

Washington State Chapter, LCTHF



Worthy of Notice

November 2001 Newsletter
Vol. 2, Issue 5

Editor's Note: This issue of WON is devoted to members' contributions that present several different views and aspects of the Expedition. Most contributions are about an adventure that a member has had on a portion of the trail, or an aspect of the Expedition's operations, etc. In this issue, member Bill Lauman takes a quite different view of the Corps – from a business point of view! Most of us are usually looking at it from the historical perspective, but here is a view that would make any good businessperson envious.

Just a reminder that this is the last issue for the year 2001. That means it is time to renew our memberships with both the State Chapter and the National Foundation. Please do not let this slip by. Maybe even "recruit" some other interested folks to join. You can hardly beat the dues – still \$10!

On behalf of the Chapter, is there anyone among the members who has experience in grant writing? Would you be willing to lend your talents to help the Chapter obtain grant money for future activities and projects for the bicentennial. If you would, please contact Cheryl.

President's Message:

As the year draws to a close, I've been reflecting on our chapter, its members and its activities. I am grateful to you for the opportunity to serve as president. I have relied on many of you for advice and ideas and you have always come through for me. Our chapter meetings have been fun and informative, though I would still like to see more of our membership in attendance. What can we do to entice more of you to attend the meetings? The more members I meet, the more thrilled I am at the variety of interests and the vast knowledge that exists in this chapter.

At the September 15th board meeting, we agreed to sponsor an essay contest for middle school students in the state. In order to get the ball rolling, we would like to form an education committee to organize this contest, contact the schools, etc. Any of you who would be interested in this project (and any other educational projects you might think of), please contact me.

Since next year's national meeting is in Louisville, Kentucky and there may not be a large representation from Washington, we are considering having an extra chapter meeting in the summer of 2002. I would also like to gauge interest in having a chapter campout somewhere along the trail. Wouldn't it be fun to sit around a campfire and take turns reading from the journals? To me, the excitement of Lewis and Clark is getting to trail sites and imagining that I was "there."

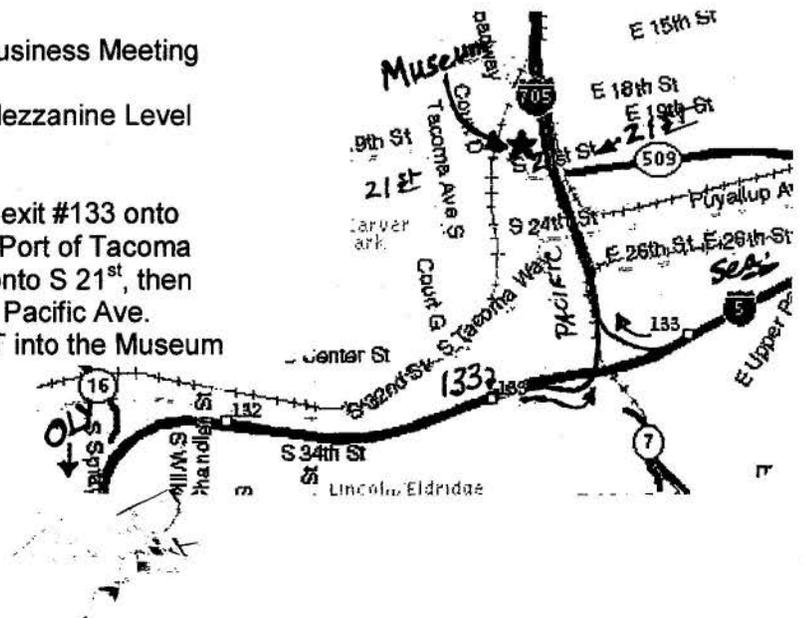
I'm looking forward to the 2002 meetings, our expert speakers and tour guides, and getting out on the trail. Hope to see you there!!

Cheryl Essary, President

Meeting Notice

The Annual Washington State Chapter Business Meeting
Saturday, February 9, 2002 @ 10:00
Washington State Historical Museum – Mezzanine Level
1911 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, WA

Driving Directions: From I-5, both N and S, take exit #133 onto Hwy 705. Exit RIGHT off of 705 onto WA-509 – Port of Tacoma – exit, keeping in the LEFT lane. Turn LEFT onto S 21st, then move to the RIGHT lane to make a RIGHT onto Pacific Ave. Proceed approximately 600 feet and turn RIGHT into the Museum parking areas.



Vancouver General Meeting Notes:

The last Chapter meeting for 2001 was held on Saturday, September 15th at the Clark County PUD Operations Center north of Orchards (Vancouver). The meeting began at 9:05 with Rob Heacock, Chapter Secretary, introducing Barb Kubik, Past President of the LCTHF. Barb's talk touched on several topics including Martin Plamondon's second volume of his trilogy on the L&C maps, the recognition of the Chinook Tribe by the Federal Government, and her tenure as the National Foundation President. She was very appreciative of the Chapters and member's support during that tenure.

Barb mentioned two important notes concerning money for carrying out chapter projects and/or activities. First was the National Park Service's "Challenge Cost" grant program that would make money available for all chapters for bicentennial activities. The members were urged to contact our legislators to encourage the passage of this request. The second item was the possibility of obtaining a grant from the local Murdock Trust to use for putting a copy of the L&C Curriculum in every school in the state. We may even be able to include money for an essay contest in the grant request. However, Barb warned that it is a very long process, up to 20 months!

"Doc" Wesselius was next up with an "attendees" summation of the Pierre convention. In a word, it was HOT! The heat created several problems with the programs – several events were cancelled because of the discomfort. However, the replica keelboat was a real hit – despite the motor in it! Probably the most interesting part of the trip was that it took you to a place that you would not normally plan on going to.

After self-introductions and a short break, the featured speaker, Glen Kirkpatrick, gave a presentation on the Columbia Gorge before the dams. Entitled "The Lost Columbia," it was a glimpse of what Lewis and Clark probably saw when they traveled through the area in 1805 and 1806. Glen has spent time exploring the area around the mouth of the Deschutes River and points down river. Included in his remarks was the gradual change in lodges from the eastside downstream to the westside; that is, from tule-mat lodges to the split-plank lodges on the wetter westside. Also mentioned was the "scouring" of the gorge by the breaking up of the ice dams that held back Lake Missoula. These great floods created what we see today during the past 20,000 to 25,000 years.

Glen presented an interesting explanation about the differences between the watercraft found on the river from this point on down to the mouth – including the Corps vessels. The actual "Chinook canoe" was really a dugout craft with a "shovel-nosed" bow. The beautiful big "high prow" boats that so captivated the Corps were actually the war canoes that were purchased by the Chinook from the Northern Salish people of the Clallam Bay area of the Olympic Peninsula.

Of the several photos that Glen showed, the one of "She Who Watches" was very intriguing. The few that show the volcanic plug, called by the Corps "Rock Fort Camp," gave a good view of the area and an indication of what needs to be done to preserve the site.

Glen's closing remarks included notes on the Mt. Hood eruption and the huge Washington landslide that plugged the river several years prior to the Expeditions' arrival. The whole presentation was an informative view of the Gorge that isn't widely printed.

The meeting was then closed and the members were encouraged to join the Governor's Bicentennial Committee for lunch and their following meeting, or a tour led by Tom Laidlaw of the old Ft. Vancouver.

Vancouver Board Meeting Notes:

The September 15, 2001 Board Meeting was held in the park next to the replica Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver. The minutes for the May 19th Board meeting in Kennewick were approved, as was the Treasurer's report.

The first order of business discussed was the possibility of having 4 chapter meetings in 2002 because of the National Convention being in Louisville, KY and the likelihood that not too many members would attend. Mentioned were a meeting in the Spokane area, possibly having another meeting/gathering on the steamboat on the Columbia and (post facto) a summer campout somewhere along the trail corridor. No definitive action was taken at this time.

After a short discussion, it was determined that the present slate of officers and Board members would be retained unless any one of them did not wish to continue in their position. If that should be the case, then a nominating committee would be selected to pick replacement nominees.

A discussion was held for the creation of a chapter project, most notably an essay contest for middle school students within the state. It was decided to establish an educational committee for setting the parameters, contacting schools and administering the contest. (See *President's Message*)

A bicentennial project for the National Foundation meeting to be held at Ft. Clatsop in 2005 brought a few suggestions but nothing firm other than a request to "think on it."

The Murdock Trust grants were discussed with the decision that we put an announcement in the WON to see if any of our members have any grant-writing experience that they would be willing to share with the chapter. (See *Editor's Note*)

After dispensing with a few internal items, the meeting was adjourned so those members who desired to could eat and be back at the fort at 7:00 for the candlelight tour.

The next Board meeting will be held on February 9th at the Annual Business Meeting in Tacoma.

Fort Vancouver Tour:

On Saturday afternoon, following the General Chapter meeting and lunch, member Tom Laidlaw gave an interesting show and tour of the old Hudson's Bay Company Fort Vancouver. As an "enactor," Tom played the part of James Shannon, an HBC employee, giving us a synopsis of the fur-trading business, and the life around the fort. This set the stage for the following tour of the recreated fort.

We began the tour in one of the fur warehouses, where the furs were taken in, processed and bundled for storage until the supply ship arrived to take the furs to England. Interestingly, not all furs were shipped in hide-wrapped bundles. Most of the smaller furs, such as the mink, martin and raccoon, were shipped in the empty rum and supply kegs. This helped "preserve" them and keep them from getting lost so easily.

The next stop was the trade store where the Natives traded for such things as carrots of tobacco, blankets, pots and kettles, and trade rifles. The goods in the Native store were not the high quality goods that non-natives could get, and everything was priced in beaver skins – a common denominator. For example, the "points" marked on the famous Hudson's Bay blankets, e. g. 3 point or 4 point, indicated the number of beaver pelts required to purchase a particular blanket.

A trip into the doctor's quarters and apothecary was enough to make one wish to stay well. The quarters were nice, even spacious, but the apothecary didn't appeal to most of us. It evoked the old cliché "the cure is worse than the ailment."

The final destination was the Chief Factor's house, "the most elegant building in the fort," where the Chief Factor – John McLoughlin among them – lived with other officers and their families. The dining table in the large dining room, I'm sure, has been the scene of some very interesting celebrations and important meetings.

Last, but by no means the least, was a quick peek into the kitchen and cook's quarters. Though it had not been lighted yet, the firewood stacked in the huge fireplace, along with the hanging pots, herbs fresh from the garden just outside the gate, and other utensils, could easily conjure up the salient aromas of the evening meal soon to be prepared.

The fort was being readied for the evening candlelight presentation to give visitors the impression of what it was like on a fall evening in the 1840s. But that is another story in itself. Keep reading!

(Thanks to Tom, and the other rangers, for the wonderful excursion.)

Tour Sheds Light on Life Outside the Fort:

Each fall, Fort Vancouver lapses back in time to about 1845. This annual event is replete with candlelight, lamps and fireplaces aglow, reminiscent of the days when there was a mix of Union soldiers, Oregon Trail travelers and the Hudson's Bay Company engages inside and around the fort.

Guests to this evening event are treated to a fully recreated Army "company road" with tents on each side of the path. A wagon camp of Oregon Trail immigrants displays the wariness of the trail – and possibly a pot of trail stew. Though it was against company policy to render aid to the travelers, Dr. John McLoughlin, when Chief Factor, did provide assistance.

The highlight may well be the "company village" outside the fort where most of the laborers lived. It was the liveliest spot, no doubt, because the village was made up of the different nationalities and

cultures represented by the workers. French-Canadians, Hawaiians, Scots, Iroquois, Delaware and others of mixed breed all shared their music, games, stories and dances, many of which can be rather spell-binding.

Photos by JEREMIAH COUGHLAN/The Columbian



Ranger Jon Burpee portraying a French-Canadian "voyageur" working for the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1840s.

Not to be outdone for "jollity," inside the fort traditional activities are taking place as well. The ladies and gentlemen are dining in the Chief Factor's house while servants are laboring in the adjacent kitchen. To add to the ambience, the smithies, carpenters, clerks, bakers and furriers are busy with their respective duties throughout the complex.

The overall intention of the park personnel is to give the visitors a good idea of life in the past, while at the same time, give them a chance to interact with the enactors, to ask questions and learn through becoming "part" of the scene. But it would really help to brush up on your high school French, though.

For more information on the candlelight tours in the future, you can contact the fort offices of the NPS by calling 360-696-7655 or on the web at www.nps.gov/fova/home.html

Around Washington... Lewis and Clark Trail Highway Corridor Action Plan

Plans for commemorating the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in Washington are now available for general public reference.

Called the "Corridor Action Plan," it outlines bicentennial-related planning efforts and design efforts that have been completed to date by the different agencies involved in the Agency Assistance Team (AAT). These agencies are the Washington State Historical Society, lead agency, the Department of Transportation, the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Tourism Office and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The plan lists all of the sites along the trail in Washington originally inventoried and evaluated in the fall of 1998. It also summarizes the public involvement process and project prioritization efforts incorporated in the planning process. The top priorities are listed.

The plans are available online at the Department of Transportation website (below) where a "pdf" file is available for people to download and print copies. The website is:

www.wsdot.wa.gov/hlr/hcp/hcp_home.htm

Click on Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and look for the Corridor Action Plan
(AAT ENewsletter, September, 2001)

Christmas Party At Fort Clatsop

Astoria, OR – Plans for the 2001 Fort Clatsop Christmas Party are in the final stages. Mark your calendars for Saturday, December 8 and join the Oregon Chapter – and hopefully some Idaho Chapter members – at the Fort Clatsop National Memorial for the 2nd Annual Christmas Party event. The program will begin at 1:00 with a welcome from Don Striker, FCNM Superintendent, followed by short presentations from the attending chapters and tribal groups.

Between 2:30 and 3:30, Curly Bear Wagner, a Blackfoot scholar, will present a number of stories and legends about the Blackfeet, including their encounter with Lewis' party in July 1806. At 3:30, small groups of visitors will be escorted to the fort to see who might be there. It might be William Bratton, Joe Fields, George Shannon, Thomas Howard or John Thompson, each working on their assigned job for the day. (Those waiting or returning from the fort can view exhibits in the visitor center and browse the bookshop.)

At 5:00, the venue will shift to the Red Lion Inn's Chinook Room for a social hour and no-host bar. Also available will be tables with samples of local and native foods to try.

Dinner will be a catered affair that will include roast turkey, mashed potatoes, veggies, dessert and coffee or tea. The cost for the dinner will be \$15.00 per person and includes the gratuity. Reservations for dinner are required. (See below)

Lodging for this event will be available at the Red Lion Inn. They have set aside a large block of rooms just for the LCTHF members. Make your reservations directly with the Red Lion Inn by calling 503-325-7373. Be sure to mention that you are a member.

Whether you are just planning to attend the festivities at the fort or attend the dinner too, an RSVP is appreciated in order to obtain an accurate head count. To RSVP, make dinner reservations or get information about a table for food samples, contact and/or send checks (made payable to OR LCTHF) to:

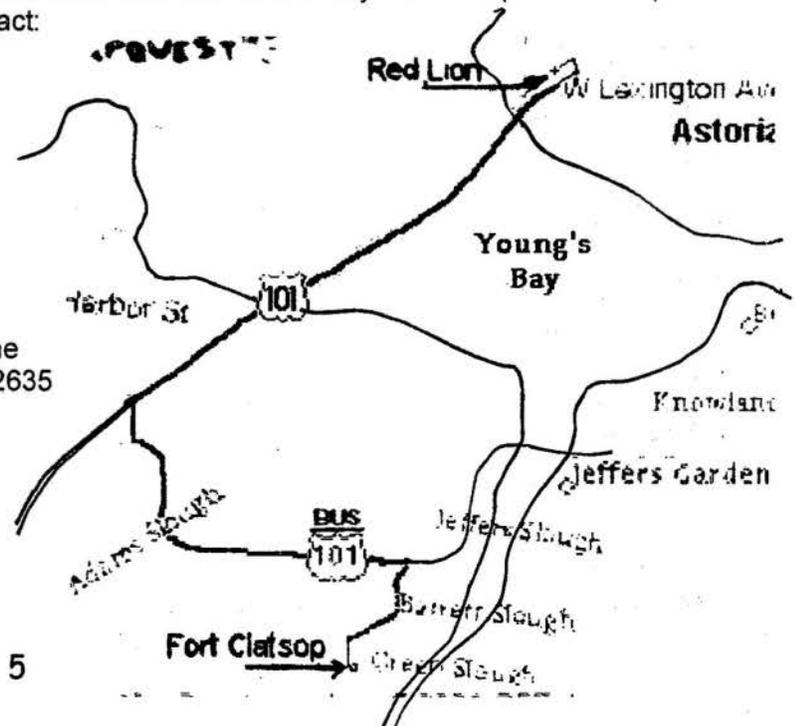
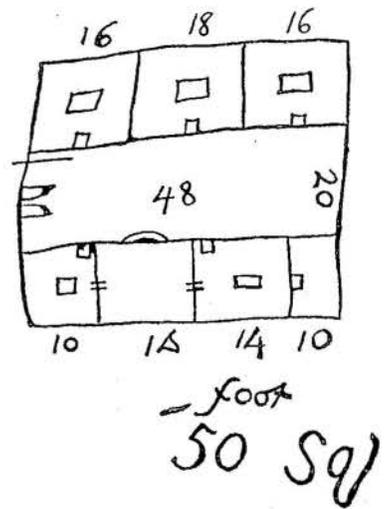
Dick Hohnbaum, Treasurer
Oregon Chapter, LCTHF
6916 Wheatland Lane N
Keizer, OR 97303
503-390-2886
hohnbaum@aol.com

Members of the Idaho Chapter are arranging for a charter to bring them to the party. Oregon and Washington members on the eastside can contact them to arrange a pick-up along the Lewiston – I-84 corridor that would save you some driving. Please note that this is a 3-day venture ("adventure") altogether, Dec. 7 - Dec. 9. For arrangements, contact:

Sue Hottois
2029 Crestview Drive
Clarkston, WA 99403
509-751-0384
hottois@cableone.net

For any miscellaneous questions, contact:
Jay Rasmussen
1190 NE Birchaire Lane
Hillsboro, OR 97124-2635
503-640-9493
info@lcarchive.org

Please come and enjoy the fun. RSVP – ASAP!
This info can be found on the chapter website too.



Books of Interest

Sacagawea Speaks. Joyce Badgely-Hunsaker's beautifully done publication is finally out! This will most definitely rate a place among your collection of Corps material. (Globe-Pequot Press; 2001; \$27.50) Can be found in stores or from the publisher at 1-800-243-0495.

She Who Watches. by Willa Holmes. This is an artistically crafted booklet detailing Native American history in the Pacific Northwest. (Binford and Mort Publishing; 1997; 40 pages)

Many Tender Ties: Women in Fur Trade Society, 1670 – 1870. by Sylvia Van Kirk (U of OK Press; 1980) Deals with the fur trade of Canada and the Pacific Northwest, but also reveals insight into the marriage of Charbonneau and Sacagawea.

Historic Monuments: Fort Clatsop by Julia Hargrove. An illustrated look at Fort Clatsop.

Jefferson's West by James Ronda (Thomas Jefferson Foundation; 2001; 80 pages; \$8.95)

Publisher's Note: Digital Scanning, Inc. of Scituate, MA has reissued the complete set of Rueben Gold Thwaites' superb *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* this year. It is available in either hardback or tradepaper from the publisher or online. DSI has made two excellent offers concerning this set; first, if you purchase the set in hardback, you will receive as a gift the Atlas on CD-ROM. Second, in an effort to help the LC Chapters around the country, Brian Shillue, President and CEO, is offering a "kick back" of 5% of the sale of each volume or set sold to local Chapter members to go to each chapter for their activities during the bicentennial celebration. When you contact them to place an order, all you need do is mention your chapter affiliation and the chapter will receive 5% of your order cost, be it one volume or several. Ordering can be done by phone, fax, mail or on their website. (If you use their website, enter the chapter name in the "Company Name" field.) Their web address is:

<http://www.digitalscanning.com/lewisandclark.html>

They can also be reached at the following:

Digital Scanning, Inc.
344 Gannett Road
Scituate, MA 02066
P# 888-349-4443 or fax 781-545-4908

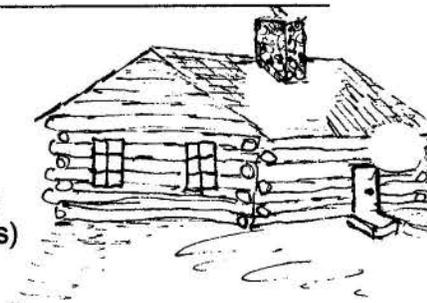
This is an excellent opportunity to acquire one of the leading reference sources about the Corps of Discovery at a good price while helping your chapter.

Another Note: Martin Plamondon's Volume 2 of the maps of the Expedition is at the WSU Press now, and if all goes well, it to be out in December. Watch for it at your favorite book dealer.

Reminder: It is time to make our renewals for next year so we won't miss any news or meetings, etc. Please take a few minutes to fill out the form included in this issue and mail it to Rob Heacock soon. Also, please be sure that your address is legible and have marked the "change of address" box if it applies. Thanks for your support.

News From The Pass...

Lolo Pass, Idaho – Work has begun on the \$4 million visitor center in the meadow where the Lewis and Clark Expedition struggled across the mountains. To be filled with historical exhibits, it is expected to be ready in time for the national bicentennial in 2003. Funding will come from federal and state sources and will include a warming hut for those winter sport enthusiasts. (Wire Services)



The Lewis & Clark Expedition Succeeded Using Modern Business Practices

Submitted by Member Bill Lauman

(Edited for WON)

My retirement from a senior management position of a large corporation two years ago has afforded me time to study the Lewis and Clark Expedition. As I read the Journals and many of the excellent books on the Expedition, I was at first intrigued, then amazed at the similarities of the practices that made the Expedition a success with the "modern business model" for successful companies of today. This brought several questions to mind, chiefly though, why was the Lewis and Clark Expedition a success when Jefferson's previous attempts to explore the West – as well as other contemporary attempts to explore other areas, for that matter – had failed? How was the Corps able to overcome the dangers of weather, hunger, hostile Natives and disease? I believe the principal foundation for the success of the Expedition was the same business model that today's successful companies follow.

The Business Model

Included in the business model are; 1) a vision or goal; 2) a mission statement; 3) strategies; 4) organizational structure; 5) personnel selection, and 6) good leadership. Each of these details is important to any success, and when they are well defined and carefully coordinated, results are outstanding. Briefly described, the *vision* is a "clear picture" of what an enterprise is all about, what is to be accomplished in this case. The *mission statement* states the key objectives of the enterprise. The *strategies* are the action steps and timetables that will facilitate the objectives. *Organizational structure* is the gathering, coordination and control of the requisite people and resources needed to operate. *Personnel selection* is, quite simply, the right people to do the job. And finally, *good leadership* means highly motivated individuals who can delegate responsibility to others while holding each – and themselves – accountable; they can motivate and support their people using discipline only when necessary. In other words, a successful venture is made by a team of individuals who respect and trust each other, and who are dedicated to the success of their efforts. As will be explained below, the Corps of Discovery was operated following these guidelines, though they had no knowledge of the "modern business model." Their successful use of these practices 200 years ago would have stood the test today.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

Certainly, Thomas Jefferson was the visionary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, indeed of western expansion, envisioning a "transcontinental United States of America" spanning North America "from sea to shinning sea." (This vision would later be referred to as "Manifest Destiny") Jefferson's "infatuation" with the West was acquired when growing up hearing his father, Peter, and others speak of surveying and exploration of the West. He would later accumulate the "largest single library of books about the West" as well as carry on a prolific correspondence with learned individuals about the West.

We know that his infatuation led to at least three previous attempts to send parties to the West – Clark's brother George Rogers being asked to lead the first and Lewis being denied a spot with Andre' Michaux on the third. Upon becoming President, Jefferson had the platform needed to try again. Knowing of France's financial troubles, he authorized Robert Livingston and James Monroe to negotiate a purchase of New Orleans, which allowed him to act decisively when the opportunity arose for the purchase of the *whole* Louisiana Territory!

As part of the goal, Jefferson obtained the \$2500 appropriation from Congress for an expedition, chose Lewis to lead the venture, arranged for Lewis' training in Philadelphia and instructed the War Department to support Lewis with men and supplies. He was the Chief Executive Officer of the enterprise.

The *mission statement* in this case was no less than Jefferson's "letter of instructions" to Lewis dated 20 June 1803. This remarkable letter, so clearly stated and focused, had its beginnings as the instructions for Andre' Michaux's expedition that ended in political duplicity. During most of the ten years between 1793 and 1803, Jefferson sought input from others, especially within his cabinet after becoming President, to further refine what he had started. The primary contributor was Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin, who shared Jefferson's passion for knowledge of the West. Jefferson's letter "enumerated the basic missions of the expedition" and some of its strategies. We are all familiar with the primary statement

"the object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river & such principal stream of it...." It further stated that Lewis was to "make himself acquainted with the names of the Indian nations, their numbers, relations with other tribes, customs, diseases" and many more details. Also required were "observations of latitude and longitude at important locations including the mouths of rivers flowing into the Missouri ... and especially at the portage between the headwaters of the Missouri and the western flowing waters." They were to record any "other objects worthy of notice" including soil, vegetation, animals volcanoes and climate. Important among these instructions, too, was for Lewis to "ascertain the current trading patterns between Indian nations" and "to determine the feasibility" of Americans initiating western-flowing trade. Also, find out what the Canadians were up to. Were they trying to route the trade to the North?

Among the strategies included within the letter of instructions, the following are, while probably the most familiar, the most important. First and foremost, "maintain multiple journals." Then "conduct friendly and conciliatory intercourse with the nations" and inform them of "our peaceable intentions" and "desire for commerce." Though not as important as the above, the remainder of this list is important to the successful completion of the mission. They include 1) arranging for influential chiefs to visit Washington City, 2) in case of hostilities, erring on the side of safety, 3) naming a successor in the case of Lewis' death, and 4) after reaching the Pacific Ocean, using Jefferson's personal letter of credit to ship several men and journals back by sea – if possible.

All of the above-mentioned mission statements and strategies are all for naught if the people charged with their implementation are not organized in a structure well suited to carry out this mission. For example, the Republican Party's emphasis on "democratic principles" aided Jefferson's election in 1800. This type of organizational structure is clearly not the type best suited for a group of frontiersmen. Something more disciplined was required for this kind of arduous journey. The military structure of the time was the type of structure that would provide the responsibility and accountability required for such a venture. Besides, since most of the men recruited were already in existing Army units, it just seemed logical that this was the proper structure for the Expedition.

The Corps of Discovery was unique in many respects, among them being that it was a "Co-commanded" unit, something unheard of in military history before – and since! (Much can be – and has been – written about this unusual circumstance.) The corps was further divided into three squadrons of about 8 privates led by a Sergeant. These squads formed the different messes, guard units and work units that performed the daily tasks required during the journey.

The criteria used to select personnel were "critical" to the overall venture. Lewis was careful to mention this to William Clark when he wrote to him asking him to join the Expedition as co-commander. Though instructed to select volunteers or others who might "be useful in promoting the objects or success of the expedition," both Lewis and Clark were careful to choose men "such as will best answer our purposes," men who had woods savvy and could withstand the rigors expected. They were also careful not to encourage those such as "gentlemen's sons" who would certainly be unfit for this kind of service. Only "young, physically fit men, accustomed to the wilderness," possessing particular skills that would be needed, skills such as hunting, translating, boatmen, carpenters and smithies. Those chosen would be rewarded with adventure, pay and land.

Once the careful selection had been made, the men were "tested" during the winter stay at Camp Wood. Training, drilling, tending supplies were all part of the rigors that helped cull those not fit to advance. The final examination began as they started up the Missouri River. The final "grades" came out in April 1805 when the permanent Corps members were selected and the rest sent back with the keelboat. (This final selection included **adding** LePage and Charbonneau.)

Lewis and Clark were "consummate" leaders, well-versed in structure and the routines of military commands. This foundation was supplemented wisely with other aspects of leadership designed to gain the ultimate trust and respect of their men. They were involved with the daily work and rigors of the journey, administering care and concern in preparing and protecting them from the dangers of the trip.

The true genius of their leadership was in knowing when to involve the Corps members in key decisions – unprecedented in military leadership! The "votes"¹ concerning a replacement for the late Sgt. Floyd and the winter camp on the Pacific coast were brilliant and insightful acts of leadership. This was not a democracy, yet these votes gave the members a sense of "ownership" in the expedition, and it bound them together. It showed the Captains as truly caring for their Corps members and respected what they thought and what they wanted.

This being said, Lewis and Clark also knew when they had to make the crucial decisions. At Marias River, with all others against the decision, they correctly chose – after "due diligence" – the South Fork. As

as a result, the Captains were given the ultimate "vote of confidence" from the Corps members when "...they said very cheerfully that they were ready to follow us anywhere we thought proper to direct...."

The outstanding leadership exhibited by the Captains molded a "team" out of the thirty-three diverse and independent members that formed the Corps of Discovery. And it was this team that ultimately achieved the success of the Expedition. The pride of both Captains can best be expressed by a journal entry dated 7 April 1805 at Fort Mandan. Lewis wrote "The Party are in excellent health and sperits, zealously attached to the enterprise, and anxious to proceed; not a whisper or murmur of discontent to be heard among them, but all act in unison and with the most perfect harmony."

Summary

It is plain that the Lewis and Clark Expedition incorporated all of the elements of the "Modern Business Model" followed by today's outstanding companies. Thomas Jefferson supplied the *Vision*, a well-articulated *Mission Statement* and a good part of the *Strategies*. We know how Lewis and Clark did the rest.

(Thanks for this interesting analysis Bill.)

¹ See Martin Plamondon's article "Decision At Chinook Point" in the May 2001 issue of WPO.

In The Air...

NASA will help find sites of Lewis and Clark camps

Jackson, Miss. – NASA scientists are taking archaeology to new heights by teaming with scientists in Oregon to research the 200-year-old Lewis and Clark Trail.

At NASA's Stennis Space Center on the Gulf Coast of Mississippi, scientists are using high-resolution satellite images to "identify and map possible campsites" along the trail. The space agency is working with archaeologist Ken Karsmizki, a curator at the Columbia Gorge Discovery Center in The Dalles.

"Conducting archaeology from space is an exciting concept," says Karsmizki, who has spent the past 15 years examining Lewis and Clark sites – from the ground. "Our efforts to uncover Lewis and Clark outposts are enhanced using this technology." Karsmizki has examined sites in Montana, Oregon, North and South Dakota, Idaho and elsewhere. He has determined that many of the journal's entries were made after "long and grueling days on the trail and contain geographical inaccuracies."

What NASA and Karsmizki are doing is combining satellite imagery with historical maps to help pinpoint possible campsites. In some cases, the technology can reduce a potential dig site from several square miles to a matter of acres. Under the direction of acting director, Marco Giardino, NASA's Earth Science Application Directorate (ESAD) is providing these high-resolution images to Karsmizki and his team. The scientists "create a 360-degree view of an area where Lewis and Clark traveled" states Giardino. "From this view, archaeologists can follow the trails as if they were flying over the actual landscape, in real time and in any direction or angle they choose," he said.

The ESAD will work with Karsmizki until at least 2004, when the nation will be celebrating the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

(AP, Seattle Times, September 23, 2001)

Future National Foundation Meeting Locations

- 2002 Louisville, Kentucky
- 2003 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 2004 Bismarck, North Dakota
- 2005 Fort Clatsop, Oregon
- 2006 St. Charles, Missouri
- 2007 Charlottesville, Virginia



The Gates of the rocky mountains From Ron Evans

Having conquered the portage around the Great Falls, the Corps of Discovery pushed on up the Missouri River. Owing to many concerns; the time it was taking them to reach the Missouri's headwaters, the snow that already appeared on the mountains, their failure so far to find the friendly Snake (Shoshone) Indians who had horses & knowledge of the route across the mountains, and fear that daily gunfire from the hunters would scare off the Shoshone, Lewis and Clark decided that by some of their party traveling overland, the chances for success may increase. Thus, at dawn on July 19, 1805, Clark, York and two other men, set out on foot. Lewis and the remaining members of the Corps continued up the river in the boats. Lewis' journal entry for that day, in part, records the following:

This evening we entered much the most remarkable cliffs that we have yet seen. These cliffs rise from the waters edge on either side perpendicularly to the height of 1200 feet. The river appears to have forced it's way through this immense body of solid rock for a distance of 5 ¾ miles...nor is there a place in the 1st 3 miles of this distance a spot except one of a few yards where a man can rest the soal of his foot. Every object here wears a dark and gloomy aspect. The towering and projecting rocks in many places seem ready to tumble on us. This rock is a black granite below and appears to be of a much lighter colour above and from the fragments I take it to be flint of a yellowish brown and light creem coloured yellow. The pine cedar and balsum fir grow on the mountains in irregular assemblages or spots mostly high up on their sides and summits. From the singular appearance of this place I called it the Gates of the rocky mountains.

This, most assuredly, was a place we had to see! We made it a point to include this on our annual summer adventure this year. My dad, brother-in-law and I drove north from Helena, MT about 18 miles to exit 209, "Gates of the Mountains" (unfortunately you have to drive some on the Interstate Highway, as it is the only way to get there by automobile). Down at the Gates of the Mountains, Inc. marina, we admired the exhibits: on local history, geology of the area, first inhabitants, the 1949 fire fighting disaster, and of course, Lewis and Clark. We boarded one of their 3 boats, the *Hilger Rose* – named after the first settler in this area and his original steamship. (*Pirogue* and *Sacajawea II*, their other tour boats, had just returned, filled with 2 busloads of visitors from an early morning cruise.) It was an overcast day complete with a token amount of "liquid sunshine" – no doubt ordered up especially for those of us from the Northwest. We departed the docks enroute to the chasm we could see on the far side of the lake (which is Upper Holter Reservoir). Leann was our skipper and tour guide, and Jim was also onboard, roaming about answering questions.

This turned out to be a fascinating experience. On our outbound (down river) trip, we were treated to descriptions of the unique geology, including natural bridges and arches, folds in the rock layers, and numerous caves, plus views of various rock formations known as "the elephant," "the alligator," "the Devil's slide" and "the canyon monster." We observed bald eagles, white pelicans, cormorants, mergansers, swallows, vultures, and lots of osprey and several osprey nests. All the while, staring up and marveling at the 1000+ foot cliffs looming overhead. They most definitely did appear dark and gloomy, especially so with the prevailing cloud cover. And they really do seem ready to tumble onto you in some places.

As we passed Mann Gulch, site of the August 1949 forest fire and smokejumper tragedy (13 men perished here), our guide offered a description of events leading to this disaster, as well as the public's reaction to it.

At the far end of the 6-mile gorge, Leann pulled the boat near the east shore for a close-up look at some old Indian pictographs. She described how they were painted to have lasted so long (200+ years), what they depicted and who the artists were (probably Blackfeet).

After turning about, journal entries of Lewis' carefully worded description of this area were read. The boat was maneuvered back and forth across the river to show how the rocks seemed to open and close on the waters – were these the “gates” Lewis was referring to? Or was it that during the upriver journey, the great stone walls appeared as if they would block the Corps' passage, only to seemingly “swing” open like giant gates as you draw nearer?

We stopped for a time at the Meriwether Picnic Area alongside the river. Here is a mid-cruise opportunity to stretch your legs and read the plaques there that memorialize Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discover, as well as those who died in the Mann Gulch tragedy. Field's Gulch (named for the brothers Reuben and Joseph), toward the upstream end of the canyon and the only level spot of a size large enough for 29 people to camp, is likely where the Corps spent that night, finally arriving after dark.

Our return trip upriver also afforded us sightings of mountain goats and mule deer, as well as the towering limestone cliffs, now viewed from the same aspect which the Corps first saw them. While the depth of the water has been altered some by dams both downstream and upstream, this section of the river remains largely unchanged from the time our heroes passed through. The splendor of the scenery and the towering cliffs here present a truly awesome sight.

Landing at the docks signaled an end to our cruise. It had lasted only some 2 hours and covered about 13 miles of the river. But it seemed as if a lot longer – high praise, I believe. Our tour was an informative and enjoyable time. Any expectations we arrived with had been exceeded, and this turned out to be one of the pleasant surprises on our summer adventure.

For those interested in sailing schedule and/or information for this trip, you can contact them at:

Gates of the Mountain, Inc.
P.O. Box 478
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 458-5241

Sources:

Lewis and Clark, Voyage of Discovery by Stephen E. Ambrose, 1998. National Geographic Society.
National Geographic's Guide to the Lewis and Clark Trail by Thomas Schmidt, 1998. NGS.
The Essential Lewis and Clark edited by Landon Y. Jones, 2000. Harper Collins Publishers.
Literature from Gates of the Mountains, Inc.

News From Afar

University of Virginia Plans Celebration of Lewis and Clark

With the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition not far off, the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, whose founder made the expedition possible, is “looking west!” As part of the overall celebration of the bicentennial, the school plans to “hold public conferences” and to “establish an undergraduate course on the West,” including taking a “hard, scholarly look at how westward expansion changed the country.”

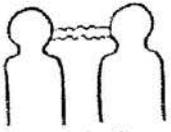
“We certainly have a claim to this journey and to the people who made it” said Michael Holt, a university history professor involved with the new program. “It's probably past time to look beyond the boundaries of Old Dominion and the South to other parts of the nation” he continues.

Both leaders had many ties to Virginia, and the Charlottesville area itself. Lewis' family home, Locust Hill, and Clark's home place are in Albermarle County, of which Charlottesville is the county seat.

Professor Holt stated that “the widespread interest in the 19th century expedition is akin to the interest generated by the first landing of a man on the moon.” He went on to say “they were exploring unknown territory,” that there's “a sense of adventure about it.”

The university's plans call for a “faculty colloquium” in the present academic year to examine how a westward expansion transformed the nation, a series of conferences and lectures and the creation of a website with access to key research documents about the early history of the West.

“The opening of the vast American continent ranks among Thomas Jefferson's greatest visions and achievements,” said university President John T. Casteen III. “We hope that Mr. Jefferson's university can serve as one of the country's main academic centers for the bicentennial.” The city of Charlottesville is already working on their own convention/tourist center for the celebration. (See “Links With The West,” p 5 in the Sept. WON) [AP, July, 2001]



Kumtux Wawa by Gary Lentz

What is a "Common Lizard?"

At the September Chapter meeting in Vancouver, WA, we were fortunate to have a presentation by Glen Kirkpatrick on the Columbia River as it might have appeared in the early part of the nineteenth century. During his presentation, it was mentioned that Captain Lewis noted "...Saw great numbers of Common Lizzard." This was during their brief rest at Rock Fort Camp near The Dalles, Oregon. Walt Gary of Walla Walla asked, "Which lizard would that be?"

There are actually several lizards that share the basalt rock outcrops along that stretch of that Columbia River. Capt. Lewis noted one species of reptile on April 25, 1806, when he recorded "...the Horned Lizzard is also Common." Along with the Short Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma douglassi*, (right) there are five other lizards found in the Rock Fort Camp area. Interestingly, Capt. Lewis was the first to record the Horned Lizzard in the Pacific Northwest and the name he gave it is still used today. It is a well-camouflaged and fairly slow-moving lizard that feeds on ants and other small insects. It is active on the surface of sand dunes and loose soil when the temperatures are above 70 degrees F. An interesting description of this lizard genus can be found in Capt. Lewis' own words on May 29, 1806 (JOURNALS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, Vol. 7, pages 304-305.). He said the French engages referred to it as the "Prairie buffalo."



However, the most likely candidate for Capt. Lewis' "Common Lizzard" is the Western Fence Swift, *Scleroporos occidentalis*, (below left). It can reach up to 9 inches in overall length but usually averages around 4 to 6 inches. In fact, it is very quick and often heard rather than seen as it moves through the dry leaves and grass on the ground. I remember my father-in-law once told me that the local folks around



Bickleton, Washington called them "horse lizards." He said it was because when they ran through the dried Oak leaves and Pine needles around Klickitat County, they would make sounds like a horse stumbling through the same ground cover. They are not our largest lizards in the Pacific Northwest but they are among the largest. Fence Swifts also like to climb trees, shrubs and bask on rocks. They usually make their first appearance

around late March in the Columbia Gorge, and by late April they would be quite active. They feed on small insects and probably would have enjoyed the spring hatch of bugs along the Columbia River.

Another candidate for the "Common Lizzard" is the Sagebrush Lizard, *Sceloporus graciosus*. This reptile is slightly smaller than the Western Fence Swift, averaging about 3-6 inches overall. In addition, the Sagebrush Lizard (right) is usually a little lighter in color and might have contrasted with the dark brown rocks at Rock Fort Camp. If so, it would have been very conspicuous making it a possible sighting along with the Western Fence Swift. More than likely, the two species were in the same area and are so much alike that Capt. Lewis might have considered them the same animal. In addition, the males of both species have bluish patches or mottling on their sides and underbellies making identification without close examination difficult. As far as we know, neither Capt. Lewis nor Capt. Clark took a scientific account of either species.



The Side-Blotched Lizard, *Uta stansburiana*, (left) is also found in the Rock Fort area of the Columbia Gorge. At about the same size as the Sagebrush Lizard, 3-5 inches, it gets its name form the small bluish-

black patches behind the front legs. It prefers sandy, sagebrush environments and feeds on insects.



Interestingly, it is slightly more cold tolerant than the other species in its range so it would be likely that it would be active if the temperatures in April were cooler. It is also lighter color on the upper surfaces which would contrast well with the rocks found at Rock Fort Camp. It seldom leaves the ground to go up into sagebrush or trees as the Western Fence Swift does. It is, however, a good candidate for a "Common Lizzard."

The remaining two lizard species that are occasionally found in the Rock Fort Camp area are not "common" in two senses of the term. First, they are seldom seen, and second, their appearance is not exactly "common." The Western Skink, *Eumeces skiltonianus*, and the Southern Alligator Lizard, *Elgari multicarinatus*, are both interesting animals. The Western Skink (right) is very secretive and seldom ventures onto the surface of the ground, instead preferring to remain under logs, rocks and leaf litter where it feeds on insect larvae. The young lizards have a very distinct sky-blue colored tail and their scales are shiny and smooth. If Capt. Lewis had seen this particular lizard, he might have made a note of it since it resembles the Five-Lined Skink, *Eumeces fasciatus*, that is found in his home-state of Virginia.



The Southern Alligator Lizard is the largest lizard found in the mid Columbia Gorge area. It can reach overall lengths of 16 inches. It is not uncommon to find specimens that are close to a foot long, even today. But most average about 8-10 inches in length. A lizard that size would not have been "common" or gone unnoticed amongst the other reptiles that lived in and around Rock Fort Camp.

Unfortunately, the Captains had other considerations to attend to and apparently did not have the time or the inclination to do a more detailed description of the lizards they encountered. The next time you are in the Rock Fort Camp area, take a look around and perhaps you can determine for yourself which reptile is the most "Common Lizard."

(Illustrations of these lizards can be found in THE AUDUBON SOCIETY FIELD GUIDE TO NORTH AMERICAN REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS.)

Editors Note: For those interested, Gary will be glad to send you pictures "in living color" via e-mail. You can contact Gary at itwoots@bmi.net. Any questions for Gary? Send them to the same address.

Websites of Interest:

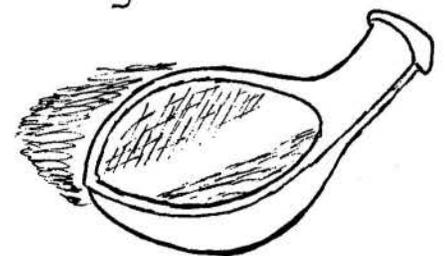
www.his.state.mt.us [Montana State Historical Society]

www.ohs.org/home/default.htm [Oregon State Historical Society]

www.nps.gov/fova/ [Fort Vancouver National Historic Site]

www.lcarchive.org/wa_lcthf.html [WA. ST. CHAP. Website]

"culinary articles..."



... Wooden Spoons" found near Fort Clatsop

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Washington State Chapter Website: www.lcarchive.org/wa_lcthf.html

10/01

Reminder: "Ocian In View"

Long Beach, WA – This is a reminder for those interested about the "Ocian In View" cultural and enrichment weekend coming up on November 9-11. The conference 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. 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 7:00PM at the Ilwaco Heritage Museum. (A \$3.00 admission donation is requested.)

Award-winning local historian Rex Ziak will guide the bus tours on Saturday and Sunday. 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 it 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 either of the following:

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

or

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

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.

Please mark if address has changed

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 WA. ST. CHAP. Logo hats available for purchase. 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 this form and your check to:
Hats
c/o Tim Underwood
128 Galaxie Road
Chehalis, WA 98532

Future Washington State Chapter Meetings

"Christmas at Fort Clatsop"

This was a huge success last year, so the Oregon Chapter is planning on presenting the event again this year. This year's celebration will be December 8, 2001 at the Fort Clatsop National Historical Monument. See the notice earlier in this issue.

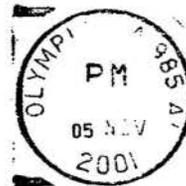
February 9, 2002

To be held at the Washington State Historical Society in Tacoma, WA. This is the annual Chapter business meeting. (See directions on the front page.)

Possible future meetings for the Chapter for 2002 include a meeting in the Spokane area and a summer camp-out in lieu of the meeting at the national convention. If you have any ideas for future meetings and/or speakers that you would like to submit, send them to Doc Wesselius so they can be worked into the program.

Reminder. It is time to renew your membership with the Chapter. Please use the included form, and send your check to Rob Heacock soon so you won't miss an issue of WON!

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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