

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

## IDAHO CHAPTER

August 1998

### LOLO TRAIL CAMPOUT: LABOR DAY WEEKEND, SEPTEMBER 4-7

Make your plans to join your Idaho Chapter friends on the Lewis and Clark "Labor Day Exploration." The Chapter will gather at the Opdahl's base camp in the heart of the Lolo Trail. This year's outing has been planned to visit the center and west end of the Lolo Trail and make it convenient for non-campers to experience this beautiful setting. Full instructions were included in last month's newsletter or contact your president, Steve Lee, at PO Box 2264, Lewiston, ID 83501 or call (509) 229-3870. *We need a count of those members planning to attend so please contact him if you have not done so already!*

The Opdahl's camp can be reached by taking Highway 12 to milepost 139 (about 60 miles east of Kooskia) to Saddle Camp Road #107. At Saddle Camp, a 5-way junction with road 500, take the second left. Take road #587 for about 15 minutes to the camp. These are good gravel roads.

The Opdahls will provide the grub at a cost of \$40/day/person for food. If you use one of the Triple O tents, the cost will be \$65/day/person. Otherwise, you can also sleep in your own RV or tent.

### REDISCOVERING LEWIS AND CLARK: MIKE VENSO IN SOUTH DAKOTA

As of this writing, Chapter member and Tribune photographer Mike Venso and Greg Balsmeier are still retracing the trail. At last report, they were in Pierre, South Dakota and managed to add two additional methods of transportation on their trek eastward: trains and planes. To follow their trek, read Mike's daily journals (and see his great photography) online at: [lmtribune.com](http://lmtribune.com)

### CHAPTER WELL REPRESENTED IN GREAT FALLS

The Idaho Chapter was well-represented in the record crowd attending the annual meeting of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in June. Almost 600 people registered for the meeting. The Idaho Chapter once again gathered at a reception prior to the awards banquet. Congratulations to Barb Kubik and John Montague for receiving awards that evening -- both are chapter members! Many thanks go to Lydia Justice Edwards for hosting the reception and additional thanks to Charles Knowles for his assistance with this event. Lydia's granddaughter and her friend also assisted with great decorations and signs for the event. Thanks to all for making this such a great event!

### RETREAT IN CASCADE COMMEMORATES WILLIAM CLARK'S BIRTH

On August 1st, chapter members and members of the governor's Lewis and Clark Trail Committee gathered at Carol MacGregor's Raspberry Ranch for a retreat and business meeting. The setting just south of Cascade Reservoir was absolutely beautiful as those in attendance met to work on plans for the upcoming commemoration of the bicentennial. Later that evening, Ludd Trozpek gave an interesting talk on William Clark's journals and letters and his unique spelling style. He concluded with quotes from the journals for this date in 1805. The dinner that evening was capped off with birthday cake in honor of William Clark who was born on August 1, 1770. Many, many thanks to Carol MacGregor for being such a great host. Thanks to all who helped make this weekend so enjoyable.



## *On the Trail in Montana and Idaho*

In the summer of 1993, as part of my research for a biography of Meriwether Lewis, I spent six weeks on the Trail in Montana and Idaho, accompanied by my wife Moira. This was our eighth or ninth trip to such sites as the White Cliffs on the Missouri River, Lemhi Pass, and the Lolo Trail, but this one was extra special for two reasons. First, we had three of our own children, a son-in-law and a daughter-in-law, and three grandchildren accompany us on various parts of the trip. Second, we had professional outfitters for the Missouri River and the Lolo Trail segments. The purpose of this letter is to recommend the outfitters—and the experience of sharing the Trail with grandchildren—to readers of *We Proceeded On*.

The least-changed sites associated with the trail are Two Medicine Fight Site, Camp Disappointment, Lemhi Pass, the Lolo Trail, and the 160-plus mile stretch of the Missouri River downstream from Fort Benton.

Lemhi Pass is easy to reach on your own. We spent the Fourth of July on Lemhi Pass. My old college roommate, the former governor of Colorado, Dick Lamm, read the Declaration of Independence aloud around the campfire. Other old friends read from Common Sense, John Adams, Abe Lincoln, and other great American writings, in a glorious orgy of patriotism. Two Medicine and Camp Disappointment are hard to reach on your own; the Lolo Trail and the Missouri River can be done in grand style with Triple "O" Outfitters of Pierce, Idaho and Missouri River Outfitters of Fort Benton.

Harlan and Barb Opdahl run Triple "O". They are everything you hope for in a western outfitter, and more. Strong, healthy, gentle horses; good food and lots of it; a well-planned itinerary; good tents and equipment; a trailing van to carry the gear and provide a ride for the saddle sore.

The first morning, Harlan spent an hour fussing with children's saddles, getting the stirrups just right for our grandsons, six-year-old Alex and three-year-old Riley Tubbs. I suggested that he better ask their mother, Stephenie, if it

was o.k. for them to ride by themselves. He knew better—he asked the boys. By the time Stephenie found out, they were mounted and it would have taken an act of God to get them off. They rode for the entire week, through the mountains, on rough trails, in the rain, having a grand never-to-be-forgotten time.

I learned about Triple "O" from an article in *We Proceeded On*. It said Harlan could take us to Lewis and Clark sites no one else could locate. He did—many of them. Our favorite was Jerusalem Artichoke camp site of June 25, 1806, perhaps the most remote and hard-to-get-to of all Lewis and Clark sites. We rode a few miles through a deep forest, then tied the horses and hiked on foot a half-mile or so to the camp site—it is so pristine that Harlan refuses to take horses to it. It was raining hard, so we got no photographs, but this perfect gem of a site is indelible in our memories.

Since Moira and I first back-packed the Lolo, in 1976, the Forest Service has done a great deal of much appreciated work in locating, improving, and sign posting sections of the original trail. One night a six-man team of Forest Service administrators camped with us. They were following the Trail to consider further improvements, such as placing outhouses at various camp sites, tables, a better road, possibly black-topped, etc. We had a heated debate, based on Carol MacGregor's article on the Lolo in the February, 1993 issue of *We Proceeded On*. Harlan, Barb and our party, protested vigorously against making access easier, so that RV's could get to the Trail; we argued that the sites associated with Lewis and Clark should be kept as close to their original state as possible.

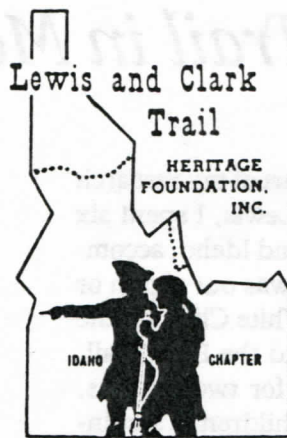
The Forest Service leader challenged us: What is so special about Lewis and Clark, he asked.

They were first, we replied. There are lots of places in Idaho where the Forest Service can provide easy access and people can see great scenery from their RV's, parked on pavement with hot showers and a camp store nearby. But there is only one Hungry Creek camp site, only



one Jerusalem Artichoke site. Everyone who follows the Lolo Trail today walks in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark. They deserve to be honored and recognized by maintaining the integrity of their route insofar as possible.

Triple "O" and Missouri River Outfitters are reasonable in price, well within the range of an average vacation week. They get you into the heart of Lewis and Clark country in comfort, if not quite luxury. Best of all, Larry and Bonnie, and Harlan and Barb, are Lewis and Clark enthusiasts, good people to sit around the campfire with at the end of the day, reading aloud from the journals on the spot where Lewis and Clark wrote their entries 190 years earlier. This is about as close to heaven as you can get. The children (with the exception of three-year-old Riley Tubbs, who is a little young to follow the conversation) listened closely and actively participated in the questioning about how Lewis and Clark did this or that. We claimed that Riley is the youngest person to float the Missouri River and ride over the Lolo Trail since Pomp did it in 1805-06.



## 40 YEARS AGO

From the Lewiston Tribune  
July 18, 1958

The Idaho National Guard, Lewiston Orchards Boy Scouts the Eliza Spalding Club of Spalding and the Lewiston Soroptimists Club yesterday volunteered services for the Lewis & Clark Highway trek and celebration Aug. 23-24. Guy McLaughlin reported at a Lewis-Clark Turnpike Association meeting that the National Guard for the second straight year, will provide transportation, communication, sanitary and traffic facilities at the celebration at Boulder Flat.

At the Lewiston Auto Theater "I Was A Teenage Werewolf" and "Invasion of the Saucer-Men" is offered, while the Liberty Theater is showing "Horror of Dracula" and "The Thing That Couldn't Die."

The Newsletter of the Idaho Humanities Council Summer 1998

### *IHC Awards \$49,281 in Community and Educational Grants in June*

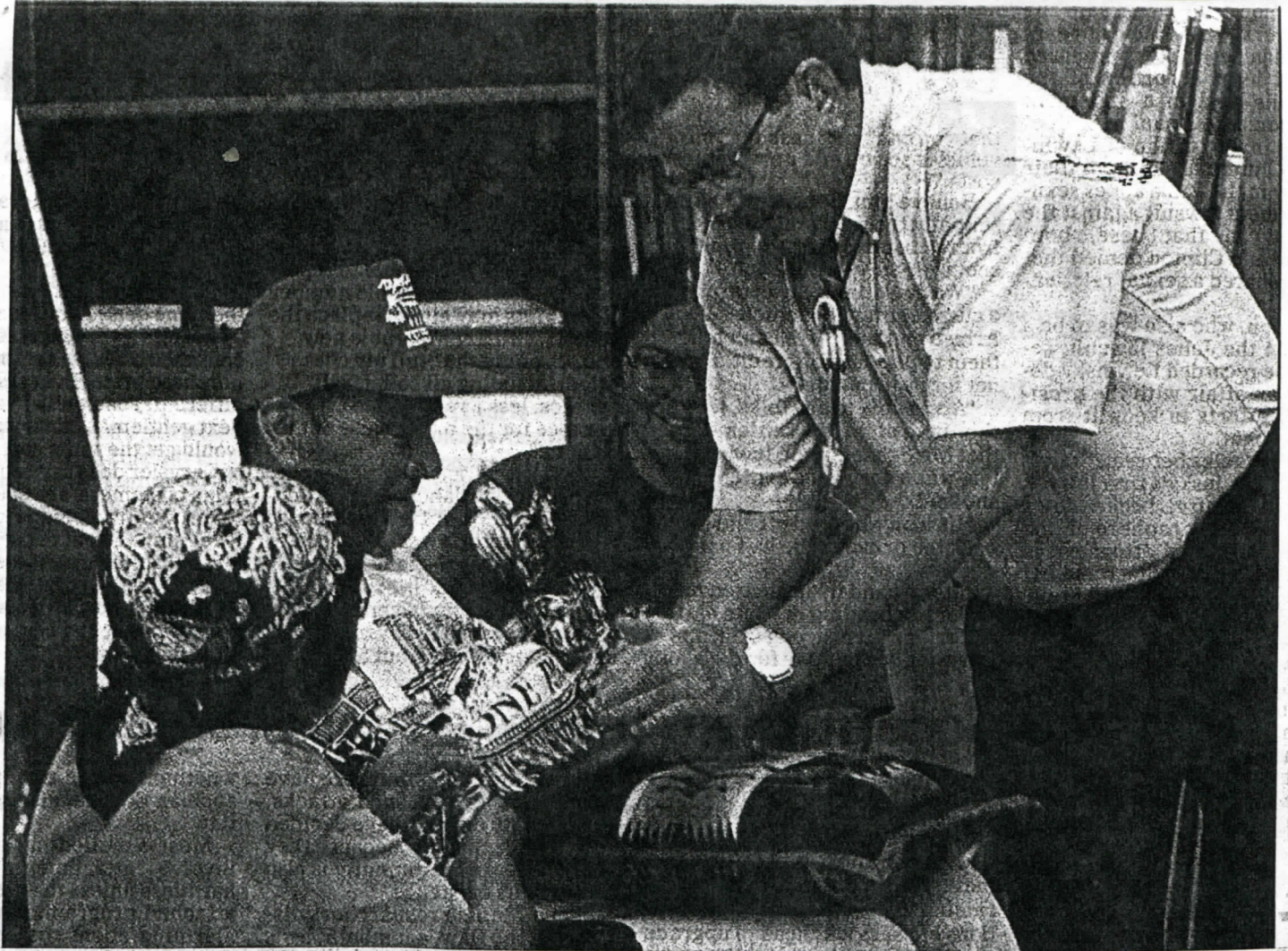
The Idaho Humanities Council awarded \$49,281 in grants at its triennial board meeting held in Boise on June 5, 1998. Twelve projects submitted by organizations and individuals will receive funds earmarked for public and educational humanities programs throughout the state.

An independent non-profit organization, the Idaho Humanities Council receives funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities, corporations, and foundations to support public humanities projects throughout the state. The twelve grants will generate an additional \$165,129 of local and regional fundraising to support these projects.

The June awards include grants to five Idaho school-teachers for classroom humanities enhancements under a grant initiative from the J.A. & Kathryn Albertson Foundation. The following is a complete list of the June awards:

The Lewiston Morning Tribune (Lewiston) and photographer Mike Venso received \$5,200 to produce a photographic documentary retracing the Lewis and Clark journey from the Pacific Ocean to St. Louis. Venso has already begun the fourteen-week journey and is filing from the trail journal-type feature stories for the Lewiston paper. The grant is supporting Venso's efforts after the expedition, specifically production of a modest photographic exhibit, publication of 20,000 copies of a twenty-four page tabloid for distribution to Idaho schools, and twenty public and school slide presentations about his journey. Venso will document and discuss changes on the trail, as well as the few pristine sites that remain.





Tribune/Katrina Kump

Jesse Red Heart is presented with a blanket from Vancouver Mayor Royce Pollard. Jesse's sister, Lucille, is at left.

# Mending of old wounds

Nez Perces invited to tell their side of the Lewis and Clark expedition

■ Vancouver, Wash., invites the tribe to help create a cultural center that will explain the Indians' perspective of Corps of Discovery

By JOAN ABRAMS  
OF THE TRIBUNE

LMT 7-29-98

**L**APWAI — Healing of old wounds continued Tuesday when Vancouver officials returned a visit Nez Perce tribal members made to the western Washington city last spring.

Vancouver Mayor Royce Pollard came bearing gifts and an invitation to the tribe to participate in creating a cultural center to tell the Indians' side of the story of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

During a reconciliation ceremony in April, the people of Vancouver and the tribe honored the 33 members of Chief Red Heart's band of Nez Perces who were held prisoners at Fort Vancouver in 1877-78. The Indians were held there for eight months to teach them the folly of resisting relocation to reservation lands in Idaho.

A result of April's ceremony was a blossoming friendship and the beginning of a healing process over the injustices suffered by tribal members more than 100 years ago.

There was less pomp and circumstance as the mayor and

other city officials paid a return call to Lapwai, but the emotion of the spring ceremony carried over to Tuesday's meeting.

Descendants of Chief Red Heart choked back tears as they thanked the Vancouver delegation and fellow tribal members who arranged the recognition of their ancestors.

Alene Powaukee said the event had been special for her because of the effect it had on her daughters. It was a nice thing for the white people to do, they told her. "It made them feel good."

Pollard and David Nicandri, director of the Washington State Historical Society, told members of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee of plans to commemorate the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial in Vancouver that will include input from Pacific Northwest tribes.

"The story of Lewis and Clark has been told over and over, sometimes from the wrong people. The Native American point of view is lacking," Pollard said.

A cultural center explaining the Indian perspective on the expedition is in the works for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, Pollard said.

"We hope for your support and consideration," he told NPTEC.

Among the descendants of Chief Red Heart present Tuesday were Jesse Red Heart, Katherine Red Heart Powaukee, Lucille Red Heart Wilson, Jessica Red Heart, Edith Powaukee, Merrell Simpson and NPTEC member Simone Wilson.





## Out & About

# Explorers' journals survive time's rigors

Associated Press

Although they are nearly 200 years old, the journals describing the Lewis and Clark Expedition are in excellent condition and are likely to last for many more years, according to a leading expert on the documents.

Gary Moulton, a University of Nebraska history professor, attributes the documents' condition to care taken before, during and after the expedition.

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark had relatively good handwriting, and journals kept by other members of the expedition also are clean

Continued: **Journals/G2**

SPOKESMAN-REVIEW, Spokane  
March 29, 1998

# Journals: Entries made later add a bit of intrigue for researchers

Continued from G1 **SR 3-29-98**

and neat, Moulton said. He has nearly completed work on a 12-volume edition of the expedition journals.

"Lewis and Clark's papers will last 300 years," Moulton said in a weekend talk at the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center.

Accounts of the expedition were written on high-quality paper, better than papers in use today, Moulton said.

He marvels at the logistics behind the record keeping.

"How much ink do you carry with you?" he asked, noting the expedition was a surprisingly long 2½ years. Ink was subject to freezing in the winter and evaporation in the summer.

The explorers often carried the journals in tin cases, which kept the writings dry but offered little protection against humidity.

In some instances, it appears the explorers took field notes and later transcribed them into bound journals.

Although the journals are relatively neat, there are barriers to

interpretation.

"Clark was not only a bad speller, he was an inconsistent one," Moulton said. "He spelled the Sioux name 27 different ways."

The work of those who handled the journals after the expedition also adds an element of intrigue for researchers.

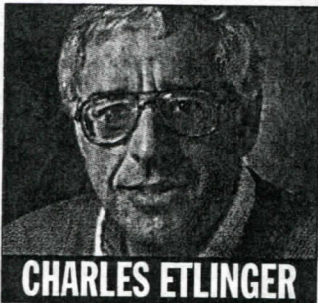
A ghostwriter, who worked with Clark after the trip's conclusion, added to the journals. Entries in red ink are believed to be his.

Later, Elliot Coues, who edited a version of the journals, also left his mark by numbering and changing the order of the pages, sometimes trimming ragged edges and using stamps to repair tears.

"These sorts of things, archivists just cringe at," Moulton said.

Most of the original expedition papers are in institutional collections, but there is the possibility that more writings will be discovered, Moulton said.

At one point in his writings, Lewis noted that seven expedition members were keeping journals. But researchers have never been able to find all the accounts or decide if they exist.



**CHARLES ETLINGER**  
THE ANSWER MAN

IDAHO STATESMAN  
March 2, 1998

**Q. What is Idaho's real state flower? Is it the syringa, as we're told? Or is it the mock or-**

**ange? — Juliet**

A. With an apology to Shakespeare, a syringa by any other name would smell as sweet.

What are commonly called syringas are indeed aromatic.

What are sometimes called mock oranges reek of decay.

But mock orange also is another name for syringa.

And syringas often are called lilacs.

Perfectly clear?

Way back in 1931, the Idaho Legislature designated the syringa the official state flower.

It's described, in the Idaho Blue Book and on the state's Web site, as "a branching shrub with clusters of white,

fragrant flowers.

"The blossoms are similar to the mock orange, have four petals, and the flowers grow at the ends of short, leafy branches."

Confusion also stems from the fact that Syringa, with a capital s, is also the Latin name for the group of lovely plants called lilacs, while Idaho's state flower is in the Hydrangea family.

But the key to the state flower mystery is the Latin name, *Philadelphus lewisii*, listed in the Idaho code, explains Dr. James Smith, a Boise State University botanist.

The name honors explorer Meriwether Lewis, who dis-

covered and collected it in 1806.

It's a native species, commonly found in the Boise Foothills, and along streams, hillsides and mountains, up to 7,000 feet.

"I encourage people to call it mock orange, rather than syringa, to avoid the confusion with lilacs," Smith said.

Better yet, do as botanists do, and call it *Philadelphus lewisii*. There will be no mistake, since plants only have one Latin name.

*Charles Etlinger's column runs Mondays. Have a question? Call him at 377-6334. Fax: 377-6449. E-mail: news@idstates.com*



# A face that saved an expedition

■ Treasury chooses Liberty, inspired by Sacajawea, for new dollar coin

By DAVE SKIDMORE  
OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — The face on the new dollar coin will be that of Liberty, but with features "inspired by Sacajawea," the famous Indian guide, the Treasury Department said Wednesday.

The choice won praise for widely differing reasons, but Rep. Michael Castle, R-Del., said he will fight it in favor of the Statue of Liberty — "the greatest and most recognizable symbol of freedom worldwide."

He has introduced a bill that would overturn Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin's approval of a citizens advisory panel's 6-1 recommendation last month in favor of the Liberty-Sacajawea theme.

"Naturally, we're pleased," said John Danks, programs manager for the Three Affiliated Tribes in North Dakota. "It's good recognition and it allows the natives to share in our national history. So much of our history has been printed and told from just one side."

Sacajawea was the young Shoshone woman who joined the expedition of Merriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804 and, with a baby in her arms, helped guide the explorers to the Pacific Ocean.

Historian Brian Hosmer, professor of American Indian studies at the University of Wyoming in

See **Face**, Page 3A

Laramie, said Sacajawea is revered on the Wind River Reservation for her generosity and courage.

"If there's any caveat, it has to do with who chooses Indian heroes," he said. "Sacajawea was certainly a significant figure, but she's known mostly for things she did for the non-Indian community."

In contrast, Nez Percé Chief Joseph, recently selected to appear on the \$200 denomination of inflation-adjusted U.S. savings bonds, "was considered to be a freedom fighter ... for his homeland," he said.

Artists at the U.S. Mint will create specific designs, one for the front and one, with the American eagle, for the back. In 2000, the gold-colored coin will replace the current dollar coin, which depicts 19th century women's rights advocate Susan B. Anthony.

No one knows what Sacajawea looked like. So, for inspiration, they could turn to a sculpture by Leonard Crunelle on the grounds of the North Dakota state capitol in Bismark or another in Cody, Wyo., by Harry Jackson.

Coin experts applauded the choice of Liberty as a theme and pointed out that Indian head pennies, minted from 1859 through 1909, depict Liberty wearing an Indian headdress.

"These new \$1 coins could be similar in spirit," said Richard Schwary, president of the Professional Numismatists Guild. "For more than 200 years, most of our

coins have artfully depicted allegorical representations of ideas and ideals, not dead dignitaries."

But many women are happy a real woman of historical significance will take her place beside George Washington on the quarter and Abraham Lincoln on the penny, though her name won't appear on the coin. "It's all the difference in the world between flesh and blood and stone and iron. The iconic representation of the female figure in the Statue of Liberty ... is a fiction," said Patricia McGuire, a member of the advisory panel and president of Trinity College. "Having a woman with a real personal history ... gives affirmation and recognition to the stories of all women. Women have been anonymous for too long."

Castle, however, is fuming. He also was an advisory panel member and, as chairman of the House Banking monetary subcommittee, sponsored the legislation authorizing the coin. He said the bill required Rubin to consult with Congress before making his choice and complained "there has not been consultation."

He said the new coin must have an instantly recognizable theme to achieve wide circulation and the Statue of Liberty is the best design for that.

The Anthony dollar, minted from 1979 to 1981, never achieved wide circulation, primarily because it looked and felt too much like a quarter. But controversy of its design also has been blamed.



# Clarkston may help tell the story of Lewis and Clark

By ELAINE WILLIAMS  
OF THE TRIBUNE

A group of volunteers envisions Clarkston as a pearl on a necklace of Lewis and Clark historic sites that may be strung across Washington for the expedition's bicentennial.

The director of the Washington State Historical Society, David Nicandri of Tacoma, visited Clarkston this week to examine possible sites for a new interpretive center.

"This is the first place that Lewis and Clark touched the state of Washington," said Clarkston City Councilwoman Donna M. Engle.

She serves on the Lewis-Clark Bicentennial Committee for Asotin County, which also includes representatives from the Port of Clarkston, Walla Walla Community College and the business community.

The Legislature has approved \$50,000 to study developing roadside turnoffs, information kiosks, parks and interpretive centers for the celebration, which will run from 2003 through 2006.

Washington is the first state on the Lewis and Clark trail to make a special allocation, Nicandri said.

The next step is public hearings sometime after Labor Day in towns that have expressed interest. By 2000 the historical society could be requesting design money for some of the best projects.

A lot about Clarkston could make the community a good fit with the way Nicandri wants the story told.

With 400 miles to cover, it would be impossible to mark every place where the crew of explorers traveled, Nicandri said.

The expedition followed the Snake and Columbia rivers to the Pacific Ocean, where it turned around and returned mostly along the same path.

Any good location would have river access or at least a river view since water served as Lewis and Clark's highway, Nicandri said.

Clarkston has plenty of places that meet that requirement. Land near Chief Timothy State Park, Rooster's Landing and the Quality Inn were some

of the places Nicandri viewed.

Each site needs to be different enough from the others that tourists will have incentive to visit each one and spend lots of time in the state, Nicandri said.

One of the most important chapters happened in the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley when the Nez Perce Tribe cared for the explorers, Nicandri said.

Tribal members were ready to kill the members of the expedition, but an elderly woman intervened, according to the book "Lewis and Clark, the Journey of the Corps of Discovery" by Dayton

## Duncan and Ken Burns.

Whites had treated her kindly once when she had been captured by an enemy tribe and she advised tribal members not to hurt the visitors.

Instead of destroying the expedition, the Nez Percés provided food, helped build canoes and agreed to care for the horses until Lewis and Clark returned.

The assistance came when the expedition was vulnerable. The men had just spent 11 harrowing days in the Bitterroot Mountains hiking through blinding snow. They were so hungry they ate candles.

Another strength of Clarkston is its position along U.S. Highway 12, a major transportation route on a state border, Nicandri said.

The enthusiasm of Clarkston's committee will likely work in the community's favor, too, Nicandri said.

Pacific County, Vancouver and Walla Walla are the only other communities at this point with a similar level of momentum, he said.

Although Walla Walla isn't on the Snake or Columbia rivers, it is part of a different route the men followed as they headed home to the east.

Clarkston's committee formed in 1997 with \$500 from the Clarkston City Council and private donations. The council also has passed a resolution in support of the center.

Since the holidays, it's been selling coins for the center and has other fund-raisers planned, Engle said.

Those moneymakers could be crucial to Clarkston's success. Nicandri doesn't see the state as the sole contributor for any project.

**FRIDAY**

July 31, 1998