

Washington State Chapter, LCTHF

Worthy of Notice

September 2001 Newsletter
Vol. 2, Issue 4



President's Message

Do you remember the article that Don Popejoy wrote awhile back in this newsletter, speculating on what Lewis and Clark would have seen if they had ventured north into the Spokane area? In my travels around the Northwest, I frequently not only wonder "what if;" I also wonder what our beloved scribes would have written about the places they never saw.

Take Hell's Canyon. If our heroes had been silly enough to try to negotiate those rapids and lived to tell, what would they have said about the sheer rock walls rising over seven thousand feet above the river? I think the name "Hell's Canyon" might have logically occurred to them. They might have speculated on their sanity in choosing to take this route. Rather than "scenes of visionary enchantment," (excuse the correct spelling), Lewis might have said "scenes of unimaginable horribleness," though that sounds more like Clark.

Since it's in my backyard, I've been to Palouse Falls many times and thought of how close the Corps was to seeing this magnificent sight in the middle of the sagebrush and rocks. The confluence of the Palouse River (Drewyer's River) and the Snake River (at today's Lyons Ferry State Park) is just downriver from the falls. Too bad the local Natives didn't turn up to say, "hey, you gotta see this." Of course Palouse Falls cannot compare to the Great Falls of the Missouri, or to Celilo on the Columbia, but its location where you would least suspect, I believe, would have elicited some poetic remarks from our favorite journalists.

Maybe you have some favorite places that you wish Lewis and Clark had written about. Living in this beautiful part of the country, with its diversity of climate and vegetation, we naturally think that everyone should appreciate it as we do. I love finding old journals and travelogues by anyone who ventured here in the early days of settlement. Maybe because I wish I had been here before all of the development took place. Or maybe just because I have a rampant imagination that leads me to wonder about what things were like "before."

I think all Lewis and Clark buffs have this interest to some degree. We all function perfectly well in the twenty-first century but a part of us longs for a time when travel wasn't just hopping in the car (or SUV) and getting on the freeway. It is part of that quintessential American spirit to see and discover something new. Now that we have made it all the way across the continent and Manifest Destiny is a reality, going back in time to re-live this epic of migration keeps us in touch with what made us Americans in the first place. For myself, I know I would have less appreciation for the present day if I didn't know about the history that led to it.

We'll all have a chance to see living history at our September 15 meeting in Vancouver. For anyone who hasn't been to Fort Vancouver (like me), it is sure to be an experience that will give us a glimpse into what early days in the wild Northwest were like. Hope to see you there!

Cheryl Essary

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Cheryl Essary

Editor's Note:

I am pleased, nee ecstatic, to report an overwhelmingly positive response to the July issue of *Worthy Of Notice*. Many "thanks" to those that contacted me directly or contacted others who have, in turn, contacted me. However, as is often the case, there were "problems" pointed out, respectfully, of course. Most have to do with format, schedule, etc., and have been noted, even taken care of in several cases (mostly my own). Explicitly, one was significant enough that I must correct it in writing. This has to do with my drawing on the bottom of page 3, labeled "The Two Captains." Though I used a reputable source for this information, it has been correctly brought to my attention that, despite the 18 October 1805 campsite being so near this geological phenomenon, nothing of its existence was written in the journals. It was left to later persons to give the monument the name in honor of our two Captains. What is more important, though, is the associated story about the monument that is part of the local Umatilla Tribe's tradition. In this usage, the monument is referred to as the "Two Sisters," this even though there were THREE sisters mentioned in Coyote's legend. We should, therefore, refer to this formation as the "Two Sisters" and not the later name of "the Two Captains."

The important point to be gleaned from this is that we are all still learning – and should continue to learn – about the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Further, we need to continue to find the correct information concerning the Expedition and not rely on the "accepted" information that, more and more, is being found to be less than accurate because of new information coming to light. As stewards of the trail, we have declared our intentions for saving and restoring the trail. We must also make sure that the printed material is correct as well. It is our duty to educate as well as locate. This means to continue research and making the corrections where needed, and repairing where necessary in order to perpetuate the achievements of the Corp of Discovery.

Tim Underwood

September Meeting Directions

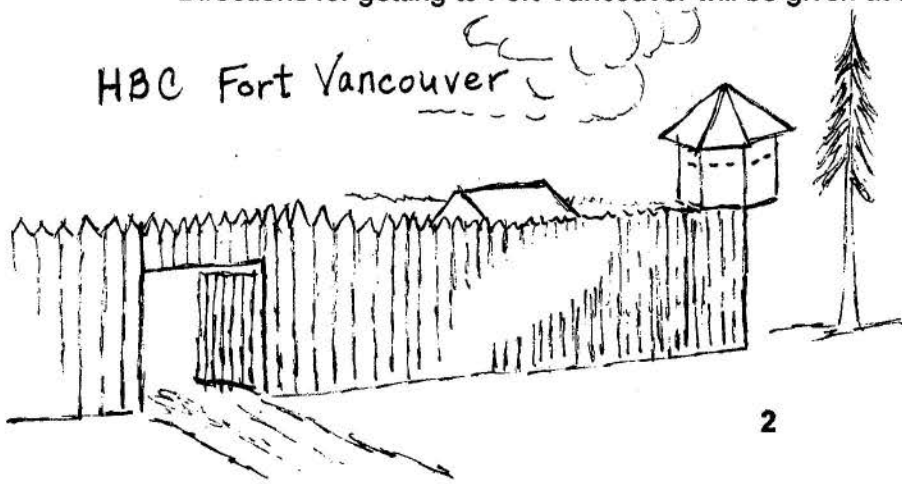
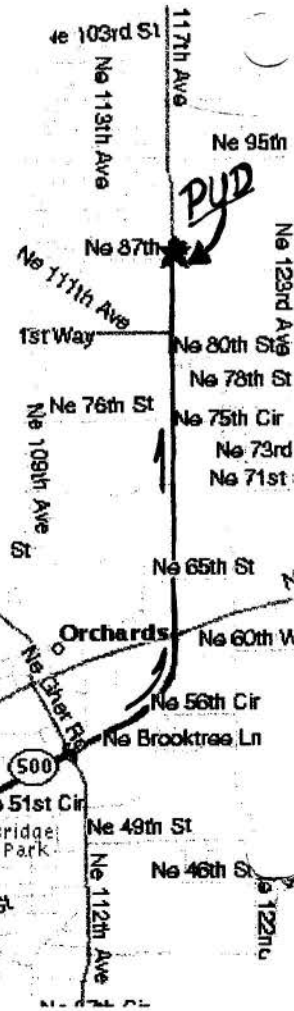
The September 15th meeting will be held in Vancouver, WA at 9.00 (note time change) where the speakers will be Tom Laidlaw and Glen Kirkpatrick. Tom will speak about the influence of Lewis and Clark on the Pacific Northwest fur trade. Then Glen will give us some insight on the Columbia Gorge.

The meeting will be held at the Clark County PUD Operations Center located at 8600 NE 117th Ave. (SR 503) east of I-205. After the meeting and some lunch, there will be a tour of the replica Hudson's Bay Fort Vancouver at 2:00. On both Friday and Saturday evenings beginning at 7.00, the fort will be illuminated by candlelight to give the feeling of a night in 1845.

Directions: From the North: Follow I-5 and I-205 south to exit 30, SR 500. Stay in the left lane and follow SR 500 East through Orchards, where the road will turn into SR 503 (heading North). Continue North for some 25 blocks to the 8600 block and the PUD compound.

From the South: Follow I-205 North to exit 30, SR 500, then go East as above. Be sure to stay in the left-hand lane.

Directions for getting to Fort Vancouver will be given at the meeting.



Encounters on the Prairie
(Prepared By Doc Wesselius)

The 33rd Annual Meeting of the LCTHF held in Pierre, SD was a huge success this year, despite the heat wave. Some necessary changes in arrangements were required to accommodate for the outdoor events that were scheduled; air conditioning indoors was the only relief from the blistering sun. The conference was well attended, an indication of the increasing interest for the upcoming bicentennial observance of the L&C Expedition.

The daylong fieldtrip to the Big Bend in the Missouri was a taxing adventure, especially for those on the buses that had air conditioning failures because of the dust. True travelers of "The Trail" were not about to miss the chance to explore part of the trail that is not normally visited by students of the L&C story. Every attempt was made to prevent heat stroke but you know true followers – they had to climb the hill for a gorgeous view of the 30-mile bend in the river. Although, some explorers had to take an early bus back to the hotel for the comforts of air conditioning and ice water (or other liquids).

The camp reenactment, keelboat members and Sioux Nation withstood the heat in their period costumes and had several colorful presentations. One event featured the keelboat coming up the Missouri and landing at "Teton River" (present Bad River) and the Corps of Discovery meeting the Sioux Indians. The keelboat was powered by six paddlers – they really had to work in the heat and humidity.

The lectures and meetings were well attended by the membership, everybody took advantage of the air conditioning indoors. James Ronda gave a stirring presentation at the annual banquet, giving those in attendance something to think about how history is recorded. Clay Jenkinson's first-person characterization of Thomas Jefferson was a very professional presentation, as usual. Kevin Locke, internationally acclaimed Lakota performing artist, entertained the membership one evening with his music and hoop dancing.

South Dakota deserves a salute for handling this annual meeting of the LCTHF. The organizers of the event were up to the challenges that the weather presented and everybody realized that complaining was not going to help – subsequently the meeting was a huge success.

Wa St Chapter Meeting -- 33rd Annual Meeting of the LCTHF, Pierre, SD (by Doc Wesselius)

The Washington State Chapter held a meeting August 6, 2001 at the LCTHF annual meeting in Pierre, SD. Board member Don Payne called the meeting to order and commented on the chapter's attendance at the conference. Over 35 Washington members were among the almost 500 who attended the meeting. Don started the meeting with self-introductions, then continued with a brief report on the Chapters' booth at the annual meeting trade fair. Sales of shirts and hats with the Chapter's logo were brisk for the first day; however, sweatshirts were not a large sale item. The Chapter also helped the WSU Press sell copies of "Lewis and Clark Trail Maps." (Part II will be published this fall.)

Don also commented on the necessity to establish a venue for the woodcarvers' diorama for the Lewis and Clark Expedition bicentennial observance. He reported that efforts were continuing in an attempt to get the "Lewis and Clark Curriculum Guide" for school districts in the state.

Barb Kubik reported on the status of Pompey's Pillar project and indicated that additional funding will be necessary for the legal maneuvering required to stop the building of grain elevators next to the National Monument. The board of Directors will be polled via e-mail before committing to send additional funding for this project. (This was done, and funds were sent by publication date.)

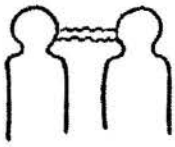
Barb also reported on her year as Foundation president, and the challenges and rewards that the office presented. Don thanked Barb for her contribution not only to the Foundation, but also her support for the Chapter.

Program Chairman, Doc Wesselius, reported on future meetings for the Chapter and requested suggestions for meeting sites and speakers for 2002 meetings. (Any suggestions? Send them to Doc as soon as convenient.)

Rene Kubik commented on the necessity for a Chapter project for the bicentennial, and suggested commemorative cups for the 2005 annual Foundation meeting in Astoria.

Richard Klein presented a Treasurer's report and stated that the Chapter's finances were in the black. Copies of the report are available upon request.

The meeting ended with a lively discussion of the heat wave in South Dakota – several members retired to the bar to replenish their fluid levels.



What is the difference between a pirogue and a canoe?

Jo Green, a member of our chapter from Port Angeles, Washington, sent another interesting letter. Quite simply, it asked, "Please explain the difference between a canoe and a pirogue."

Some writers do get these two aquatic forms of transportation confused. From a distance, they look similar. Captain Lewis stated that the expedition set out up the Missouri River in a keelboat and two "perioques." The spelling varies quite a bit, sometimes "perogues," "pirogues," or "perioques" are encountered but they all refer to an open boat capable of carrying personnel and cargo. But, then again, canoes transport those same things.

Canoes, however, generally have more rounded bottoms and sides, and use paddles instead of oars. Canoes are usually more narrow across the beam (i.e. side-to-side). The pirogues employed by Lewis and Clark consisted of one that had six oars and one that had seven. Now, that might sound a little odd until you realize that only one side was counted, much like some places measure the points on deer antlers. Therefore, one pirogue had 12 actual oars and the other had 14. One was painted red and the other one was white. A flat-bottomed pirogue was an ideal choice for rivers, swamps, bayous and other interior waterways where the depth of the water was usually shallow. The flat bottom allowed the pirogue to skim over shallow water where a more rounded-bottomed craft would go aground. It was also more maneuverable in rivers with sharp meandering paths since its flat bottom allowed for quicker turns. These characteristics of a pirogue would also come in handy for exploring the smaller waterways that would be encountered on this voyage of discovery. Sergeant Gass also recorded that he was assigned to make six additional "perogues" while at Fort Mandan, but these were more like dug-out canoes with flat bottoms and employed paddles and poles instead of oars. This interchange of terms between different kinds of water vessels often leads to the confusion about which kind of vessel the expedition was actually referring to at any given time.

The picture shows a reproduction of the red pirogue. This vessel could also have a sail as well as oars to assist in making the trip a little easier on the crew.

If you would like more information on how pirogues are constructed, Or if you are interested in acquiring a pirogue of your own, you can contact:

**Boatwright
Butch Bouvier
Onawa, Iowa 51040
or visit: www.keelboat.com**

The pictures of the pirogues under construction are courteously provided by the web site and Mr. Bouvier. The web page has some other great pictures of the reproductions of pirogues as well as the keelboat at Lewis & Clark State Park in Onawa, Iowa



And, as if eating dog wasn't bad enough...

Jo also asked a question about the horse (colt) that was killed by the expedition on the westward trek down Lolo Pass on September 14, 18005. She said that when she was a young girl, her brother told her that on the way back east the expedition was so hungry they dug up the hide from the horse, boiled it, and ate it! She said she started reading the journals after that to find out whether the story was true or not. Has anyone else ever heard this story? I could find no reference to the expedition's partaking of this morsel on their return journey. (Please contact Gary if you have any info on this "food for thought.")

News From Afar

Cottonwood Park to be Renamed (Edited for WON)

As has been mentioned in previous issues of WON, changes are being made in Washougal, WA. This site, Cottonwood Beach, is where the Corps of Discovery spent six days in April 1806 hunting and drying meat for the trip ahead. It was also from this camp that Clark ventured back to the head of "Wappato Island" and up the "Multnomah" River, today's Willamette River, the one they missed on their way west.

The Port Commissioners of Camas-Washougal now want to rename the campsite in honor of the Expedition. It would become "Capt. William Clark Park at Cottonwood Beach." A \$2.7 million redevelopment project "would transform the undeveloped stretch of beach near Washougal." This would provide restrooms, trails and signage in the first phase, with boating facilities and camping hookups coming later.

Not everyone is happy with this new development, being worried that it will destroy vegetation and lead to erosion problems. But the Commissioners counter siting that the "beach is open to the public as a recreation area and is frequently used, particularly in the summer. But there are no improvements – including no restrooms!"

Money for the initial planning and design work has been promised by Clark County, the Port, and both cities. Also, state and federal funds would be sought to help implement and complete the project in time for the 2006 Bicentennial.

An underlying factor seems to be the effort to stop the rapid and widespread growth east of Vancouver. But, this is also a good opportunity for the cities to save one of American history's known sites from being absorbed into modern expansion.

(Let's hope the opportunity is taken.) [*Oregonian*, 17 May 2001]

Link to the West: Tourist attraction to showcase historic explorers' adventures

(Edited for WON from December 2000 *Richmond-Times Dispatch* article)

Charlottesville might seem like a long way from the Lewis and Clark Trail, but think again. "This is where the idea for the Lewis and Clark Expedition was conceived, here in this community" says Satyendra Huja. She is a planning strategist and an advisor to the board of the Lewis and Clark Exploratory Center of Virginia, Inc., the group set up to make into reality a tourist center in Charlottesville that would "entertain and instruct" an estimated 450,000 tourists per year. Though expecting to feed off the impending national bicentennial fervor that begins on January 18, 2003, the center is also geared to showcase its own native sons.

Meriwether Lewis' family home, Locust Hill, is in Albermarle County, as was William Clarks' home place. President Jefferson's beloved Monticello is only a few miles from downtown Charlottesville. And hundreds of descendents of both Captains still live in Virginia.

"This would be a unique historical attraction" Huja said of the \$15 - \$24 million center. "It's such a compelling topic!"

The kick-off for the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial will be at nearby Monticello. The four-year national commemoration will feature events all over the country. The mission of the new Charlottesville center will be to "celebrate the origins of the Lewis and Clark expedition in the area," according to former mayor Kay slaughter, who heads the Exploratory Center. "We want to educate the visitors ... on various aspects of the expedition, and show the contrasts of the known East with the unknown West."

The 60,000 - 82,000 square foot facility will include hands-on reproductions of tepees, boats and huts that visitors can get into and touch. There will be topographic maps, timelines, geographical and historical highlights of the journey. Visitors might even be able to plan a real L&C trip of their own.

The center will also [and rightly so] "celebrate the accomplishments" of both York and Sacagawea, who made considerable contributions to the success of the journey in their own rights.

The site will probably be on "Vinegar Hill" near the west-end of a pedestrian mall in the downtown area.

Interestingly, a key supporter of the center is a familiar name in the LCTHF. Jane Henley is not only our new President and a Charlottesville resident, she is a descendent of Meriwether Lewis. It is for good reason that she feels it is "totally logical [that] it should be here."

Progress and information can be obtained on their new web site: www.lewisandclarkeast.org.

Timber Company Clear Cuts Part of Lewis and Clark Trail

Missoula, MT – Plum Creek Timber Company refused to sell [or trade] a section of land that included part of the Lewis and Clark Trail to the U.S. Forest Service. Instead, they sold the government a 15-foot wide easement that would allow public access – then clear cut the area!

Critics have responded saying this logging “stripped the land of its historic setting,” especially since the logging occurred when the national spotlight was beginning to shine in anticipation of the upcoming Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.

For centuries, the Salish Indians used this trail to travel to the salmon and steelhead fisheries on the Clearwater and Snake Rivers. And the Nez Perce of Idaho used the trail to travel east onto the plains to hunt bison.

“Its almost inconceivable that Plum Creek could have undertaken this project knowing the bicentennial was ahead,” said Gene Thompson, a forestry technician, who oversees trail maintenance for the Lolo National Forest. “That’s what saddens me. This is the first time the trail has had so much focused on it.

“By all indications, a lot of people will come over this trail in the next few years. I just wish they could have seen this section as it was 18 months ago. This was a place where you could really understand the trials of the Native Americans and the trials of Lewis and Clark when they encountered these mountains.”

Forest archaeologist Milo McLeod added “The historic tread remains, but the integrity of the setting has been lost. It is unfortunate that Plum Creek could not have been more sensitive to the value of the historic setting.”

A Plum Creek spokesman, Jerry Sorensen, a land-use manager, said that his company and its predecessors have “managed this area for many decades as part of our working forest. And for as long a time, have recognized the special importance of this area and have protected the integrity and character of the Lolo Trail.” Yet, they logged it anyway. Inside the National Forests’ 90-year old stand of Lodgepole Pine, it is cool, dark and green. But turn around and look out at the Plum Creek side. It is open and barren except for the young trees that have recently been planted by the foresters.

The Forest Service paid \$4,600 for trail easements on two sections of Plum Creek land, one being the recently logged Lee Creek area. This seems like a hefty LOSS for a trail that was named a National Historic Landmark, and placed on the National Historic Register.

(AP, August 20, 2001, Edited for WON)

Editor's Note: This is *exactly* the kind of situation we need to prevent. Otherwise, we run the risk that there will be no trail left to be stewards of. It seems “inconceivable” that there wasn’t some sort of trade/exchange that Plum Creek would have agreed to, even if it meant land here in Washington State! We have lost the integrity of this portion of the trail for at least the next 75 years. What more must we lose?

Field Notes:

The Chapter welcomes Robert Guard of Friday Harbor, Ryan Karlson of Ilwaco and Eileen Starr of Spokane. They joined the Chapter at the annual LCTHF meeting in Pierre, SD

The term “Sioux,” short for “nadousessiox” or “little snakes,” actually came from the Ojibwa, a long-time foe of the people of the “Seven Council Fires.” Over the years, it has been widely adopted, however, today’s Sioux people speak three different dialects called Dakota, Lakota and Nakota.

South Dakota was one of four states created by the Omnibus Statehood Bill in February, 1889. North Dakota, Montana and Washington were the other three.

On September 20, 1804, the Lewis and Clark Expedition reached the Big Bend of the Missouri. It is here that the river makes a huge loop, almost completing a full circle. In his journal entry for the day, William Clark reported that the distance between the ends of the loop on foot was only 2,000 yards. (That is 1.14 miles.) By water, the same trip was 30 miles!

Seeking Columbia Waters: Day 2 by Doc Wesselius

"at a ¼ before three we had passed Meriwether bay and commenced coasting the difficult shore; at ½ after five we doubled point William, and at 7 arrived in the mouth of a small creek where we found our hunters, they had killed 2 Elk, at a distance of a mile ½. It was too late to send after it this evening. We therefore camped on the stard. side of the Creek."

Captain Lewis' description of the Corps of Discovery's encampment the first night after leaving Fort Clatsop on March 23, 1806 has been mistakenly identified by many historians of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Without the aid of Captain Clark's route maps, early editors of the journals speculated that the campsite was located on the Columbia River at the confluence of the river known today as the John Day in present Clatsop County, Oregon. In 1903, Ruben Gold Thwaites discovered Clark's route maps and published them in Volume III of his edition of the journals. Since these discoveries, the route maps have provided scholars of Lewis and Clark the opportunity to correct errors in some of the earlier designations for campsite locations of the Corps. Emory Strong, in *"Seeking Western Waters,"* correctly identified the locations of the Corps' first campsite on their return from the Pacific Ocean in 1806. However, the earlier error has been perpetuated in some of the most recent publications pertaining to the Corps.

Gary Moulton, editor of the most recent edition of *"The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,"* incorrectly identified the campsite in Volume 7: "Ke ke mar que Creek" on Atlas map 82; present John Day River in Clatsop County. Moulton continues and states "They camped just below the mouth of the stream and east of their camp of the previous November before selecting the Fort Clatsop site."

The November 1805 campsite is plotted on Clark's route map on the windward side of what is known today as Tongue Point, and the March 1806 campsite is on the leeward side of the peninsula. The campsite in question was plotted on the starboard (right) side of the mouth of a small, unnamed creek at the base of the peninsula. The campsite is clearly not marked on the larger drainage called "Ke ke mar que Creek" by the Corps and known as the John Day River today.

The last newsletter left you with the completion of day one on the water trail and the paddlers with very sore muscles. Several canoeists stayed for day two and awoke to a slight drizzle, which turned into a downpour by mid morning. Plan "B" was quickly implemented – research for the misidentified campsite location was going to be by a land route. As the day progressed, the modern-day explorers were fortunate that the search for the correct campsite was not being conducted by a canoe route as originally planned. After several attempts, a route to the mouth of Mill Creek was accomplished. Mill Creek, east of Astoria, Oregon, is located on the east side of Tongue Point, and drains into Cathlamet Bay of the Columbia River. The creek can be viewed from the river but, a canoe is required to approach the small creek, and a landing would be difficult in the mud. The modern-day explorers were wet enough from the rain without slogging through the marsh to reach the mainland.

Two of our chapter members have discussed issues that pertained to the research that was conducted on that rainy Sunday morning. Rex Ziak has commented (See Vol. 2, Issue 3), "History repeats itself – and historians repeat each other." Clark's route map and journal entries place the March 1806 campsite on Mill Creek and not on the John Day River. The small creek was a suitable site for a hasty overnight camp for the Corps of Discovery. The creek provided a potable water supply and the mainland below the mouth of the drainage was high ground for a dry campsite. The mainland above the small creek was is low marshy land all the way to the next drainage; approximately a mile and a half to the John Day River. Clark estimated that the Corps traveled 16 miles after leaving Fort Clatsop before they camped at the hunters' campsite. Measuring the distance of a canoe route, it is approximately 16 miles from the Fort Clatsop site to Mill Creek. Perfunctory evidence has led to the continued misidentification of the location of this historical site. Historical accuracy is essential in the preservation of the Lewis and Clark experience. Rex has admonished the scholars of the expedition to get the information correct when discrepancies are discovered; avoiding the tendency to copy incorrect material.

Martin Plomondon has lectured (See Vol. 2, Issue 3) on the importance of our responsibility for protecting the Lewis and Clark Trail. His plea became very evident when the historical campsite was finally located. Mill Creek has been disguised by modern construction. The stream has been channeled

under State Highway 30, flows through dense foliage under a railroad bridge, and empties into the Columbia near property controlled by the federal government. The Lewis and Clark campsite is next to a toxic waste cleanup site. Fencing around a salvage operation for World War II liberty ships precludes easy access for the public to view the historical site. The creek and beach have been cordoned off to prevent the introduction of toxic waste entering the Columbia from the salvage site. Preservation of the historical campsite for Lewis and Clark will be a major undertaking.

The upcoming observance of the bicentennial for the Lewis and Clark Expedition will present the opportunity for correcting the past improper location of the campsite for March 23, 1806. Historical accuracy will be important with the increased interest during the observance in the study of the epic exploration in American history. The community of Astoria has the opportunity to properly identify the campsite; erecting an interpretive roadside marker with the correct information. Oregon Chapter members Keith Hay and Glen Kirkpatrick have spearheaded a project to present the information that was investigated that rainy Sunday morning by modern-day explorers.

Thanks Doc, for the follow-up.

(Note: The Aug. 5, 2001 Sunday *Oregonian* Travel section has a nicely-done article on the front page by reporter, and fellow Clarkie, Peter Sleeth. Titled "In History's Wake," the article is about the Saturday trip down the sloughs to the John Day River. Just not enough pictures, though.)

Logo Shirts Still Available!

Word from our "Shirt Guru," Don Payne, is that there is still a good selection of shirts available; T's, Polos and Sweatshirts – in most sizes. These would make great gifts for Christmas and birthdays. If you are interested, Don will have some at the chapter meeting in September in Vancouver, or you can use an old order form and mail it directly to Don. The best part is that the prices are still the same! That is: T's - \$12.00, Polos - \$15.00, Sweatshirts - \$20.00

News Release: Ocian In View!

Long Beach, WA – Preparations have been completed for this year's "Ocian In View" cultural and historic enrichment weekend. (See Ron Evan's related article on page 9 of the July WON.) The dates for the conference on the Long Beach Peninsula will be November 9-11 and will feature lectures and bus tours to Station Camp and other Lewis and Clark sites around the peninsula.

Friday evening's meeting will present Craig Rockwell, Congressional Liaison to the Lewis and Clark Congressional Caucus, in his portrayal of Captain Clark in full character and uniform. Saturday evening will feature two speakers, Lt. Col. Gil Villahermosa, U.S. Army Historian from Ft. McNair, Washington, D.C., and Stephen Allie of Ft. Leavenworth's Frontier Army Museum presenting the U.S. Army's role in the success of the expedition. Both programs begin at 7.00 PM at the Ilwaco Heritage Museum. (A \$3.00 admission donation is requested.)

The bus tours on Saturday and Sunday will be guided by award-winning local historian Rex Ziak. The cost of the tours is \$10.00 with advanced reservations requested. You may send a check made out to PCFL&C, noting the preferred date, and mail to:

The Ilwaco Heritage Museum
115 SE Lake St.
Ilwaco, WA 98640

For details, please call the Long Beach Peninsula Visitors Bureau at 1-800-451-2542 or use their web site: www.funbeach.com. LC information can be found at www.lewisandclarkwa.org. Further details can be secured by contacting the following:

Carol Zahorsky
Public Relations, Long Beach
360-704-3020 (Olympia)
Email: carolz@nwrain.com

or

Carolyn Glenn, Chairman
Pacific County Friends
360-642-2472

The Nez Perce and Lewis and Clark: Lewis and Clark Symposium, 2001

Lewis-Clark State College in Lewiston, Idaho was the site of the third annual Lewis and Clark Symposium from June 28 to June 30. The theme of this year's symposium was "Two Centuries, Two Peoples," and focused on the social consequences of the Lewis and Clark expedition in the land of the Nez Perce. Keynote speakers were James Alexander Thom, author of many historical novels including the recent "Sign Talker," the tale of Lewis & Clark as told from the point of view of George Drouillard. Also featured was Dark Rain Thom, who spoke of the impact of the bicentennial on native peoples of today.

Our chapters' own Gary Lentz gave two presentations at the symposium. At the college he gave his superb talk on the medicines of Lewis and Clark, complete with a "bleeding." Those of you who attended the chapter meeting a couple of years ago at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park will remember Gary's demonstration of this technique. The next evening at Hells Gate State Park, Gary performed his "magic tricks of Lewis and Clark", with the able assistance of Captain William Clark (Craig Rockwell). The two of them were not only informative but downright fun, too.

Friday June 29 was devoted to a series of talks ranging from Montana history and Nez Perce language. That afternoon the group went to the Nez Perce National Historic Park visitor center at Spalding, Idaho where we learned about the Spaldings, who were early missionaries and contemporaries of the Whitmans near Walla Walla. Allen Pinkham of the Nez Perce tribe (and member of several bicentennial advisory organizations) showed slides of his family history at the visitor center, and spoke of his tribe's history since white contact. Later we traveled back into Lewiston for a stop at the Lewis and Clark Center for Arts and History, where we viewed a superb wood-carved "chain" of the antics of Seaman the dog as documented in the journals. If you are in Lewiston, you should stop to see this exhibit. I cannot do it justice in words!

On Saturday Allen Pinkham was one of the tour hosts who guided us on our field trip to Kamiah, Idaho. At various stops along the way he told Nez Perce stories and history. My favorite was the Nez Perce creation story, which he told at the site of this creation, The Heart of the Monster near Kamiah. Norm Steadman, mayor of Weippe, Idaho, was our other tour guide, and he revealed his knowledge of later history of the area. He and Allen kept us laughing with their jokes and jibes at each other.

Kamiah is the area where the Corps spent so long in 1806 waiting for the snows to melt in the mountains. It was easy to imagine spending a lot of time here in this verdant valley, with so much wildlife and beauty to enjoy. No wonder that the time here was some of most relaxing they spent anywhere along the journey. The short trip from Lewiston to Kamiah (and back again) is a treasure trove of history ranging from Lewis and Clark, to the discovery of gold, to the steamboats, to logging . . . well, you get the idea.

I am looking forward to next year's symposium, and hope to see some more of our Washington chapter members in attendance. If you've never explored this part of the trail, you will not only be in for a learning experience, you will also be treated to unmatched scenery and a lot of fun. I wish to extend my thanks and congratulations to the organizers of the symposium. I'll be back next year!

Cheryl Essary

Future Newsletters

Just a reminder of the *Worthy of Notice* deadline schedule for those members wishing to submit articles and/or materials for inclusion in the newsletter. Because we are trying to keep costs to a minimum, please try to keep your articles to 3-4 pages, and even these will most likely be edited. I have received articles of 5-6 pages that cannot be used as they are, and take a considerable amount of time to edit down. However, keep in mind that every effort is being made to use as much submitted material as possible. The deadlines are as follows:

Mailing Month

January
April
July
September
November

Information Deadline

December 15
March 15
June 15
August 15
October 15

Thanks for all the great information. Ed.

Grand Rapids Surprise

(Edited for WON)

When a recent business trip took me to Grand Rapids, Michigan, I was not thinking that this would be a very exciting week. All I knew about the area was that the Gerald R. Ford museum was there, and with the 1970s-era jokes about our 38th President playing football without a helmet, I was not sure what to expect. I had researched the area for interesting historical sites, but just kept coming up empty.

The airport van driver said "I hope you enjoy the hotel, and have a good week," or something to that effect. And as I hopped in, I was thinking to myself "Hotel, schmotel! I am not at home so how can I enjoy myself and still be legal?" But then, while doing some absent-minded reading in the local brochures to see how grand the local rapids are, I noticed an ad for a Lewis and Clark exhibition entitled "The World of Lewis and Clark." Why, it just happened to be at the Gerald R. Ford Museum. But what kind of an exhibition could be here, of all places, hundreds of miles from the Missouri River, or even the Ohio River, that saw limited usage by Lewis? When I later discovered that the museum was across the river from my hotel, I knew that it had to be an omen of some kind.

So the first available opportunity, off I went. After passing THE set of stairs that came from the roof of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, I went upstairs. What a pleasant and wonderful surprise it was to see an exhibition that caused Stephen Ambrose to say "This is the best, it just blows me away!"

And what an exhibit it was! It started with several original documents, including James Monroe's authorization to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase, written by Secretary of State Madison. It also had the French copy of the Louisiana Purchase. There were several original letters from both Clark and Lewis, including Lewis' inventories of Indian gifts and expedition supplies, as well as the text of Lewis' speech to the Otto Indians of August 4, 1804. It then proceeded to President Jefferson's address to Congress of February 19, 1806 and a letter written by Clark after he learned of the death of Lewis.

The exhibit had several original items that include Thomas Jefferson's pocket watch, Sgt. Floyd's diary, Shannon's sewing kit, an expedition branding iron, Bighorn Sheep horns (possibly from the Cardwell, MT area?), plus Indian artifacts gathered by the Expedition. There was also a reconstructed campsite, many period items that included muskets and a swivel gun, many items of Indian clothing, Grizzly bear, elk and other mounts and other items that demonstrate the circumstances under which the Corps of Discovery lived and prevailed. (Many of the artifacts exhibited are owned by Bud Clark of nearby Dearborn, Michigan.)

The exhibit continued to the late 1800s era before ending, but it even does that with a bang. I noticed the Cheyenne war shield owned by Chief Little Rock, and recovered by General George A. Custer on November 27, 1868 upon the death of Chief Little Rock. After seeing Gen. Custer's battle flag, recovered from the Little Bighorn battlefield on June 25, 1876, along with an 1873 Winchester used by the Indians, I knew that I was seeing something special.

The Gerald R. Ford Museum itself is also quite interesting, with a replica of the Oval Office, the original burglary tools used by the Watergate Burglars, and many, many other items and displays. So if you happen to be in the area, it might be as pleasant a surprise for you to stop in too.

And by the way, the rapids aren't very grand!

Submitted by Rob Heacock. Thanks Rob!

Correction:

In the July issue of WON, I gave our Treasurer Richard Klein's e-mail address incorrectly (I used his old address!). For those of you who have been trying to reach him, or those who wish to reach him, his correct e-mail address is: Richard Klein, rklein57@home.com

I apologize for the inconvenience. Ed.



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL

Name(s) _____
 Street _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____
 *Phone (H) _____ (W) _____
 *E-mail _____
**Optional – will be included with membership roster*

Chapter Membership

\$10.00 per year (Jan – Dec) for any person, family, firm association or corporation. Please make checks payable to:
Washington State Chapter LCTHF

Dues are kept as low as possible to encourage wide membership. In addition, members are encouraged to make supplemental donations to help support the organization.

The above dues are for the Washington State Chapter only. Bylaws state that Chapter members must be current members of the National Foundation. Annual dues are: Individual, \$30 per year; Family, \$40 per year. Membership includes the quarterly magazine *We Proceeded On*. Send Foundation dues to: Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, P.O. Box 3434, Great Falls, MT 59403

Logo Shirt Order Form

Name _____
 Mailing Address _____

Polo Shirt (white) \$15.00 each	Available in Adult sizes S, M, L, XL, XXL	
Quantity of each size ordered: S ___ M ___ L ___ XL ___ XXL ___		\$ _____
Sweatshirt (gray) \$20.00 each	Available in Adult sizes S, M, L, XL, XXL	
Quantity of each size ordered: S ___ M ___ L ___ XL ___ XXL ___		\$ _____
T-Shirt (gray) \$12.00 each	Available in Adult sizes S, M, L, XL, XXL and Children's sizes S, M	
Quantity of sizes ordered: Adult: S ___ M ___ L ___ XL ___ XXL ___		\$ _____
Children's S ___ M ___		\$ _____
Shipping costs are \$5.00 per shirt. Number of shirts ___ X \$5.00 =		\$ _____
Total Enclosed		\$ _____

Please make checks payable to WA Chapter, LCTHF. Send your form and check to:
 Don Payne, 32237 3rd Ave SW, Federal Way, WA 98023 Allow up to 4 weeks for delivery.

HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS HATS

Logo Hats For Sale

The Chapter has a few WA. ST. CHAP. Logo hats left from the annual meeting in Pierre. If you would like one of these adjustable Forest Green hats with the Yellow embroidered logo, they can be purchased for \$15.00 plus \$4.00 S&H each. Make checks payable to: Wa St Chap. LCTHF Please allow 3 weeks for delivery.

No. of Hats ___ X \$19.00 = \$ _____
 Send your form and checks to:
 Hats
 c/o Tim Underwood
 128 Galaxie Road
 Chehalis, WA 98532

Future Washington State Chapter Meetings

September 15, 2001

Vancouver, Washington

See the meeting announcement and directions in this issue of the newsletter.

Speakers: Tom Laidlaw and Glen Kirkpatrick

Remember to include in your schedule the opportunity to tour fort Vancouver during the evening candlelight presentation at 7:00 PM on Friday and Saturday.

December 8, 2001

Astoria, Oregon

"Christmas at Fort Clatsop," presented by the Oregon Chapter of the LCTHF

Watch for more information in the November newsletter.

*Jay
Komm*

February 2002

Tacoma, Washington

Annual chapter business meeting at the Washington State Historical Society.

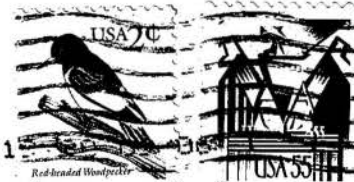
Specifics in future newsletters.

The Program Chairman would appreciate any suggestions for meeting sites and speakers for our meetings in 2002. Since the annual LCTHF meeting will be in the east, the board is considering four meetings in the Pacific Northwest next year. Any suggestions should be sent to :



Doc Wesselius
1608 Big Hanaford Valley
Centralia, Washington 98531-6106
P# 360-736-6106

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation
128 Galaxie Road
Chehalis, WA 98532



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.

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