

IDAHO CHAPTER NEWSLETTER – MAY 1998

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc.

MAY 30th MEETING in LEWISTON PLANNED

On Saturday, May 30th, at Spalding Hall on the campus of Lewis-Clark State College, the Idaho Chapter will join with the Washington Chapter in a joint-meeting. The business meeting will get under way at 9 AM with the program beginning at 10 AM. The program will feature photo-journalist Mike Venso of the Lewiston Morning Tribune explaining his upcoming journey, "The Rediscovery Project", retracing the trail via a number of conveyances. Mike and his brother-in-law will leave after the meeting to begin the 3 month journey. We look forward to hearing about their plans! Carol Simon-Smolinski will also present part of the program explaining the history of the area. In the afternoon, the combined group will tour some of the Lewis and Clark sites in the valley before ending the day at Sue Hottois' home for an informal gathering with the members of both chapters.

Spalding Hall is located on the Lewis-Clark State College campus on the SE corner of 10th Avenue and 4th Street. Plan to join us for any or all of this meeting. Chapter T-shirts will be available for sale (plenty of new colors).

UI CLASS OFFERING: "On the Trail of Lewis and Clark"

On June 16 through the 21st, Carole Smolinski and Charles Knowles, two Idaho Chapter members, will conduct a 2-credit class during the University of Idaho's summer session. They will guide participants in retracing the 1805 and 1806 journey through the land of the Nez Perce people in the heart of central Idaho. The class will follow their routes, camp near their campsites, study their journals and learn about the natural and geological features of the land. For more information, call (208) 885-6237.

NEW FOREST SERVICE BICENTENNIAL COORDINATOR

Margaret Gorski has been appointed to coordinate Lewis and Clark Bicentennial planning efforts for the Northern Region of the US Forest Service. For the last seven years, Margaret has been the district ranger of the Powell Ranger District on the Clearwater National Forest. She is familiar with the issues and challenges presented by the coming Bicentennial. She has been responsible for managing a primary portion of the Lolo Trail, the rugged ridge top route where Lewis and Clark struggled for 11 days through the Bitterroot Mountains. Lewis and Clark followed this ancient Nez Perce Trail in 1805 and 1806. She has also been involved in the development plans to renovate recreation and interpretive facilities at Lolo Pass. Margaret will coordinate Forest Service strategy with other federal, state and local planning efforts and can be reached at: (406) 329-3587 or mgorski/rl@fs.fed.us or USDA F. S. Northern Region, POBox 7669, Missoula, MT 59807.

COMING EVENTS

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| May 30 | Lewiston - Idaho-Washington Chapter meeting, 9:00 AM, Spalding Hall, LCSC |
| Jun 29-Jul 2 | Great Falls, MT - 30 th Annual Meeting, Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation |
| July 2 | Idaho Chapter Reception - Prior to LCTHF's Awards Banquet - look for signs |
| July 1-5 | Great Falls - Lewis and Clark Festival |
| July 4 | Great Falls - Grand opening of Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center, 1 PM |
| Aug. 1 | Cascade, ID - Idaho Chapter & Gov's Committee Retreat. Clark's birthday party. |
| Labor Day | Lolo Trail - Idaho Chapter Campout on the Lolo Trail. |
| Fall | Salmon - Idaho Chapter meeting. |

This old horse

By Stephen J. Lyons
Special to IN Life

MOSCOW, Idaho — When George Hatley rests his hand on one of the many saddles at the Appaloosa Horse Museum and Heritage Center, it's hard to tell leather from skin.

As he has done hundreds of times, Hatley recalls a story in front of a McClellan saddle used by the U.S. Cavalry in its 1,350-mile pursuit of Chief Joseph during the 1877 Nez Perce War that ended

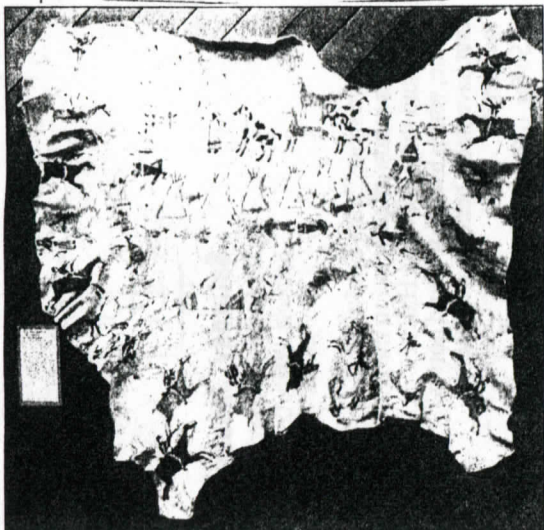
Horse tales take top billing at the Appaloosa Museum

in Montana's Bear's Paw Mountains. Nearby, in an eerie curator's coincidence, is an 1865 Nez Perce woman's saddle made from cottonwood, with an elk horn attachment for hanging a cradle board.

"Mr. Appaloosa," as Hatley is known, dresses the part of a successful Western horse owner with a string tie, leather vest, dungarees, cowboy boots and the prestigious Tevis Ride belt buckle, given to a rider who completes 100 miles by horseback in one day and lives to tell about it and hopefully walk again.

Hatley's audience for this special tour is 17 employees of the Appaloosa Horse Club, which shares building space with the museum at the club's world headquarters in Moscow. He leans on a hardwood cane, which doubles as an exhibit pointer. The employees listen respectfully as Hatley

Continued: **Appaloosa Museum/E8**



A bust of Chief Joseph (above) greets visitors at the museum, where inside they'll find an elk hide painting depicting the surrender of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce.



Liz Kishimoto/The Spokesman-Review

George Hatley, the founder of the Appaloosa Horse Club, gives members a tour of the museum in Moscow, Idaho.

Appaloosa Museum: Attracts more than 4,000 visitors each year

Continued from E1

recounts the history of the spotted horse, a history Hatley himself has partially written.

Hatley looks up from the McClellan saddle, past the scabbards and sabers, toward a 1873 cavalry Springfield carbine displayed next to Chief Joseph's 1866 Winchester. With an expression that speaks of tragedy, he talks about how most of the Nez Perce's horses were captured in Montana, effectively disabling the tribe, who would soon be shipped to Fort Leavenworth and Oklahoma.

"The goal was to put Indians afoot. Some of the horses taken at Montana were auctioned off. That's why there's so many Appaloosas in Montana and the Dakotas."

If it is possible to tell America's diverse history through a horse breed, then that diversity is amply and tastefully displayed in this 1,672-square-foot museum on the Washington-Idaho border. It attracts more than 4,000 visitors each year.

Much of the collection was donated by Hatley, a museum board member and past executive secretary of the club. His great uncle fought in the Misery Hill Battle during the Nez Perce War.

Nez Perce regalia sits next to spurs made from Idaho silver, which in turn shares space with three Charles Russell prints, including "Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flatheads." Among the other interesting displays are a Nez Perce beaded bridal and breast collar, Palouse cowboy angora chaps, an eagle-feather headdress, a sawbuck pack saddle, and a copy of Fred Small's record, "The Heart of an Appaloosa."

Visitors can learn the origin of the breed, which came from an area north of Afghanistan into China and into this country via the Spanish through Mexico. A wall-sized map also traces the flight of the Nez Perce during the 1877 war.

What draws many visitors are the handful of Native American artifacts. The Nez Perce were expert riders and breeders and will forever be identified with Appaloosas.

"There doesn't seem to be any other native tribe credited with the development of a breed of horse," Hatley says as employees gather at a life-sized plastic horse often mistaken for the work of a taxidermist. "They practiced selective breeding through castration."

Lewis and Clark were very complimentary about the Nez Perce horses, comparing them favorably with horses in Virginia. Meriweather Lewis commented on the "lofty, elegantly-formed active and durable horses. . . ." William Clark wrote, "These people have emence numbers of them. 50 or 60 or a Hundred head is not unusial for an individual to possess."

"Even though we focus on Appaloosas, we have a lot of basic horse history," says Sue Emory, the center's curator.

Emory also maintains a gift shop that partially supports the museum's acquisitions and operations, selling everything horsey and Appaloosa, including mugs, jewelry, stationery, posters and children's books. In the summer, the museum has actual Appaloosas grazing in adjacent fields.

In addition to the history of the Nez Perce on horseback and the coming of white settlers, miners and ranchers, there is the history of the Appaloosa Horse Club itself, formed in 1938 in Oregon. At the time the club was formed, the number of Appaloosa horses in the United States was perilously low, prompting co-founder Claude Thompson to say, "We are championing a breed of horse so few in number that the sole purpose is to preserve the blood. . . ."

When the club moved its headquarters to Moscow in 1947, all its records fit in one shoe box. The club has had its present location since 1974, the year the museum opened. Although not quite a shoe box, the present museum has outgrown its space. Construction of an addition is under way, but more money is needed for completion.

"The addition will more than double the present size of the museum and give us much-needed storage, work, library, exhibit and

program space," says Emory, whose office is sandwiched between the gift shop and the Appaloosa Hall of Fame, which lists people and horses that have had a beneficial impact on the breed.

So far, only enough money has been raised to build the shell, with \$4,000 coming from last October's raffle of a donated spotted-blanket, strawberry yearling Appaloosa born from bloodlines of Bright Eyes Brother, Top Hat H. and Peavy Bimbo.

The museum may be cramped for space, but as Hatley launches into an art history discussion on Appaloosas (spotted horses show up in Chinese art somewhere between the years 250 and 1300), his audience may wonder if there will ever be a structure large enough to hold all of his stories.

SECTION



Saturday, January 24, 1998

The Spokesman-Review
Spokane, Wash./Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Appaloosa Museum

The Appaloosa Horse Museum and Heritage Center, located on the Idaho side of the Idaho-Washington border at 5070 Highway 8 in Moscow, is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; during the summer, it's also open Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Groups are encouraged to call in advance. To contact curator Sue Emory, call (208) 882-5578, ext. 279. Admission is free.

Lewis, Clark pushed more than one frontier,

The Idaho Statesman

The Associated Press

CHINOOK, Wash. — Most Americans know that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their Corps of Discovery extended the national vision to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

But geographical boundaries weren't the only ones they pushed.

The executive director of the Washington State Historical Society contends they blazed another trail — for democracy — when the 33-member corps voted to decide on which side of the Columbia River they'd spend the winter.

Sacajawea, an Indian woman, and York, Clark's black slave, participated in the vote — decades before women or blacks won voting rights.

"I'm convinced that it's one of the most important Lewis and Clark sites in the country," the historical society's Dave Nicandri said.

He wants more attention given to the spot he calls "The Independence Hall of the American West."

The site, along U.S. 101 just west of the Astoria-Megler Bridge, is marked with a modest sign and a rough-cut statue.

Interest in Lewis and Clark's venture is growing as its 200th anniversary approaches in 2003-06. Washington state officials want to be sure the state is ready to greet the thousands of people expected to visit sites along the trail.

Nicandri and state parks, transportation and tourism representatives — a coalition dubbed the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Interpretive Infrastructure and Tourism Promotion Committee — began working this fall on a plan to improve dozens of sites along their route through Washington.

The group is requesting \$75,000 from the state to hire someone to work with communities along the trail and collect ideas for improving historical sites. Projects might include adding new interpretive signs at some locations and "freshening up what's already there" in others, Nicandri said.

He predicted the work would cost several million dollars, in a mix of public and private contributions.

State officials hope to attract visitors at key entry points along Washington's borders: Clarkston, Kennewick, Maryhill, Stevenson, Van-

historian says

couver and the Long Beach Peninsula.

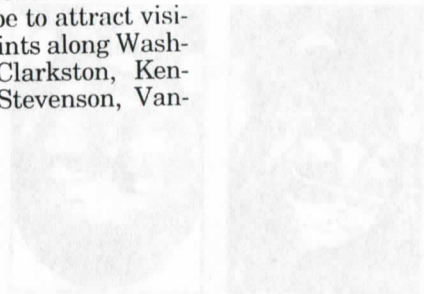
"I would like to see a unified story told of the Lewis and Clark expedition" at every site the explorers visited in Washington, said Steve Wang, chief of interpretive services for the state Parks Department.

Signs along the way could provide an overview as well as details about each particular site, Wang said.

Nicandri said the committee hopes to have an improvement plan and accompanying budget in place by 1999, with design and construction to begin later that year.

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"I'm convinced that it's one of the most important Lewis and Clark sites in the country."

DAVE NICANDRI
Washington State Historical Society



Tribal leaders urge tempered observance

Nez Perce members say bicentennial of Lewis and Clark journey should be marked as historic fact not celebrated as heroic conquest

TARA TUCHSCHERER
THE TRIBUNE

Although five years away, the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial is already stirring up controversy.

"For native people, the Lewis and Clark exploration meant the opening up of the West and a dramatic change to their way of life," said Carla HighEagle, president of the Nez Perce National Historical Trail Foundation as well as a member of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee.

"This is not a time we want to celebrate, but a time to commemorate."

The foundation — which has a membership of about 45 Indians and non-Indians from several states — will instead work to provide education on the role of Native Americans in Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery, she said.

Allen V. Pinkham Sr., a member of the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial



Carla HighEagle



Allen Pinkham

Council as well as a Nez Perce, is also concerned about how the event is being sold to the public.

"We will participate in the bicentennial, provided it's called an observance and there is a recognition of what we have done."

The difference between celebration and observance (or commemoration) is profound, he said. "A celebration is a joyous occasion, and that is not the case. An observance is a recognition of an important point in time."

Pinkham says the hoopla surrounding the

bicentennial is a reflection of one history.

"The general population wants to see heroes, and to them Lewis and Clark are heroes," he said. "To us, they mean something completely different."

And if that's not part of the tale of 1803 to 1806, he said, it's akin to the celebration of Columbus Day, a bitter holiday for many Native Americans because it marks the beginning of an era of conquest.

Telling the story truthfully also shatters a stereotype, Pinkham said.

"We are no mythical Hollywood Indian; we are real people who lived on the ground the Creator gave us."

There are many parts of the Lewis and Clark story that need to be heard, he said.

"We realized what was occurring, both

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Tempered

From 1A

good and bad, and we were willing to make a good shot at it. Unfortunately, it turned mostly negative."

The trail itself harbors its own misconceptions, HighEagle said.

Lewis and Clark didn't blaze their own trail — the Lolo Trail was long used by many tribes for trading.

And after their arrival, life for those tribes was forever altered.

"Just as the story of Lewis and Clark is important, so is the impact to the native people."

Friday, April 10, 1998

LEWISTON MORNING TRIBUNE

SPORTS

History echoes at Kamiah meet

By DALE GRUMMERT
OF THE TRIBUNE

For decades, Bob Squires has been a track coach and an Idaho history buff. Now he has found a way to link the two interests.

Saturday at Kamiah High, Squires will direct the inaugural Lewis and Clark/Nez Perce Commemorative Games. It is actually one of his familiar prep track invitationals, with an historical twist.

In spring 1806, after Meriwether Lewis and William Clark had embarked on the return trip of their historic exploration of the West, the crew spent 27 days at what is now called Long

Camp, across the Clearwater River from Kamiah, while waiting for snow in the Bitterroot Mountains to melt.

A few days before resuming their trek, they staged a series of races with Nez Perces and other Indians.

The June 8, 1806, entry in Lewis and Clark's journal includes the following account:

After these important purchases (of horses), several foot-races were run between our men and the Indians; the latter, who are very active and fond of these races, proved themselves very expert, and one of them was as fleet as our swiftest runners.

After the races, they played "prison base," an Indian game akin to baseball.

... we were desirous of encouraging (this exercise) before we begin the passage over the mountains, as several of our men were becoming lazy from inaction.

Squires has long known about

this journal entry, but his idea for a commemorative meet occurred to him in a serendipitous manner.

Every April, Kamiah High is the site for three large Saturday meets, each named for the school that organizes it. This year, Grangeville withdrew from what is normally the Grangeville Invitational, forcing Squires to come up with a new name.

Triggered by the area's growing anticipation of the Lewis and Clark bicentennial beginning in 2003, Squires remembered the journal entry and decided to dedicate his meet to what he is now calling "Idaho's first known track meet."

The idea came just a few weeks ago, so Squires did not have time to treat it fully. But in future years, he hopes to present the meet's winners with medals designed after the peace medallions that Lewis and Clark distributed to Indians on their journey.

The inaugural meet, which be-

Big numbers for 'Lewis & Clark'



Ken Burns' Lewis and Clark film scored big numbers for KSPS.

shows it was up against in most time slots.

KSPS-7 had excellent ratings for "Lewis & Clark: The Journey of the Corps of Discovery."

It scored an 11 rating and an 18 share, which are huge numbers for a PBS show. In fact, it beat three out of the four major network

— SPOKESMAN REVIEW
Spokane, WA
JAN. 4, 1998

gins at 10 a.m., with running-event finals scheduled for 1 p.m., will draw 14 schools, including several from towns with significant Nez Perce populations. Lapwai, where the tribe is based, will not be represented. With a turnout of only five track athletes this year, the Wildcats are largely restricting their schedule to home meets.

For Squires, the Lewis and Clark journal entry reinforces his perception of Kamiah as a track-minded community. He credits his predecessor, the late Darrel Snyder, with generating track enthusiasm at Kamiah in the 1960s.

Squires himself initiated the junior-high track program in town and has been high-school coach since 1972, continuing to lead the program after retiring from teaching and administrative work four years ago.

He flatly denies being the meet director for those 1806 races.

"But I'd like to have been," he says.

Cultural tourism could be a mainstay in Idaho's future

Associated Press ^{LMT} 4-26-98

BOISE — State tourism officials say increased national interest in historic sites and cultural events could be a boon for Idaho's tourism and recreation industry.

"Idaho is a young state so most of our historic sites and cultural attractions are still intact," said Carl Wilgus, administrator for the Idaho Department of Commerce's Division of Tourism Development.

According to a national study commissioned by the Travel Industry Association, heritage travel is expected to be the fastest-growing segment of the tourism market. The study was based on a survey of 240,000 households.

It found that more than 65 million Americans said they visited a historic site or museum or attend-

ed a cultural event in 1996. Such travelers tended to take longer trips that included multiple destinations, participated in additional activities while traveling and were more inclined to stay in motels, hotels and bed-and-breakfast establishments, according to the survey.

In addition, the study found that historic and cultural travelers spent an average of \$615 per trip, compared to \$425 for all U.S. travelers.

Wilgus said Idaho's potential for capitalizing on the trend is so significant that heritage travel is the primary focus of this year's travel and recreation industry conference, May 6-8 in Boise.

LEWISTON TRIBUNE
April 26, 1998

■ Kooskia kiosk opens with ceremony this morning

KOOSKIA — An interpretive kiosk along U.S. Highway 12 will be formally opened today at 10 a.m. with a ribbon cutting ceremony, speakers and refreshments.

The kiosk, located at the north entrance to Kooskia, is the result of years of planning and work by the city and a number of state and federal agencies.

The city took the initiative as one of its first Gem Community projects in 1993, according to Roberta Joy Lee, chairwoman of the committee that developed the kiosk.

The kiosk will have eight panels depicting a variety of the area's resources and it is hoped more panels representing local industry will be added, Lee said.

"With the bicentennial coming we feel it's very important with people from the East coming through that there is some representation in the area that shows that the logging industry isn't bad and the logging industry has come a long way," Lee said.

The kiosk area also has been landscaped and includes a rock garden.

Lee said about 150 trees and shrubs have been planted and the local Lion' Club built benches.

"It has been a long process, but it's been worth it. It's beautiful," she said. "It's something that we're really proud of."

Tribune and Associated Press

LEWISTON TRIBUNE
May 16, 1998

Center honoring Sacajawea, Lewis, Clark proposed

The Associated Press

BLACKFOOT — A multi-million-dollar Sacajawea and Lewis and Clark interpretive center in Fort Hall would attract the scores of people driving between Salt Lake City and Yellowstone National Park, its supporter says.

Lynn Leasure of Leasure and Associates said he has researched the Shoshone tribe and the most notable

American Indian woman in history — Sacajawea. Leasure, who is helping develop the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in Montpelier, said the proposed center would benefit all of eastern Idaho.

He noted that about 3,000 bus tours travel from Salt Lake City to Montpelier and then on to Wyoming and Yellowstone each year. If the Sacajawea exhibit were in Fort Hall, those tours would go down Interstate 15 to

the spot, he said.

"There are thousands of tourists who drive down the freeway and don't stop," he said.

Sacajawea, a Lemhi Shoshone, helped Lewis and Clark reach the Pacific Ocean overland.

The center would include a theater in which visitors could watch a movie about the woman being kidnapped by another tribe, taken to the Missouri River and sold into slavery.

Carrying an infant with her, Sacajawea guided Lewis and Clark to the Idaho Panhandle and met her long-lost brother, a Shoshone chief who helped the explorers for their journey to the coast.

The center also would have a replica of a Shoshone village.

Leasure said he he hoped the \$3 million center would be built before the 2002 Olympics in Salt Lake City, to attract the extra travelers.

-IDAHO STATESMAN, BOISE, March 15, 1998