

Idaho Chapter Newsletter

June 1993

Lolo Trail Camp-out Nears

The Idaho Chapter camp-out on the Lolo Trail is scheduled to start on July 13th. The camp-out will continue through July 16 at which time we will join up with the Take Pride In America project. You are welcome to partake in either or both of these events. If you are interested in going and have not signed up, please contact Chuck Raddon in Orofino (476-4541-o; 476-3123) or Steve Lee in Boise (336-5066). If you have already signed up, we'll see you at Lolo Hot Springs.

Enclosed in this newsletter is the itinerary for the trip. In addition to Ralph Space's book on the Lolo Trail, participants might also be interested in Cheryl Wilfong's Following the Nez Perce Trail, a guide to the Nee-Me-Poo National Historic Trail with eyewitness accounts.

IDPR's Draft Trail Plan Available

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation is developing a new Idaho Trails Plan. The draft plan identifies present trail opportunities, determines what trail users need, identifies where trail opportunities are lacking and directs where funding will be spent.

Open houses will be conducted across the state to obtain public comments: June 21st: Boise, 7-9 p.m., Boise National Forest HQs, 1750 Front St.; June 23: Coeur d'Alene, 7-9 p.m., Kootenai Co. Extension Office, 106 Dalton Ave.; July 7: Idaho Falls, 7-9 p.m., City Electric Bldg., 140 S.

Capital. Deadline for comments is July 20th. For a copy of plan contact IDPR, Statehouse Mail, Boise, ID 83720 or 327-7444.

1993 Dates:

July 13 - 16 - Lolo Trail Campout

July 16-18 - Take Pride in America project, Lolo Trail

Aug. 1-4 - National Meeting, Collinsville, IL

Wilmer Rigby recognized by ITC

J. Wilmer Rigby, Idaho Chapter board member, was presented the Idaho Trail Council's Certificate of Appreciation recognizing his outstanding contributions to Idaho's trails. It was presented during the National Trails Day event along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in Lemhi County sponsored by the B.L.M. - Salmon District, Salmon National Forest, and the Idaho Chapter.

The award notes his "generous contributions towards a better Idaho" and in particular, his special efforts to educate, promote, and maintain the Lewis and Clark Trail in Idaho. Wilmer demonstrated that at the trails day event by giving two historical talks on the meeting of two cultures and the Expeditions crossing of the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass.

Wilmer has long been interested in the Trail and has hiked and visited most sites in the area. He has

thoroughly studied the journals written by Lewis, Clark, and other expedition members. He has also written articles for We Proceeded On and in 1992 completed an inventory of Lewis and Clark Trail sites in Lemhi County as part of a national effort by the Foundation and the National Park Service.

Jefferson's 250th Anniversary

The May 1993 edition of the Smithsonian magazine features a great article on Thomas Jefferson and Monticello written by Robert Wernick. Here are some excerpts:

"Nearly everything at Monticello was sold at auction after his death and dispersed to the four winds. But for the 250th anniversary of his birth this spring, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, which for 70 years has been doing a heroic job of restoring the house and grounds, has been assembling paintings, furniture, scientific instruments and natural history specimens that he originally collected. More than 150 items great and small have been coaxed from museums, universities, historical societies and private homes. And for the next eight months during a special exhibition called 'The Worlds of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello,' they will all be back where they once belonged."

"The Peabody Museum in Cambridge, Mass., graciously lent the superb collection of Indian artifacts presented to Jefferson by Lewis and Clark during their historic mission to the Northwest on which he dispatched them in 1804. Its most notable treasure is a buffalo robe, with a painting of a battle between the Mandans and the Sioux."

The article concludes with

information about the Louisiana Purchase: "Jefferson himself wished to be remembered, he said, for having written the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Act for Religious Freedom, and for founding the University of Virginia. He might well have added the Louisiana Purchase, which was perhaps the most far-reaching service to his country."

National Trails Day T-shirts Available

There are a couple of National Trails Day T-shirts left. These shirts were sold at the Trails Day event in Salmon with the proceeds going to the Chapter. They are a good quality t-shirt, grey, with an attractive NTD logo on the back in blue and green with a smaller NTD logo in front. Sizes available are Medium and Large and cost only \$10.00. Please contact Steve Lee if you are interested: 336-5066 or P.O. Box 96, Boise, ID 83701.

Newsletter

The next edition of the newsletter will be published in September.

Articles and news items are most welcome. Please submit them to Steve Lee at the address above.

Members in the News

Barbara and Harlan Opdahl were interviewed on the Idaho Public Broadcasting Network series on Horses recently. There are four segments to this series.

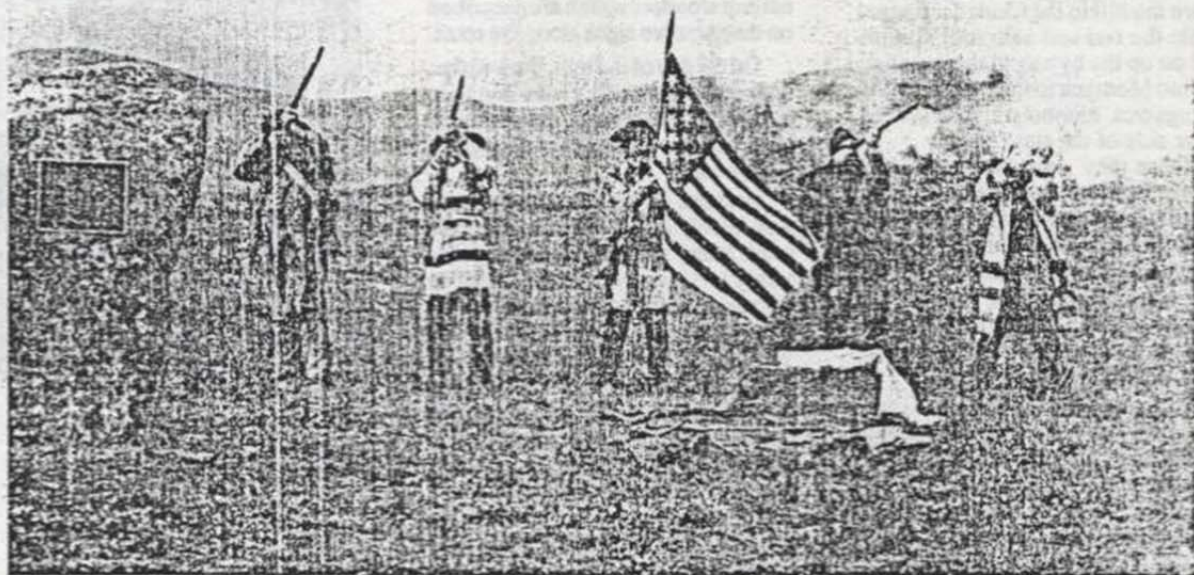
Jim Fazio and Bernice Paige were recognized in the President's Message of the April/May issue of Trailhead, the official publication of the Idaho Trails Council. Roger Williams noted that the publication started its 20th year and mentioned the hard work and personal sacrifice by former and current editors.



National Trails Day - June 5th - Salmon

Many thanks to all who helped make this event so successful. Chapter members Pete Sozzi, Elias Williams, Dick Young and Wilmer Rigby played a huge role in pulling this all together. Many thanks also to all the folks from both the Salmon District BLM and Leadore Ranger District of the Salmon National Forest who contributed their time and efforts. We also had good community support from the Salmon River Backcountry Horsemen, Lemhi County Commissioners, A & W Family Restaurant, IGA Foodliner, Wally DeBoard and Farmers Insurance, Bob Wilkerson and the Salmon Valley Chamber of Commerce, the Idaho Old Time Fiddlers, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of Idaho Falls.

The following article reprinted from Salmon's Recorder Herald of June 17th gives a great recap of the day.



FIRING A MUZZLELOADER salute and uncurling a replica of the 1805 American flag, these five past and present members of the Salmon River Mountain Men and Muzzleloaders reenacted the first uncurling of an American flag in the Lemhi territory by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark when those two explorers first arrived here in the summer of that year. Pictured, from left to right: Steve Frazee, Chris Frazee, Elias Williams, George Babits and Chris Tambee. (RS-DM photo)

Lewis and Clark buffs retrace pioneer trail

By Rachel Snook

In celebration of National Trails Day, Saturday, June 5, about 81 hikers and auto riders and some 12 to 15 horseback riders, ranging from preschool to senior citizens, and all ages in-between, joined a tour of the Agency Creek segment of the famous Lewis and Clark Trail route.

The event, co-hosted by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Salmon District, the Salmon National Forest, and the Idaho Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, included a four-mile hike into a Clark campsite for those who

preferred to walk, a trail ride along Lewis' route for horseback riders, and an auto-bus tour of the Lewis and Clark Back Country Byway and Adventure Road over Lemhi Pass.

Featured on the tour was Wilmer Rigby who told the story of what happened to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, both factual and, where facts were not complete, his own version of what might have taken place when the men first arrived in the Lemhi Valley and their encounters with the Indians.

At the Flag Unfurling Monument, horsemen, auto trippers and hikers

converged and a four-gun salute and unfurling ceremony was held by the Salmon River Mountain Men and Muzzleloaders, in full regalia, in celebration of the first flag unfurling in the Lemhi territory by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark back in 1805.

Also at that site, Wilmer Rigby was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation by Steve Lee, president of the Idaho Chapter of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation for his contribution to Idaho's trails.

A flintknapping demonstration in the art of making primitive tools and weapons was given by Steve Wright and there was lively fiddle music provided by Ross Humphreys.

Although the weather was chilly, wet and windy, folks gathered round for warm cups of cocoa and coffee as they ate their lunches.

At this point the three groups split up, the trail riders going one way, about a dozen hikers another, both down the hill to the Clark Campsite, while the bus and auto tour continued on up the byway to the pass and on into Montana to the campsite and Sacagawea monument just on the other side of the state line.

There they were met by several people from the Horse Prairie country of Montana who said that their local group was planning several weekend trips to the site to do some cleanup and renovating of the area.

The Montanans invited anyone from Salmon to come and join them whenever they were up there.

The Lewis and Clark Back Country Byway and Adventure Road is a cooperative effort of the Bureau of Land Management, Salmon District, and the Salmon National Forest, Leadore District.

The 39-mile route crosses through the sagebrush foothills along Warm Springs Road, administered by the

(Continued On Page 3)

Lewis and Clark

(Continued From Page 1)

BLM, then takes you up through the forested slopes of the Salmon National Forest to the Continental Divide and Lemhi Pass.

This is where Meriwether Lewis and William Clark crossed the Continental Divide late in the summer of 1805.

It is also the site of the Sacajawea Memorial, a monument to the re-

markable woman who was both a guide and an interpreter for Lewis and Clark.

The Byway then takes you down the Agency Creek Road, still on land administered by the Forest Service, and then down through the foothill region of the BLM land.

The route offers a variety of history, scenery, wildlife, and other natural wonders which are described on the narrative signs along the route.

On the day of the tour, the weather had turned decidedly cooler and light rain came down most of the day, at some points becoming a regular downpour.

Because of the rain, the scenery was freshly washed and vividly colored. Many people commented that rarely had they ever seen the land so lush and green, and the wildflowers were every where. Whole hillsides were colored purple and yellow, with white, pink, blue and red intermingled as mountain iris bloomed alongside cactus flowers. The scent of sage, pine, fresh rain and damp soil was pungent in the high mountain air.

For those who ventured out on the trip, it proved to be a moving experience, and one that they explored their hosts to repeat often.

Local sponsors of the event were the Lemhi County Commissioners, Farmers Insurance, Salmon River Back Country Horsemen, IGA Foodliner, A&W Family Restaurant, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



ROSS HUMPHREYS ENTERTAINED diners at the recent Lewis and Clark Trail Day tour June 5. (RS-DM photo)

Shoshone-Bannock members try to go home again

EDITOR'S NOTE: First of a four-part series.

By Mary Belta Fox

Of The Journal

FORT HALL — They're going home. Today, about 40 Shoshone-Bannock students, parents, teach-

Idaho State Journal, 5-23-93

HOMEWARD BOUND

Sho-Bans search for their roots

ers and elders are winding their way from the farmlands of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation to the forests, mountains, rivers and

streams of Central Idaho. There, the travelers will spend two days visiting the ancestral homelands of the Lemhi Aquitika and Duki-Tika band of the Shoshoni and Bannock tribes. The 200-mile trip north is a reversal of the infamous "trail of

tears," a phrase describing the U.S. government's forced relocation of Lemhi Shoshoni Indians from their homes in central Idaho to the Fort Hall Reservation in the early 1900s. Rose Ann Abrahamson, bilingual education coordinator for

Sho-Ban School, was raised near Salmon and is leading the journey back. She hopes that showing young people the original lands of their forebears will foster pride in the

students' Indian heritage.

It's a heritage in which survival meant fishing for salmon in the Snake and Salmon Rivers, gathering canna, bitterroot bulbs, berries and seeds and hunting for deer, antelope and mountain sheep.

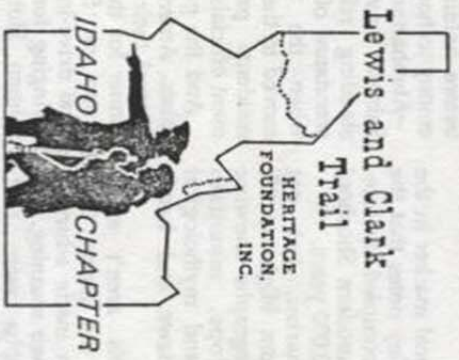
It included legendary figures such as Sacajawea, the Shoshoni woman who in 1805 translated for white explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark as they moved through the rugged terrain of the Northwest.

And it also included events as tragic as the Bannock War of 1878, a last stand by Indian hunters to maintain their traditional way of life despite the encroachment of white farmers and ranchers.

Today's travelers are scheduled to leave Fort Hall at 10 a.m. and arrive in Salmon in the afternoon. They will visit historical sights before enjoying a spaghetti dinner this evening at the Salmon American Legion Hall.

On Monday, they will view Fort Lemhi and the Tendoy area, visit Sacajawea's first view of her homeland and observe a traditional Aquitika ceremony.

Before returning to Fort Hall on Tuesday, they will travel to Duki-Tika country and exchange stories with elders at the Lemhi Boarding School.



Lewis and Clark Trail

HERITAGE FOUNDATION, INC.

IDAHO CHAPTER

Visiting Salmon brings back memories for Sho-Bans

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a four-part series on members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes visiting their ancestral homelands.

By Mary Beitia Fox

Of The Journal

SALMON — The steep rock cliff on the north side of Idaho Highway 28 through Birch Creek Valley doesn't stand out from others within the Lemhi Mountain range.

The rugged gray rocks wouldn't attract the attention of outdoor enthusiasts heading up to the whitewater near Salmon or of ranching families driving down to Idaho Falls for a day at the mall.

However, according to Shoshoni and Bannock legends, the large caves and small crevices within the cliff walls house the wind, a female element, that blows through eastern Idaho.

"This is where the winds start from, where she lives," explained Rose Ann Abrahamson, bilingual coordinator at Sho-Ban School in Fort Hall. "She blows in and out

of these places. They're her rooms."

"Nai-paid kah-ni — house of the wind" she said slowly, asking the 20 high school and junior high school students gathered around her to repeat the Shoshoni phrase: "Nai-paid kah-ni."

It was early Sunday afternoon, and the students, teachers and parents had taken about three hours to drive a slow, meandering 100 miles from Fort Hall to Lone Pine.

With them to explain Shoshone-Bannock culture were tribal elders Camille George, Lois Navo, Alfred Navo, Walter Nevada and Layton Littlejohn.

Their final destination is Salmon where, today and Tuesday, they'll visit the homeland of their Shoshoni ancestors, ancestors who were part of one of the saddest chapters in Idaho history when they were forced by the U.S. government to relocate to the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in the early 1900s.

Cora George is one of the few remaining Shoshone-Bannock elders removed from the Salmon



area in 1907. She is nearly 100 years old and lives with her daughter, son-in-law and grandson in the Gibson area of Fort Hall.

The student group stopped to visit George on their way to Salmon. With her long gray hair in braids, and a friendly smile, she greeted them in Shoshoni from her wheelchair in the living room of her home.

Her husband, Willie George, died in the early 1970s, and was one of the last recognized chiefs of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Abrahamson said.

Eloise Lopez, George's daughter,

said her mother isn't saddened by thoughts about her forced childhood journey to Fort Hall.

"It's just life to her," Lopez said. "The only thing she is sad about is being here and not being in her home when she passes away. To her, this is not her homeland. Her homeland is Salmon and Lemhi."

The aboriginal territory of the Shoshone-Bannock included most of southern Idaho, western Wyoming and parts of Nevada and Utah, according to Indian scholars.

Intertribal gatherings were held in the Lemhi Valley and fishing, hunting and root digging provided food for the many Indians who gathered in the valley to trade.

A state historical marker in the Birch Creek Valley notes that the area has been occupied by forerunners of the modern Shoshoni for more than 10,000 years.

Near the marker, but not readily seen from Highway 28, are Indian pictographs showing buffalo, antelope, mountain sheep, human and mythological figures, bear claws and handprints.

Other symbols aren't easily identified, but the group traveling to Salmon made educated guesses about their meaning.

The pictographs were rust-colored (although many have been damaged by vandals), Lois

Navo revealed a small leather pouch filled with a similar color of face powder. She explained that the rouge is a natural powder found near Mackay, and guessed that perhaps the pictograph paint was made from the same substance.

Nate Bridges owns the Lone Pine Cafe near where the pictographs are found. They are located on private land owned by Ted Sorenson of Idaho Falls, Bridges said. Because of the vandalism, they can only be seen by appointment.

Today, the Shoshone-Bannock group was scheduled to make a cultural presentation for the community and students at Salmon Middle School. They also were preparing to visit historical sites before holding a traditional ceremony to honor their ancestors.

Abrahamson said the people of Salmon have a special, longstanding relationship with descendants of the native Indians when the Shoshoni were removed in the early 1900s. Salmon residents protested to government officials.

And the good relationship still exists. American Legion officials opened their hall for a spaghetti dinner for the Shoshone-Bannock group on Sunday evening. A local drive-in, Ed's Burnt Bun, is springing for free ice cream and Salmon Hot Springs gave the group a special deal on swimming.

Lemhi burial ground visit proves somber for Shoshone-Bannocks

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the final installment in a four-part series on members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes visiting their ancestral homelands.

By Mary Bettie Fox

Of The Journal

SALMON — The memorial to the Lemhi Shoshoni Indians, standing in the rolling hills east of Tendoy, lists name after name after name, more than 500 in all and many still familiar to residents of Fort Hall.

"Tendoy," "Arwite," "Auch," "Evening," "Matsaw," "Warjack," "Nappo," "Nagashoah," "Pandoah," "Osborne,"

"Ponzo," "Shay," "Towersap," "Wahotomy," "Nevada."

The wooden sign is a stark reminder of the Lemhi Shoshoni Indians who in 1905 and 1906 were forced by the U.S. govern-

ment to move their families to the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

The memorial lists the family of Walter Nevada, now 87, who visited the site with Sho-Ban School students, teachers and parents on Tuesday.

Nevada was just 3 years old when he and his family followed Birch Creek out of the Lemhi Mountains on their way to the eastern Idaho reservation.

Nearby, the grave of Shoshoni Chief Tendoy, who died on May 10, 1907, is protected by a wire fence, but lies among other Indian graves in a burial site overlooking the Lemhi Valley.

The family of Ron Alder, 67, has farmed in the area for years. A non-Indian, he helps keep watch over the sacred area.

"We've always had with the Indians... we've had a soft spot," Alder said.

About 20 Sho-Ban School students, some dressed in Chicago



Bulls T-shirts and Minnesota Vikings baseball caps, listened or fidgeted while their elders explained the significance of the historical events.

The trip to Chief Tendoy's memorial was one of the final stops in a three-day cultural tour of the Lemhi Valley.

"It's got to go from one generation to the next," said Rose Ann Abrahamson, bilingual coordinator at the school and organ-

izer of the tour.

Before heading south to Fort Hall, the group learned to dig bitterroot, a staple of the traditional Shoshoni diet. The pink-stemmed plant stands about 4 inches high; its small white flowers usually bloom in May.

The bitterroot found on Tuesday had roots 3 to 4 inches long. Peeled before cooking, they can be boiled then sweetened with sugar or cooked as a vegetable.

Tribal elder Alfred Navo said he enjoys sweetened bitterroot — pronounced "kur-ah" — in Shoshoni — for breakfast.

"Some like it plain, for the vitamins," Navo said.

Sho-Ban School teacher Kenneth Neaman described the plant's taste as similar to a radish or lemon peel.

Earlier, the Shoshone-Bannock group enjoyed a ham dinner,

hosted by a South Lemhi senior citizens group, at the site of a former Indian boarding school.

In Salmon, they visited a former Shoshoni camp, currently being considered for use as a city park.

Teachers and elders pointed out the former locations of Indian family homes, outhouses, the community bathing and swimming area, a smoke house, and two moon houses (used by women during their menstrual cycles.)

Alfred and Lois Navo were the last Shoshoni members to live in the camp. They left in 1990.

Salmon officials are considering naming the proposed park "Kids Creek Park." However, Abrahamson said tribal members hope any name will reflect its Indian history.

Shoshone-Bannocks partake in cedar pole ceremony

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a four-part series on members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes visiting their ancestral homelands.

By Mary Belta Fox

Of The Journal

SALMON — Shoshone-Bannock Elder Lois Navo, 76, made the hot and dusty trek up more than 500 feet to the top of the hill south of Tendoy. Determined to make it, she traveled part way by pickup, finishing the hike on foot.

"I thought I was going to stay down. I'm glad I made it up," said Navo, of Fort Hall, resting after returning to the hill's base. She still gazed at the cedar pole she helped erect at the hill's summit.

Navo was born in the Lemhi Valley and is a descendant of the Shoshoni Indians who made their home here for centuries. In the early 1900s, the U.S. government forced them to move to the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Navo was one of five tribal elders who on Monday scaled the hill to complete a traditional

task passed on to them by their elders. Joined by some 50 Indians and non-Indians, they replaced the cedar pole, which for decades marked the grave of an honored Shoshoni chief.

By tradition, non-Shoshoni speakers are not to know who lies in the sacred grave snuggled between the Beaverhead Mountains to the west and the Lemhi Mountains to the east. The new marker was a freshly cut, 13-foot Rocky Mountain juniper provided by local U.S. Bureau of Land Management employees.

Alfred Navo, Lois' husband, said he has dreamed of making the trip to replace the pole and honor his ancestor for years. "I wanted to a long time ago, a very long time ago," he said.

At 87, Walter Nevada was the oldest tribal member who took part in the ceremony. He rode a horse most of the way up the mountain. Other Shoshone-Bannock elders who attended were Camille George and Layton Littlejohn.

Rose Ann Abrahamson, a descendant of Shoshoni Chief Tendoy, said the cedar pole ceremony is to be repeated every



third generation. The next time the pole is replaced, it will be by her great-grandchildren, she said. Abrahamson asked the 20 Shoshone-Bannock students who participated in the ceremony to remember how it was performed so they could teach their children. Two of her four daughters were among those students.

"Where you're going is a very sacred site," she said before the ceremony.

One of the students who helped erect the new marker was 14-year-old Rachel Wahatomy of Fort Hall. Because her great-grandfather assisted in the preceding ceremony at the turn of

the century, the girl played a special part in Monday's event. She helped carry the new pole to the burial site, and she was presented with a sacred eagle feather plume found nearby.

"This is yours. Eagle left it here for you," Abrahamson told her.

The ceremony began as Wahatomy and three boys laid the juniper next to the grave marked by a small pile of rocks. Tribal members then scattered tobacco over the site and burned sweetgrass and cedar to prepare participants for the ceremony, and to pray to the Creator.

Indians and non-Indians alike offered gifts such as ribbon, jewelry, silk roses and eagle feathers to honor their ancestor. The gifts were tied to the juniper post about 18 inches from its top.

At about 4 p.m., Ernie Wahatomy of Fort Hall sang a brief honor song accompanied by drumming. Alfred Navo then led a prayer in the Shoshoni language. He blessed the participants in the ceremony, and asked non-Indians to help Indian people throughout their lives.

Following the prayer, tribal members removed the rocks marking the grave and found what remained of the old, now-broken cedar marker. They also found sacred eagle feathers under the rocks near the grave.

Non-Indians joined tribal members to raise the juniper post onto the burial site. They placed large and small rocks around the pole's base to ensure it would stand firmly until the next ceremony.

The ceremony was one of the most important events within three days of historical and cultural lessons organized for Shoshone-Bannock students by Abrahamson, a Lemhi Valley native and bilingual coordinator at the school.

She hopes to plant the seeds of tradition in the students so they will carry on Indian culture and protect their past.

The group is scheduled to return to Fort Hall today. "There is much for these children to learn, to preserve," Abrahamson said. "There is more, more to do."

FOLLOWING LEWIS AND CLARK OVER THE BITTERROOT MOUNTAINS

Our outing will start Tuesday night July 13 at Lolo Hot Springs about 10 miles into Montana on Highway 12. Arrive in the evening and we'll make plans for the trip. We finish up by joining the annual Take Pride in America (TPIA) project to be held July 16-17-18, 1993. This annual project is to assist in completion of a trail over the mountains by the year 2005 - the Bi-Centennial of the Corps of Discovery's first passage through these mountains.

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA PROJECT

Volunteers arrive Friday night, share a potluck B-B-Q (bring your own meat, share a salad or desert), and join the campfire. Saturday have on good boots, sturdy clothing, gloves, bring a lunch and be ready for hard work. The Forest Service will provide tools and special equipment. Portable showers are on hand. Saturday night dinner and Sunday breakfast are provided. More than 100 people participate, so campfire programs are spirited.

ABOUT THE CHAPTER TRIP

We will follow the Lolo Trail Road, which is a 100 mile long slow, rocky, bumpy, narrow, steep, dusty, muddy, brutish and nasty test of your vehicle, your endurance and your sense of humor.

Vehicles: High clearance or 4x4 vehicles are recommended. Modern highway cars should expect significant underbody damage. Light highway tires are easily punctured, and a donut spare tire is inadequate. Motorhomes over 25' and trailers will have problems and should expect significant damage.

Camping: This is a camping trip without support of water systems or toilets for several nights.

Radio: A group of 15 vehicles will extend over 2 miles and is very difficult to manage and to park for our side excursions. If we become larger than that we will divide into two groups. To discuss what we are passing, to coordinate the passage of vehicles in the opposite direction, and to all arrive safely at the same place a CB radio is essential. Hand held models for less than \$100 at Radio Shack, Sears or other stores work fine. **DON'T BOTHER TO COME WITHOUT ONE** for you will unnecessarily compound the problems of running this trip.

Your guides are chapter members who have been here before. They expect you to be self sufficient and to have well maintained equipment. Like the Waggon Bosses in the days of old they can give advice, but you are still responsible for yourself.

LOLO TRAIL INTINEARY

DAY	ACTIVITY	CAMP LOCATION
Tue	Arrive in pm. Bring swim suits for pool.	Lolo Hot Springs
Wed	Lolo Pass, Packer Mdw, Glade Cr. Camp, Colt Killed camp, Rocky Ridge Lookout, 13 mile camp, Snowbank Camp.	Cayuse Junction
Thur	Indian Post Office, walk the 2 mile trail from Smoking Place past Sinque Hole Camp; visit Greensward Camp and Dry Camps.	Liz Butte Saddle
Fri	Spirit Reveal Ridge, Sherman Peak, Willow Ridge. Arrive at TPIA camp and share in Potluck dinner and campfire.	Weitas Mdws.
Sat	TPIA project - see description above	Weitas Mdw.
Sun	Depart for home passing Salmon-Trout Camp, Full Prairie and other sites.	

READING

Ralph Space's little book "the Lolo Trail" is essential reading. It was part of your packet at the 1990 Lewiston Convention, or you can purchase it at Lolo Pass together with a Clearwater National Forest map. Any of the editions of the L&C journals are also informative.