a real camp in the bottom.

The route to the Tucannon, a.k.a. Kimooenim, River is fairly well located, again thanks to George's efforts. Fortunately, there are still a couple of segments of the trail still intact and visible today. The route leads up a draw toward the high plains, now used as grain fields. Our next stop was a high point from which to see the Blue Mountains, and get a good perspective of the route the trail took. Proceeding on, we went downgrade to the site of Marengo on the Tucannon River then on to the May 3rd lunch site. At the turnout and marker there, again thanks to George, we were able to view a portion of the trail, and the subsequent wagon road that was built over it, as it meandered down the ridge from the plain we recently left. Unlike most of these hillsides where animals have grazed over the past 150 years and created a side

hill washboard, this ridge had been free of the grazing trails so that the Nez Perce Trail was not obliterated from view.

After negotiating the “Marengo Grade,” a series of switchbacks up the ridge between the Kimooenim and Pataha Creeks, we proceeded on to the May 3rd campsite that is fortunately located on member Edith Cole’s farm. This campsite is the one they shared with the “Bighorn Chief,” Wearhkoomt, who had come out to meet them. Edith was very gracious to take time out from her busy schedule to meet with us and speak about the history of the area, and what her family has done to locate the site and preserve it. Across the road from the campsite on Pataha Creek is another little-used ridge upon which the trail can be seen heading up and over the last hill before the Snake River. These are two of the very few actual locations left that the Corps used. We should be so fortunate.

The remainder of the trip was up over Alpowa (pronounced Al pow uh) Ridge, down to Stember Creek, where the Corps traveled and ultimately down Alpowa Creek to the Snake River. Our final destination was Greenpoint Park on the banks of the Snake directly across from the mouth of the Kooskooske (Clearwater) River. Here Gary gave a wrap—up of the trip with a few remarks and hurried off to change into his Sgt. Gass uniform for the “Clark’s Tree” dedication ceremony at 2:00. (See the related story below.)

As the group was lunching and chatting, it was unanimous, the weekend was a huge success, thanks to Gary and his exhaustive organization. Perhaps this will become a “regular” occurrence in the future. By being such, perhaps we can discover more sites and information about the Corps of Discovery. And, perhaps, more members will be inclined to join us along The Trail.

In retrospect, many of us have had the good fortune to travel portions of The Trail by water, by horse, by car and/or by foot. But we really aren’t sure just when we cross the true path for a number of reasons, only that we have somewhere. For this reason, it is a truly exhilarating feeling to actually see a segment of the trail that has not been destroyed or locked up by ownership. After all, this is what we are here for, to seek out what is left and preserve it into perpetuity.

(Submitted by Editor Tim Underwood. WON 2003)

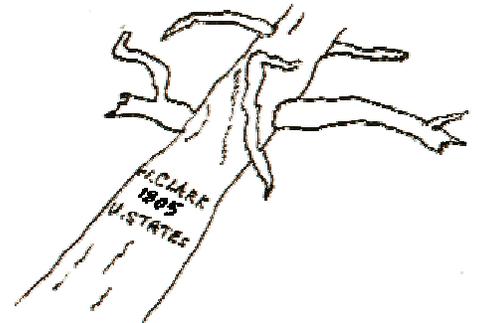
“By land from the U States.” Clark’s Tree

On November 19, 1805, Captain William Clark carved his name, the date and “by land from the U States” on a small pine tree at the northern-most point he and his comrades reached along the Long Beach Peninsula. As part of the bicentennial commemoration, the City of Long Beach commissioned a bronze replica of Clark’s tree to be added to the exhibits already in place on the peninsula. The tree, founded in Salt Lake City, UT, was trucked to Clarkston and loaded onto a motorbarge for the trip down river to Ilwaco, with stops along the way.

On Sunday afternoon, September 21st, a dedication and blessing ceremony was held at the marina under the Red Wolf Bridge in Clarkston. Included in the ceremony were Captain William Clark, Sgt. Patrick Gass (both looking very well, by the way), the mayors of both Long Beach and Clarkston and Nez Perce Elder Allan Pinkham, who gave the blessing.

Many of us took the opportunity to board the barge for a close—up view of the tree on its stand. Mayor Jacobson of Long Beach gladly answered questions and took the opportunity to pass out pamphlets and flyers for the peninsula.

At press-time for this issue, the tree had been “planted” in its place along the bicentennial trail at Long Beach for all to see. Whether you make it down for the “Ocian In View” (See **page 14**) festivities in November or visit another time, take some time to follow the Discovery Trail and see “Clark’s Tree” along with the other exhibits.



Across the Bitterroots on The Lewis & Clark Trail

By Doc & Deb Wesselius

Established with the introduction of horses into the Indian culture in the early 1700s, the “Khusahnah Ishkit” was the “Buffalo Trail” in the native Nez Perce language. Historically, the trail was also known as the Lolo Trail (various spellings) or Northern Nez Perce Trail. This appellation differentiated the route from another, more southerly trail also used by Native Americans to reach the buffalo country east of the Rocky Mountains. The same route was traveled westward by Flathead Indians to reach salmon fisheries along the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. They named the trail “Road to the Salmon,” “Nak-sore-mah” in their Salish language.

Prior to the introduction of the horse, aboriginal trails followed along the rivers. These older trails were utilized to maintain fishing access to the rivers, and connected to the main trail that followed along the mountain ridges after the introduction of horses. The aboriginal horse trail across the Bitterroot Mountains can best be defined as a single path, located mostly on the divide between the Lochsa River and the North Fork of the Clearwater River. The Indians rode mostly single file on account of the narrow path in this difficult terrain. The average width of the trail was sixteen inches, relating to the width of a horse’s hip or the placement of the feet. Seeking the route of least resistance to travel, the Indians traveled on the more open ridge tops where there was less vegetation. Their trails were the shortest route between two points to conserve time and energy, thus tending to be straight-line routes. Traveling over the tops of mountains, their trails went straight up and straight down, thus avoiding draws and canyons. They not only avoided downed timber by staying close to the top of a mountain, but also kept out of the steep canyons, crossing them where the draws were shallower. Ridges also cleared of snow earlier than the accumulated snowfall in the canyons, especially on the northern slopes. When a creek had to be crossed, the Indian route often went straight up the side of a ridge for a short distance before side hilling, avoiding the thick riparian vegetation next to the streams. In some cases, the trail diverted from a straight-line route to a meadow, where they could allow their horses to rest and feed. Since the Natives did not build trails or clear the route of fallen timber, exceptional trail stock was required for these ancient trails.

Indians were able to traverse this type of trail because of their Spanish Mustang mounts. This small stout horse was tough and had phenomenal endurance, and could climb like a mountain goat! The Nez Perce did not employ the travois to transport their baggage over the mountains because the trails were not wide enough to accommodate this wide apparatus. They developed horse-packing gear that was the forerunner of today’s Decker packsaddle. The Nez Perce Indians rode and packed their sure-footed mustangs on terrain that the American cavalry feared to tread, nor could they match the Indian pony’s stamina.

This trail was described by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in their journals and distance logs as “roads bad.” Both westbound in 1805 and when returning to the east in 1806, the expedition was following this ancient Indian trail, even with a side trip to a fishing site. During this segment of their explorations, the Corps was fortunate to be outfitted with Indian horses. The expedition could have hiked the trail; they were experienced woodsmen in optimum condition. However, the corpsmen would not have been able to transport their baggage across the mountains without the aid of horses. Their horses, purchased from the Snake and Flathead Indians, also provided sustenance for the starving explorers seeking a route to the Pacific Ocean. Without horses, further exploration would have been compromised with the absence of their supplies for the remainder of their mission’s objective, despite Indian guides showing them the way across the mountains.

Hudson’s Bay Company trappers named the ancient Indian trail “Lolo Trail,” probably after a free trapper of French-Canadian decent, Lawrence Rence. Neither the Flathead nor Nez Perce Indians had an “r” in their language; thus they said “Lo Lo” because they could not pronounce Lawrence. Recorded in various spellings, L-O-L-O has thus become the accepted form for naming the trail system and associated geographical features.

The Lewis and Clark trail closely approximates the original Indian route across the Bitterroot Mountains. It is part of the Lolo Trail Corridor that is comprised of five different trails that are sometimes superimposed upon each other. However, frequently the different trails are separate and distinct from each other. The trail system consists of the Lolo Trail (Northern Nez Perce Trail), Lewis and Clark Trail (1805 & 1806), the Byrd-Truax Trail (military wagon road built in 1866-67), Nee-Mee-Poo Trail (1877 Nez Perce War route) and the Lolo Motorway (1930 to 1935, constructed by the U.S. Forest Service under the Civilian

Conservation Corps [CCC] program). The Forest Service also utilized the Byrd-Truax Trail to access the mountains with pack-strings, and expanded the trails to construct and maintain fire lookouts.

The Lewis and Clark trail was designated a National Historical Landmark in 1965, and in 1978, was designated a National Historic Trail. Today the historic route across the Bitterroot Mountains is not a continuous trail as a result of "improvements" made to advance transportation needs in the mountains. Starting with changes in the route by construction of the Byrd-Truax Trail, the original trail has undergone many changes. The precipitous climbs and descents of the Indian trail were abandoned by early twentieth century Forest Service trail-builders for more "user-friendly" routes required by their pack stock. Segments of the trail were also destroyed with the construction of the Lolo Motorway, and other parts were abandoned to suite a newer mode of transportation, the automobile. With these transportation improvements, parts of the original Lewis and Clark Trail were not used or maintained and the abandoned segments became overgrown and clogged with downed timber.

Modern forest management practices have also resulted in changes to the historic trails as well as the geography of the region. Timber harvests prior to designating the trail system a protected corridor resulted in road construction and logging activity in the historic region. Overlooking these changes, other changes are apparent when comparing today's geography with the journal reports of Lewis and Clark. Forest fire suppression has resulted in timber growth that has changed the vistas observed two hundred years ago. Of course, the controversies concerning the exact location of the routes taken by the Corps of Discovery may never be resolved; hence, establishing the original historic trail for recreational use has not been fully accomplished.

Despite the changes to the historic trail, it is still a challenge for today's explorer of the Lewis and Clark Trail. U.S. Highway 12, which was only completed in 1961, provides access to the historic region. From Orofino, ID to Powell Ranger Station, the modern highway parallels the Middle Fork of the Clearwater and Lochsa Rivers. The scenic road along the edge of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness is a beautiful drive, however, it is not the route traveled by Lewis and Clark. The Lolo Motorway, Forest Road 500, can be reached from either the western or eastern end of the Lewis and Clark Highway in Idaho. The "motorway" is a narrow, one-lane precipitous road that winds along ridges of the Bitterroot Mountains. For one hundred breathtaking miles of scenery in a sea of mountains, the dirt road, with stretches of big rocks, closely approximates the Lewis and Clark Trail. But again, this is not the route taken by the explorers. Forest Service trails meander alongside and away from the motorway offering paths for explorers to hike or ride horseback along the original historic trails. Most of the route is primitive, climbing to follow ridge tops, descending to traverse saddles before climbing to another ridge top again. One segment, Hungry Creek, has not been maintained, and the exact location of the route has not been accurately plotted; the Nee-Mee-Poo Trail can be taken to circumvent the steep decent and climb back out of the canyon. Forest Service historical signs and trail markers on the Lolo Motorway help the modern-day explorer discover most of the Lewis and Clark sites along the route they traveled, but a local guide is an asset on this segment of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

This mix of Forest Service trails provides an avenue of approach to experience the Lewis and Clark Trail, though it is only close to the route taken by the explorers. Some students of the expedition drive Highway 12, some brave the Lolo Motorway in various modes of transportation, but only a few adventurers are up to the challenge of hiking or horse-backing the Lewis and Clark Trail segments in the Lolo Trail Corridor. To travel the length of the trail system in one outing is even more challenging! Little did we realize the test of endurance that we had challenged ourselves with when we decided to ride the Lewis and Clark Trail across the Bitterroot Mountains on horses.

(NOTE: The following travelogue by Doc and Deb Wesselius last summer is written in the style found in The Journals - but with corrected spelling! It is hoped that the reader will have the "feeling" of reading The Journals from Doc and Deb's "journals." Just as in the real Journals, there is enough information to follow the day's events, but also a lack of information to pique the interests of readers to explore more. ED.)

Saturday, July 26, 2003

Arrived at Droulliard's camp early in the evening. Our five horses thirsty and tired after eight hours of travel. Rest stop at Lewis and Clark State Park along the way for their feed and water – Sgt. Gass resides there. Extremely hot and humid. Droulliard, our guide, and Jenny, the cook, anxious to make final plans. Droulliard, with Shannon, did reconnaissance of trails – resulted in alterations of exploration route. Lack of water and feed for the stock, plus the heat – moved start of sojourn down the mountains from Glades on Dividing Mt. (Packer Meadows) to Colt-Killed Creek (Powell Ranger Station). Shannon did not report for evening's meal at Rock Dam Creek (Orofino, ID). His two horses are crucial to the expedition. Lost his horse and trying to catch him for an early start. Besides five riding horses, we will need two supplementary horses to carry packs and in case of an accident, we therefore feel ourselves perfectly equipped for the mountains.

Sunday, July 27, 2003

We set out early. This morning very warm. Shannon late for rendezvous. Proceeded up the left side of the Flathead River (Middle Fork of the Clearwater River). Droulliard caught up with the main group – reported Shannon lost after getting a late start. Main group continues up Koos koos kee River (Lochsa River) on the left side. Steep points, rocky & brushy. At an old Indian fishing place, where the road leaves the river to the left and ascends the Snowy Mountain (Wendover Ridge) we stopped to consider exploration routes. Extremely hot weather – natives swimming and bathing in river. Droulliard came up and reported that Shannon had not caught up with party. Proceeding up Snowy Mountain not advised – fallen timber blocks the trail. Shannon has all the trail-clearing gear. Horses would be much fatigued from climb in heat, lack of water and feed. Proceeded to next road up the mountain – Parachute Hill – trailers not advised, but proceeded anyway. Stopped for noon meal at Papoose Saddle after visiting 13-Mile Camp - 1/3-mile hike to 1806 return trip campsite. Unloaded baggage and rearranged for proceeding on – minus two of Shannon's horses that were crucial for the mission. Excess weight on support wagon because the stock water and feed is critical. Road rocky and dusty. Shannon came up much fatigued and with more horses. Tire on trailer blown resulting in delay. Rearranged baggage again. Shannon elected to take truck and trailer up the road despite the sign – needed the water and feed for the horses. Watered the horses before five riders proceed 8 miles down dusty road to Cayuse Junction to first night's camp –no water on road. Jenny and Shannon advance to campsite with support vehicles. Arrived late in the evening – no swimming in the lake because of “duck itch.” Content to wash off trail dust in small stream. Water for the horses!

Monday, July 28, 2003

Early start in the morning, hot and continued all day. Smoke in valleys from a distant forest fire. Shannon rode while Droulliard and Jenny advanced support vehicles to nooning rendezvous. First side-trip off dusty road to Spring Mountain – trail clear, relief from dust. Proceeded up the mountain, steep and top bald. From this mountain observed high rugged mountains in every direction as far as one could see. Shannon complains of knee pain. Returned to dusty road and continued down to saddle between ridges for a noon break. As we conversed and found no water for the horses, concluded to take a break for fatigued horses and Shannon's knees. Colter discovered knee medicine (internal liniment?) in his saddle pack, which much relieved Shannon's pain. After a short delay in the middle of the day and a second round of knee medicine, proceeded 100 yards around a curve in the road to find Droulliard and Jenny worried about our late arrival for midday meal. Horses in need of water carried in support vehicles. Jenny had more than bear oil and roots for our meal! A side trip off the road lead us to the Indian Post Office rock cairns. Proceeded down the ridge to the next saddle. To describe the road of this day would be a repetition of yesterday except the rocks are bigger and the dust is deeper. Droulliard's support vehicle's tracks left the road and returned after hanging over a cliff for a couple of seconds (maybe the sign meant it!). Saw two dogs on the road and asked the owners if they were for dinner. Encamped at an open meadow (Howard Camp) at 6340 feet elevation with plenty of water for the horses. Spent the evening talking with dog's owners – researchers/authors of Lewis and Clark Trail.

Tuesday, July 29, 2003

Delayed departure this morning. Short excursion planned for the day to allow for evening ride from encampment. Continued hot with lack of stock water. Feeding horses daily, absence of grass. Passed large rock formation (Devil's Chair) and descended to encampment at crossroads in trails (12 Mile Saddle). Shannon took support vehicle with trailer down the mountain and returned with provisions – leaving the trailer at the river (he agreed with the sign this time!). Stock water and ice for the knee medicine in demand. Stock water also used for sun shower used by everybody. Horses and explorers much fatigued from heat – afternoon ride cancelled. Evening ride up the ridge to the Sink Hole, Indian Grave and the Indian Smoking Place. On the elevated point, we halted and observed the sunset from the sacred site for the Nez Perce Indians.

Wednesday, July 30, 2003

Set out this morning a little after breakfast and continued our route, to our inexpressible joy a large track of the trail is separate from the road and its dust. Ascended a lofty and steep heights that was untimbered (Bald Mountain) where Shannon made the observation that the white man's rock cairns were also round but the center was not filled in with rocks so they could build a fire and make big smoke. We suffered for stock water this day passing one rivulet only: we were fortunate in finding stock water in a steep ravine that gave one gallon every five minutes. We descended the ridge and followed the road to Jenny's encampment and ample provisions. Encamped in a deep saddle (Noseeum Meadows), where we found an abundance of fine grass and water for our horses. Jenny's fruit was better than Rush's Thunderbolts, and the party was grateful for the first toilet that we encountered on the trail. The entire party took advantage of the plentiful water and bathed the dust away. Knee medicine was in much demand this evening – making one forget the mosquitoes and black gnats (no-see-ums) in the saddle with many springs.

Thursday, July 31, 2003

Set out early and proceeded on up the next ridge, country as rugged as usual, on a trail to the left of the dusty road. The ridge terminated (Spirit Revival Ridge) and we were relieved by a cool breeze which revived our spirits already reduced and much weakened by the heat. The Nee-Mee-Poo trail is also on this ridge. We descended down the mountain, which is a very steep decent then ascended another as bad as any we have ever been up before (Sherman Saddle). Horse Sweat Pass made the sweat run off the horses and us. The next seven Lewis and Clark campsites are along a section of the trail that is hazardous to travel, thick with brush with no visible trail and no signs posted. Circumvented Hungry Creek and proceeded west on the Nee--Mee—Poo Trail (Chief Joseph was wise enough not to go down in that ravine!) to a large swampy meadow (Weitas Meadows, originally called “wet ass” meadows!). Droulliard remarked that this was the first time that he had ever walked across the meadows without getting his boots wet. Encamped on the edge of the meadows where there was good grass for the horses.

Friday, August 1, 2003

At sunrise observed moose in the meadows. We conversed at breakfast and concluded that we could find no water for the horses this day. Our last side trip took us over a high rocky ridge (Rocky Ridge) on the Nee-Mee-Poo Trail to see an abandoned Forest Service lookout site. After descending from the mountain the expedition split at midday. Droulliard moved ahead on the dusty road in a forced march with seven horses and two riders. Jenny drove a support vehicle with water for the horses, stopping at three-mile intervals. Shannon took two drivers in his support vehicle and descended the mountain in an attempt to return with the horse trailers before evening meal. Both groups stopped at a junction in the road (Pete's Fork) to look down into the Hungry Creek drainage from the west side. Found much difficulty in pursuing Shannon's shortcut road down the mountain as it was so frequently closed at several places due to construction and several detours were required to get to the river and return upriver to Colt-Killed Creek (Powell Ranger Station). The group returned at dusk, in time for Jenny, as always, to solve our culinary needs. Encamped at road junction (Canyon Junction) where there was only tolerable level ground to spread out the bedrolls for a night's rest.

Saturday, August 2, 2003

Weather turning, heat moderate, thunderclouds approaching. Horses much relieved from the water that Shannon had brought back up the mountain – our stock water being exhausted after yesterday's forced march. This morning we collected our horses and set about early to leave after an early breakfast. Having come to this revolution we determined our route to the Flathead River (Middle Fork, Clearwater River) and sought our escape (avoiding Shannon's shortcut) from these remarkably high rugged mountains (Bitterroot Mountains). Descended the dividing range after loading horses and baggage in the trailers. Returned to Long Camp (Kamiah, ID) having completed our exploration.

Gary Moulton, editor of *The Journals of the Lewis & Clark Expedition*, regards the trip over the Bitterroot Mountains via the Lolo Trail perhaps the severest test of the whole expedition. The long and difficult trip from the mountain pass to meadows challenged the Corps' endurance, as it still does today, despite the mode of transportation. Only a month's difference from the time the Corps first passed through the mountains, our party was challenged by the mountains with much different difficulties. Instead of snow and freezing weather, we were caught in a heat wave. Instead of a shortage of provisions, our main concern was stock water for the horses. Without the aid of support vehicles, it would have been impossible for us to complete the intended exploration route; water and feed for the horses would have been the limiting factor. Our first plans were to challenge the trail with only pack stock instead of support vehicles, but there was no way we could have carried enough water and feed for that large a remuda! The trails are not cleared for pack stock and the difficulty of transporting our baggage would have severely limited our loads (Jenny's meals would have been compromised!). As with our heroes who were tested by the mountains, we endured by changing our plans to adapt to the conditions, and we persevered until the mission was accomplished. A chance to fulfil a dream can never be missed or postponed because of weather or difficulties.

As stated in the last sentence, this has been a "dream" for Doc and Deb for some time. If you are interested in this trip, contact them for more details. Ed.

(Our thanks to Doc and Deb for sharing their experiences with us. Edited for WON. 2003)

New Chapter Web Address

As Doc mentioned in his President's Message, Tom Laidlaw has stepped forward to take over the management of the Chapter website. The site had been under stress of late, and Tom volunteered to try to bring it up-to-date and improve it. He has accomplished this, and added some new links that were not available previously. More importantly to users, though, is the new web address. This new address should make it easier to access, and make it easier for Tom to manage since it is not as complicated a set-up as it was before. Take some time to visit and look over the updated site. The new address is:

<http://wa-lcthf.org>

(Our thanks to Tom for tackling this problem.)

Flora and Fauna Exhibit

George Eisentrout has informed me that the *Flora and Fauna of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* exhibit is now at the Capitol Museum in Olympia, along with the Washington State Historical Society Museum exhibit. Both will be on display into June of 2004. The carving exhibit is also available for special showings, especially for school children. If you are interested, please contact George at 360-352-2617 for more information.

A Confluence of Cultures - Attended and Submitted by Penney Hubbard

Colonization is a word not often heard in writings about the Lewis and Clark Expedition, but it was a word frequently used and a major theme at *The Confluence of Cultures; Native Americans and the Expedition of Lewis and Clark* symposium. The symposium, held May 28 - 30 at the University of Montana, was the vision of several people. Darrell Kipp, a Harvard-educated designer and researcher of tribal language revitalization, and a member of the Blackfeet Nation who founded the Piegan Institute and the Nizipuhwahsin language school in Browning, Montana, was one of the organizers and served as the emcee of the conference. Another key organizer was Hal Stearns, a member of the Montana Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission Board and Chair of its Education Committee. A retired history teacher, Stearns has served as a Lewis and Clark interpreter for tour groups and has spoken across the country at various Bicentennial functions. The conference was sponsored by many organizations, key among them the University of Montana, the U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and the Montana Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission.

Several themes stood out in the wide variety of workshops offered. One of the prevalent themes was that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was a "non-event" to many of the Indigenous people with whom they came in contact. They came; they went. One workshop presenter who spoke from this perspective was Richard Sattler. Sattler, a cultural anthropology professor at the University of Montana with interests in Native North America, Ethnohistory, Political Anthropology and Social Organizations, has done fieldwork with several Native American peoples. He said we "must separate the experience of the expedition from its eventual impact." Sattler goes on to explain some of the reasons the Corps of Discovery's contact was not that important to Natives at the time. Among the Columbia Plateau people, contact with Euro-American travelers was not new. There had been traders and trappers before Lewis and Clark. The Corps of Discovery had few trade items of any value by the time they got to tribes further west, so they did not represent a significant material gain for most tribes. Sattler goes on to say that by the time the consequences of the expedition affected tribal life, there was no connection made to the rather insignificant group of men who had come through years earlier. However, later generations have made that connection and see the expedition as the beginning of the colonization of their lands and assault on their culture and way of life.

That isn't to say that the Corps of Discovery did not leave behind permanent reminders of their visit. Jody Pepion, a Native American woman who has gone back to school to study and research Native American Women in our culture, traveled to interview women from the different tribes with whom Lewis & Clark had contact. She spoke about how the role of indigenous women changed after contact with what she calls the "European invaders." Included in her presentation was a discussion of the members of the Expedition as "America's first dead beat dads." Pepion's workshop was not the only time during the symposium that there were discussions of children who were born as a result of the sexual forays of the members of the Corps. There are today descendants of Corps members in several tribes with whom they visited.

There were other discussions about the role of Native women. In their tribes women frequently had roles of equality and leadership. These roles were often misunderstood by Lewis and Clark, evidenced by what they wrote (or didn't write!) of Native women in their journals. In many tribes women were the ones who traded and managed the wealth of a family, yet Lewis and Clark assumed it was the men with whom they needed to conduct their business, which was not to their advantage. Lewis and Clark's perspective on women in Native Cultures was often a projection of the role of women in early Euro-American culture, the culture with which they were familiar.

Another theme discussed in several workshops was that of Jefferson's policies toward indigenous people. Jefferson's America can be seen as a warfare state whose goal was survival. Being able to defend America from France, Spain and England and control North America was a driving policy of Jefferson's government. Jefferson's attitude toward the indigenous people that were already living on the land he wanted to control was that they were "noble savages" who would assimilate and/or become extinct. This attitude resulted in the way Natives were, and are, treated. There were workshops that discussed the Indian Schools, the broken treaties, and the cultural annihilation of Native peoples. One presenter said, "There was a lost opportunity to build a nation based on inclusion."

There were many discussions of the cultural differences between the members of the Corps and the Native people they met. Some examples of misunderstandings discussed in different workshops were:

Among the Salish, York was thought to be in mourning since he was Black all over.

Buffalo robes, given to Expedition members to sit on, were not returned, Expedition members thinking they were gifts.

While traveling the Columbia River, Corps members laid things on the shore to dry. Natives thought it was a give-away, but when they took the items they were seen as thieves.

Native people see the land as a place that the Creator gives them to live on and care for. When Lewis and Clark came, Native people wanted to know what these European-Americans did with the land that the Creator gave to them.

Conference workshops and speakers did not just address Native people and Lewis and Clark in a historical context. There were many discussions on the current situation for Native people and Tribes. The current Bicentennial Commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is viewed differently from a Native perspective than many of those organizing and attending commemoration events. The Bicentennial is likened to the "Second Coming." People following the route of the Corps of Discovery will be "traveling across the nation and coming into the living rooms of some tribes." This invasion is bringing up many painful and angry responses from Native people who have felt disempowered and violated personally and culturally since the original Expedition. The Bicentennial to many indigenous people is the anniversary of the colonization of their lands. There was a strong message at the conference for people to be sensitive to, and aware of, this different point of view when commemorating the Lewis and Clark Expedition. One conference participant said, "Lewis and Clark are coming through again, and this time we'll be ready." Another said of this "Second Coming", "I say this time let's really learn," meaning learn from the Native people.

Two keynote speakers at the conference who stimulated much discussion were Frederick Hoxie and David Wilkins. Hoxie, a Professor of History at the University of Illinois, and former Director of the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, has authored several books on Native Americans and was editor of *The Encyclopedia of North American Indians*. Mr. Hoxie's keynote address was titled "Lewis and Clark in Indian Country: Opportunities Found and Lost." Hoxie said that in 1804 the Lewis and Clark Expedition entered a foreign country. "While it had no ambassadors in European courts or mapmakers to define its borders, it was well-known to travelers and diplomats. It was The Indian Country." Hoxie states that "the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition takes place as America struggles to understand both its own history and its relationship to other peoples and cultures in the world." As with the Indian Country entered by the Corps of Discovery, there are many "countries" in the world that may not correspond to political entities or lines on a map. (1)

Wilkins is a Lumbee Indian and Associate Professor of American Indian Studies, Political Science, and Law at the University of Minnesota. He has authored and co-authored many books, including "Tribes, Treaties and Tribulations." His keynote address was titled "A Constitutional Actuality: The Durable though Manipulable Status of Indigenous Nations." Professor Wilkins discussed the distinctive political and legal status of aboriginal peoples during the Lewis and Clark expedition and how indigenous status has or has not evolved to the present day. (1)

The evening events at the Conference were both entertaining and poignant. Charlie Hill, a well-known comedian who is Oneida-Mohawk-Cree, was the entertainment the first night of the conference. His humor, which is side splitting funny, also sends a message. He began by saying "Well, I won't get snow blind with this audience," referring to the predominantly Native audience.

Other evening performances included a theatrical reenactment called "This Land I Am Standing On," based on a meeting between the Corps of Engineers and representatives of the three tribes whose homelands were eventually flooded by the Garrison Dam on the Missouri River. This clearly disregarded a treaty giving them the right to live on their land in perpetuity. One of the actors, James Bear, played the part of his

Grandfather, Tom Spotted Wolf. James Bear spoke the same words his Grandfather spoke at the meeting held May 1946. The Tribal representatives were making their case against the dam. They lost their plea. The play was very poignant.

There was also a theatrical presentation performed by young people who reenacted the skirmish between the Blackfeet and Lewis's return party. This interaction, the only one known to have resulted in Native people being killed by members of the Corps, was discussed many times throughout the conference. Tribal history tells the story quite differently than Lewis's journal. Those killed were young, around twelve years of age, not Chiefs. Because it is Blackfeet tradition not to speak of the dead, little has been told of this incident through the generations, but the story has been passed down. Having young people reenact this piece of Blackfeet history made it especially impressive.

Evening performances also included songs and dances from diverse Native Cultures, including a Native dance group from Bristol Bay, Alaska, traveling and performing for the first time outside of Alaska.

Many workshops ran concurrently, making it impossible for one person to attend more than a few of the 30 plus workshops offered. Hopefully what was discussed and presented in conference workshops will have a lasting impact on the Bicentennial commemoration, and how we teach the history of our nation. It is easy to speak of the colonization of a country when studying India, Africa or South America. It is more difficult to speak of it when it is part of our own legacy. This conference was a powerful first step toward that honesty. Our government, our historians and our collective consciousness has had to reevaluate and take responsibility for many aspects of our national story, including the interment of Japanese-Americans, the practice of slavery, the rights of women. This conference invites us to include in our story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition the Native perspective as it has been told in Tribal societies, and the impact the expedition had in formulating the policies and treatment of the indigenous people who were living, and had been living for thousands of years, in the country, the "Indian Country." This perspective does not diminish other ways of understanding the expedition, it adds to them a new, compelling facet. The conference was empowering to Native people who attended, and enlightening to those who may have been hearing this different interpretation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition for the first time.

Notes:

(1) Information on both Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Wilkins was taken from the conference web site which is: www2.umt.edu/cultures/default.htm. There is information on the web site for ordering Conference Proceedings.

(Thanks to Penney for sharing this experience and information with us. Ed. WON 2003)

Signature Event: Three Flags Ceremony

The St. Louis area will be the center of attention in the spring of 2004 with the commemoration of the Corps of Discovery's embarkation on America's epic journey of exploration. On March 14, 2004, the National Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial Committee and the National Park Service will host the Three Flags Ceremony to observe the 200th anniversary of the transfer of Louisiana Territory from Spain to France to the United States. Invited guests will include the King of Spain, the President of France, the President of the United States, the governors of all the states created out of the Louisiana Purchase, and the heads of tribal governments whose homelands were affected.

On sites surrounding the grounds of the Gateway Arch, activity areas will feature the cultures of the Louisiana Territory. i.e. French, Spanish, Anglo-American and Osage, through interactive displays relating the legacies of these cultures in America, and highlighting the roles of these cultures in today's world. Musical performances and possibly, an Air Force fly-over will precede the ceremony.

For information, contact either:

Dr. Wendell Smith

or

Ms. Elizabeth Sayad

401 Woods Hall

41 Westmoreland Place

WM_SL

St. Louis, MO 63101

St. Louis, MO 63121-4499

Phone: 314-367-4030

E-Mail: wsmith@umsl.edu

E-Mail: egsayad@artsci.wustl.edu

Website: <http://louisianapurchase.umsl.edu>

You may also check the Signature event website at:

www.lewisandclarkwa.com/pages/signature_event.html#all

The Best Possible Posole

(As served at our Sept. 20 campout)

By Gary Lentz

Ingredients:

- 3 Pork Tenderloin steaks, cubed into 1" chunks
- 1 Tsp peanut oil
- 1 large Walla Walla Sweet onion, diced
- 2 green onions, diced
- 4 cloves of garlic or 1 tsp powdered
- 2 cans (15 oz) of Hominy; one Yellow and one White
- 1 can (15 oz) tomato sauce
- 2 cups chicken broth
- 3 Tsp chili powder, dark plabano type is best
- ½ tsp dried Oregano
- 3 Tsp flour
- 1 Bunch of fresh Cilantro



In a Dutch oven or large pan (4 qt. min.), heat oil over medium-high heat. Cook the onion and garlic until clear, add the pork. Cook for about 3 minutes, or until lightly browned. **DO NOT OVER COOK!** Stir in the drained hominy, tomato sauce, 1 1/2 cups of broth, chili powder, oregano, green onions and some diced cilantro. Bring to a boil, reduce heat and simmer for 10 minutes, or until the pork is tender. Stir occasionally.

Combine the flour and remaining broth. Add to the pot and simmer until it thickens the way you like it. (From start to finish, it takes about 45 minutes to 1 hour.)

Serve with lime slices, flour tortillas, corn chips and/or corn bread and garnish with lots of fresh cilantro.

Serves 6-8 – depending on the size of the bowl! ENJOY!

(I have tried this recipe using buffalo meat instead of pork, and it is great! Ed.)

Reminder: "Ocian In View!" November 7-10, 2003

Just a reminder that the 2003 program for "Ocian In View" is quickly approaching. If you haven't made your plans already, you still have time to do so. Presentations from Dr. David Peck, filmmaker Ron Craig and living history presenter Hasan Davis will highlight this year's program. Dr. Peck's talk on the wilderness medicine of the expedition and how it compares to today's treatments will begin the weekend, starting at 7:00 PM on Friday evening at the Ilwaco Heritage Museum (one block off Main St. on Lake St.). The cost is \$10.00. Come early and view the newest exhibit on Lewis and Clark that the museum has installed.

The weekend continues on Saturday evening with Ron Craig and Hasan Davis presenting different – and, in some cases, new – insights about York, Captain Clark's servant/slave. Mr. Craig is a filmmaker/producer from Portland who has written a children's book and is producing a film on York. Mr. Davis will present and speak about York's life before, during and after the Expedition. Both men are highly recognized for their work regarding the story of York. They will also begin their program at 7:00 PM at the Hilltop Middle School, 3 blocks north of the museum. The cost is also \$10.00.

Sunday afternoon will be a great time to visit Fort Columbia State Park east of Chinook, especially around 2:30 PM. That is when our own Gary Lentz, ne', Sgt Gass, will be demonstrating culinary marvels of the Corps of Discovery in his program "Means of Subsistence," to be presented in the theatre. Gary will show the types of food, the methods of cooking and other details of the Corps' culinary "arts." There may even be a chance to taste some of the delectable treats. (You just may wish NOT to ask what it is so you can enjoy it.) Admission is free with the \$5.00 user fee at the park.

To wrap the whole weekend together, there are the famous guided coach tours of the local LC sites conducted by Rex Ziak and Jim Sayce. These are popular and reservations are highly recommended. Contact the Pacific County Friends of Lewis and Clark at 360-642-2805 to reserve. The cost is \$25.00.

For more information, contact:

Carolyn Glenn
PCFL&C
P.O. Box 1059
Long Beach, WA 98631
360-642-2805

or

Carol Zahorsky
Pub. Rel. for Long Beach
360-704-3020 (Olympia)

For more information on the programs or lodging, call the Visitor's Bureau at 1-800-451-2542 or access their website at www.funbeach.com.

(PCFL&C Press Release. WON 2003)

Baker to Leave Post

Denver – The National Park Service's Intermountain Region has announced that Lewis & Clark Trail Superintendent, Gerard Baker, will leave his present post next summer to become the Montana State Coordinator for the NPS. This is somewhat of a "homecoming" for Baker as he had previously worked in the Region as Superintendent of the Little Bighorn Battlefield NM and the Chickasaw Nat. Recreation Area. Acting director, Mike Snyder, said "We're looking forward to having Gerard back in the Intermountain Region where his many years of park service experience and expertise in dealing with partners, communities and American Indian tribes will benefit Montana's national park units.

"I'm looking forward to returning to Montana," said Baker. "The position provides new challenges for me," he said, "...and I have ties there." He has a son who is a biologist for the Bureau of Land Management in Miles City.

In his new post, Baker will coordinate issues of importance to four of Montana's units in the national park system.

Baker, who grew up on a ranch on the Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota, is a "lifelong student of, and active in, his own Hidatsa-Mandan culture." He is also a student of western U.S. History, including Lewis & Clark and their impact over the past 200 years. He has worked for the U.S. Government for 26 years. Best regards to Gerard. He will be missed!

(NPS Intermountain Region News Release. Edited for WON. 2003)

2005 National Meeting Planning

Portland – Oregon will be the host for the August 6-10, 2005 annual meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. The site for the event will be Lewis and Clark College in Lake Oswego, southwest of Portland. At least 250 people have attended recent summer conferences, but greater numbers are expected during the Bicentennial period. The Washington Chapter is also a planning partner. The site for the 2005 event was originally scheduled for Seaside, but was changed to Portland for a number of reasons, including the heavy tourist traffic in the Seaside area each August.

Initial planning for presentations and field trips is now underway, so now is the time for members of both chapters to make suggestions and volunteer for support roles and committees. Handouts at the 2003 meeting in Philadelphia focused on location, significant Lewis and Clark sites and pre- and post-tour interests. The Oregon Chapter board has identified the following objectives for the 2005 conference:

1. Continuing education of the LCTHF members on the Corps of Discovery, and the tribes they met (provided by national scholars as well as local and regional experts)
2. Networking and fellowship opportunities for old and new members (chapter meetings, inter- and intrastate networking.)
3. Business of the Foundation (awards, reports, elections, chapter president training.)
4. Outreach to new constituencies (new members and partners, particularly in the Portland/Vancouver area)
5. Show off accomplishments of our Oregon and Washington chapters (restorations, centers, public art)
6. Provide a platform for new interpreters of the story (e.g. writers, presenters, artists not yet visible nationally)

The design task force has suggested that conference activities begin Saturday evening, August 6, and end on Wednesday evening, August 10. Two of the four days may be spent on day-long interpreted coach trips: one upriver to The Dalles area, and one down river to the mouth of the Columbia. Stops at significant Lewis & Clark sites on both sides of the river will be included. Short trips in the Portland/Vancouver area may be offered on the other days as well (e.g. Cathlapotle). Receptions and meal functions may include the Oregon Historical Society/Portland Art Museum, Fort Vancouver, OMSI and other venues.

A public Lewis and Clark “festival” downtown for children and adults in the community is also being discussed. Possible sites might be the World Trade Center, Waterfront Park, the Park blocks or Pioneer Square. This might open Friday evening and close Sunday evening, but include many of the same speakers and vendors used for the Foundation meeting on the college campus. The public festival might feature re-enactors, demonstrations, entertainment and foods with a broad appeal.

The Foundation annual meeting has traditionally included a “day camp” for children and youth of participants. The Oregon Chapter is considering opening this to young people from the Portland area to involve Native Americans, African Americans and children of all racial and ethnic backgrounds.

In addition to numerous Oregon Chapter members, volunteers on the design team so far have included Patti Williams with the Corps of Engineers; Barbara Allen, LCBO; Arlene Johnson, Lewis & Clark Bicentennial for Vancouver/Clark County; Susan Saul, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Dick and Judy Cassidy, History Tours NW and Therese Yeaton of the Washington State Chapter.

Availability of the Lewis & Clark College campus is a major plus for this event. A range of low-cost dormitory facilities is available, including brand new apartment-like settings. Meals, also available at bargain group rates, are tasty and cater to a wide variety of preferences. Campus facilities for large and small group sessions as well as recreation are flexible; parking is not a problem in the summer and shuttles to downtown will be contracted. The Governor Hotel will be recommended for those desiring hotel accommodations, and RV sites will be arranged.

Another bonus in the summer of 2005 is the expected selection of Lewis & Clark College as the host of a major Library of Congress exhibition featuring the Corps of Discovery.

[Here is your chance to get involved. Let's show the rest of the country OUR part of The Trail!]
(Reprinted from the Oregon Chapter Newsletter. Submitted by Larry McClure. Edited for WON 2003)

Future Meetings of the Washington State Chapter – LCTHF

November 7-10, 2003 – Ilwaco, WA. The 2003 presentation of “Ocian In View” will be a great treat for those wishing to get out of the house again. Guest speakers will include Dr. David Peck, Ron Craig and Hasan Davis. Of course, Gary Lentz will be there cooking up some delectable delights! And Rex Ziak and Jim Sayce will be escorting the ever-popular coach tours of local LC sites. So make your plans now to attend this lively experience and shake those early winter doldrums.

Ft. Clatsop Christmas – TBA – A delightful treat for the Christmas season. Experience Christmas the way the Corps did. Watch the website for further details and dates.

February 7, 2004—Tacoma, WA This will be the annual business meeting of the Washington State Chapter held at the Washington State Historical Society Museum, 1911 Pacific Ave. in Tacoma.

Other meetings are being formulated at press time.

Mark your calendars now and plan to join us on “The Trail.”

For more information, contact:

Murray Hayes, Program Chairman, WA ST Chap. or
360-582-1069 (H)
mlhayes@olypen.com

Dr.A. G. Wesselius, President, WA ST Chap.
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WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation
128 Galaxie Road
Chehalis, WA 98532

November 2003 Newsletter



The mission of the LCTHF is to stimulate appreciation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's contribution to America's heritage and to support education, research, development and preservation of the Lewis and Clark experience.