

## Washington State Chapter, LCTHF

### *Worthy of Notice*

April 2002 Newsletter  
Vol. 3, Issue 2



### Editor's Note:

With this issue of *Worthy of Notice* (HOPEFULLY!) will come the spring weather, meaning most of us will be wanting to get out of the house and see some of the trail. In fact, you are encouraged to do so in order to better acquaint yourselves with what we are trying to save. However, there is an inherent difficulty in getting to some of the sites, and that is **Private Property!** Even though the Foundation – and the Chapter – are working to secure sites and the access to them, they are still on private property. This means that the owner's rights must be observed. Likewise, several sites are along railroad rights-of-way and by power dams and are also private property - under the auspices of the Federal Government!

This is just a friendly reminder to acknowledge property rights and obtain permission before striking out to a Lewis and Clark site. If you are not sure, ASK!

On another note, this is the last call for renewals for 2002. There are many of you who have not renewed your memberships with the Chapter. We encourage you to please do so. This will be your last issue of WON.

*Please renew Today!*

### President's Message:

As I write this, I am home sick from work. The luxury of coming home when I am not well got me to thinking about the Corps of Discovery. The journals document many times that the men and Sacagawea took ill during the trek. They couldn't just "go home" until they felt better. They were given treatment, such as it was, and light or no duty, depending on the severity of the ailment. But the Expedition proceeded on. If someone had to be carried (remember how long poor Bratton suffered?), then he was carried.

As lousy as I feel right now, the last thing I want to do is go anywhere – not on my own two feet, carried, or even driving! It makes me wonder, am I a big wimp, or were people just tougher in those days? I think we all agree that the men of the Corps were a very hardy bunch. Were they exceptional for their time, or just representative of the early Americans? I think a little of both. Young men of that time were accustomed to hard work. But not all possessed the combination of qualities that the Captains sought. Think about the men in the Corps, and see if you can come up with one (Charbonneau doesn't count) who would pretend to be sick to try to get out of work. I'll bet it was just the opposite. I'll bet the men worked even when they felt awful, and probably when they shouldn't have. Nowadays we call it "team spirit." The men of the Corps weren't just a team; they were dependent upon each other for their very survival. How does that compare with the gang at YOUR workplace??

I am happy to announce that our chapter now has an Education Committee! They have some big projects to tackle, but new ideas/suggestions are welcome. If you would like to help on this committee, another hand would be appreciated. You can either contact me, or our intrepid newsletter editor, Tim Underwood, for more information.

Be sure to mark your calendars for our upcoming chapter meetings, detailed in this issue. Once again, our program chairman, Doc Wesselius, has done an outstanding job working with Oregon Chapter President, Jay Rasmussen lining up sites and speakers for us this spring. Hope you will attend.

Hope to see you somewhere on the trail!

Cheryl Essary, President

### New Executive Director for LCTHF

Many of you already know, but for the rest of you, the Foundation has a new Exec. Dir. To replace Kari Carns, Carol Bronson was selected to fill the vacancy when Kari left for California. Carol's administrative background and interest in LC will serve the Foundation well. We look forward to working with Carol and wish her well on her new career.

**LEWIS AND CLARK ENTER THE GORGE**  
*April 20-21, 2002*

Designated as "Super Weekend," this will be a joint meeting with the Oregon Chapter. The weekend will begin at the Gorge Discovery Center in The Dalles, OR at 10:00 with a talk by Center Curator and LC Archaeologist Ken Karzmiski entitled "Archaeological Evidence of Lewis and Clark." Following a question and answer session, lunch will be served in the discovery Center Café at around noon. (An \$8.00 reservation is required. See below.) At 2:00, the venue will shift to the north side of the Columbia River where we will have an afternoon session at the famous Maryhill Museum. (This is about a half hour drive upriver from The Dalles on the Washington side.) There, speaker Mary Schlick, Curator of Native American Art, will speak on "Lewis and Clark in Klikitat County." (A \$6.00 reservation is required there also, mostly because of the 100 seat capacity of the gallery. See below.) A Washington State Chapter meeting will follow the lecture in the same gallery. Then in the evening after a bite to eat, we will reconvene at the Goldendale Observatory just north of Goldendale at 7:00 for a bit of stargazing with LC historian Gary Lentz. Weather permitting, we will attempt to view the planets seen and used by Lewis and Clark for making their celestial observations and hear Gary's talk about "The Stars of Lewis and Clark." (Remember, this is the PNW. Bring an umbrella and/or raingear and warm clothes, just in case!) On Sunday, there will be a motor-tour over part of the Overland Trail route that the Expedition took from above the falls to the Yellipet site across from the mouth of the Walla Walla River. Interestingly, the trail passed right through the Maryhill Estate. Details will be presented at the afternoon meeting. Come and enjoy a full weekend of interesting Lewis and Clark "stuff," and enjoy the camaraderie of other LC enthusiasts.

**Reservation Information:**

Reservations should be made ASAP to ensure enough space for all members wishing to attend. On a piece of note paper, please send the following information:

\_\_\_\_\_ Number for Lunch @ \$8.00 per person  
\_\_\_\_\_ Number for Maryhill Museum @ \$6.00 per person  
\_\_\_\_\_ Total Amount Enclosed

Send the above information with check – payable to ORLCTHF – to:

Jay Rasmussen  
1190 NE Birchaire Lane  
Hillsboro, OR 97124-2635

If you have any questions, you may contact either:

Jay Rasmussen  
(H) 503-640-9493  
(W) 503-530-7697  
e-mail: [info@lcarchive.org](mailto:info@lcarchive.org)

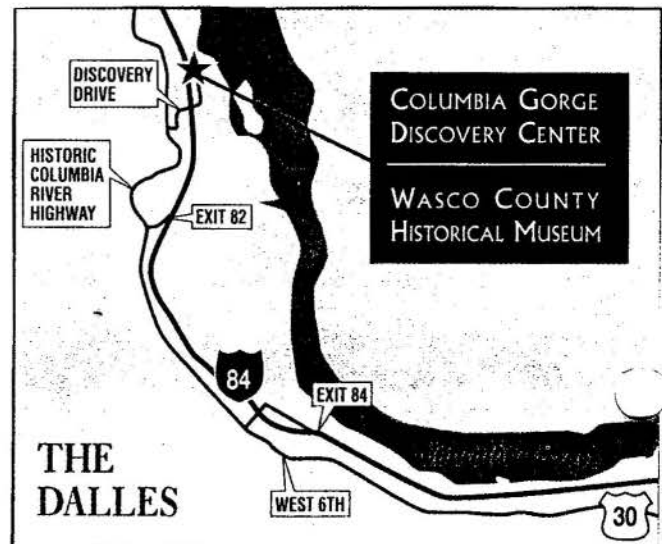
or

Doc Wesselius  
(H) 360-736-6106  
e-mail: [docndeb@localaccess.com](mailto:docndeb@localaccess.com)

**Directions:**

**From the East:** Take exit 84 onto West 2<sup>nd</sup>, turn left at the first light onto Webber, then right onto West 6<sup>th</sup> (this turns into Historic Columbia River Highway), drive 3 miles and turn right onto Discovery Drive and follow signs to the site.

**From the West:** Take Exit 82, then right onto Historic Columbia River Highway (Hwy 30), follow for 1.5 miles and turn right onto Discovery Drive and follow the signs to the site.



For lodging, here is a list of the local lodges to chose from:

Best Western River City @ 888-935-2378; Days Inn Motel @ 800-991-0801; Inn of The Dalles @800-982-3496; Comfort Inn @ 541-298-2800; Oregon Motor Motel @ 541-296-9111; Quality Inn @800-848-9378; Shamrock Motel @ 541-296-5464; Shilo Inn @ 541-298-5502 or [www.shiloinns.com/](http://www.shiloinns.com/) or Super 8 Motel @ 1-800-800-8000 or 541-296-6888.

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**Tacoma Meeting**  
**WA Chapter L & C THF**  
(Submitted By Rob Heacock, Secretary)

The 2002 Chapter Winter meeting was held at the Washington State Historical Society on February 9, and was well attended by about 50 people. A full day was enjoyed by all and included the general meeting, Chapter Board meeting, and concluded with a very interesting speaker, Mike Carrick of Turner, OR.

A wonderful display of exquisitely detailed woodcarvings with a Lewis & Clark theme was on display. The display included a Bull Elk, a Bison, a Bull Moose with 3 wolves in pursuit, a Mountain Goat, Black bear, Grizzly bear, Widgeon duck and a Flicker. The carvers were represented by George Eisentrout, and are from the Capitol Woodcarvers of Olympia and Northwest Carving Association of Federal Way. These combined groups have an ongoing project to document the animals encountered along the Lewis & Clark Trail, and we look forward to seeing their future presentations.

David Nicandri, Director of the Washington State History Society greeted the group, and noted that the *Columbia* magazine's John McClelland award is being presented to our own Doc Wesselius for his 4-part series "The Lewis and Clark Place Names of the Pacific Northwest." The award will be presented to Doc in June.

Muff Donohue, board member from Dayton, reported that an auto tour of the trail in the Dayton area is being developed, and that, for security reasons, the Snake River dams have been closed to cross dam traffic.

Elections were held and all 2001 officers were voted in by acclamation and will again serve for 2002. Thanks to those who sent in their ballots.

Dick Klein presented the Treasurer's report (See the balance sheet on page 5 of this issue). Secretary and Membership Chair Rob Heacock reminds us that renewals for 2002 are due. This will be the last issue of *WON* for those who do not renew.

Our next chapter meeting will be April 20, a full weekend of activities held in conjunction with the Oregon chapter. It will start at 10:00 at The Discovery Center in The Dalles with a presentation by Discovery Center Curator and Lewis & Clark archeologist Ken Karsmizki. We will then travel to Maryhill Museum for a museum-sponsored presentation on the Overland Trail in the area. It will be interesting to see where the Trail actually traversed over the grounds of the museum. This is also the area where the expedition disposed of their final canoe. At 7:00 PM we will be at the Goldendale Observatory where Gary Lentz will discuss viewing the alignment of 5 planets, much the same as was visible to Lewis & Clark. The weekend will conclude Sunday morning with a brief motor tour of the Overland Trail. For more information see the related article on page 2.

Past President Murray Hayes discussed the private lands survey, and George Eisentrout volunteered to become part of our newly formed Education Committee, to pursue securing the highly acclaimed Lewis & Clark Curriculum Guide for public and private schools in the state. This will also involve grant writing, and any one who would like to assist in the grant writing aspects of the project would be most appreciated and can contact Doc Wesselius at 360-736-6106. The Curriculum guide is available for \$50 from the national office in Great Falls.

Dick Klein introduced Dave Welch to speak to us on behalf of the Oregon-California Trail Assn. (OCTA). The group will hold their annual national meeting in Vancouver, WA on August 8-14, 2004. That group has a large Lewis & Clark contingent, and will have a significant contribution to the bicentennial activities. The group would like to work with us on a 50/50 basis in the planning of the convention. They would also like to have LC members as guides on the bus tours along the trail. (See the note on OCTA on page 10.)



To finish the morning, Chapter caps, T-shirts and sweatshirts were on display, through the efforts of Don Payne and his wife Nyoma. Barbara Snoey won a raffle for a 15 star American Flag, and George Eisentrout won one for a Driving Tour cassette of the Washington portion of the trail.

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## February 9, 2002 Board Meeting Minutes

(Submitted Rob Heacock, Secretary)

The meeting commenced at 11:30 PM at the Washington State Historical Society. Present were Doc Wesselius, Tim Underwood, Robert Heacock, Murray Hayes, Muff Donohue, Lee Edtl, Dick Klein, and Don Payne. Absent were Cheryl Essary and Richard Vigesaa.

Program Chairman Wesselius reported that after the April 20 trip to The Dalles/Maryhill/Goldendale, our next meeting will be June 29 with a sternwheeler trip at Cascade Locks from 3:00-5:00 PM. The general meeting that day will start at 10:00 at the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center in Stevenson, WA. On September 7, there will be a meeting and possible field trip on the Overland Trail area of SE Washington. This will be firmed up by the Eastern Washington contingent (hopefully with some news by the April meeting). For our winter enjoyment, the Oregon Chapter will again sponsor Christmas at Fort Clatsop on December 7. That should be as enjoyable as the 2001 event was. Watch for further information.

The Membership report given by Robert Heacock mentioned that so far 2002 renewals have been slow, but that Tim will put a reminder and the necessary address in the next newsletter. [Note: The Membership application will soon be available on the Chapter web site – when the bugs head south!]

The Newsletter Editor's report by Tim Underwood stated that because of a printing error, we have many extra copies of the Jan. *Worthy of Notice*. These are available for placement in local visitor's bureaus, libraries, and museums. (NOTE: Sorry, but all have been spoken for! Thanks for the interest.)

The possibility of raising dues to make sure we cover newsletter and meeting facility costs was discussed, with the current vote to raise Chapter dues starting in 2003, but the amount is still to be decided. Actual newsletter costs need to be investigated, and that matter was tabled pending future developments.

The Treasurers report was presented by Dick Klein, and showed that we have a balance of \$1,705.99. A donation was made to the WSHS for the use of their meeting space. Extra donations have also been made to the Chapter, and those members will receive recognition. (See page 5.)

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## The Firearms of Lewis and Clark

Mike Carrick, Firearms Historian

Guest Speaker, February 9, 2002

Mike Carrick of Turner Oregon, was the speaker with his presentation on "Munitions of Lewis & Clark". Mike has made his whole collection available at prior national gatherings, and we were fortunate to have him bring along a portion of it for us to view.

The munitions of the period include a variety of items. He started with the most interesting 'esponoon.' Mike's British circa 1800 example was obtained at an auction from the Smithsonian Institution. Among other things, Lewis used his to save himself from falling over a mud bank along the Marias River in on June 7, 1805, as a rifle rest, and also in a riverside encounter at the Great Falls with a grizzly in which the bear "...declined the combat...."

The 1803 Harper's Ferry flintlock or 'short rifle' was shown. This gun was apparently not mass-produced until after Lewis had left the armory. It was most likely a shortened and reworked version of the famous "Kentucky Rifle," done to Lewis' specifications. That is why they were called the "1803 Harper's Ferry" rifles. Fifteen of these "remans" were provided for the expedition, and the other men added to the expedition used their own arms, probably 1795 Springfields. All of the rifles were in the .54 to .60 caliber range except Clark's "small gun," which was probably a .36 caliber rifle. The Corps' muskets were of .69 caliber size. It is also interesting to note that 'Kentucky' rifles were actually made in Philadelphia.

One item of great interest was the 'air rifle'. Contrary to a recent publication, the air rifle did not have an external round air chamber, "the bulb," but rather has an iron air reservoir that was covered with wood and was an integral part of the slightly oversized stock. It was similar to a Kentucky Rifle, and the actual one in the expedition was likely made by Isaiah Lukens of Philadelphia, and was returned to Lukens by Lewis in 1806. The rifle was armed by approximately 700 strokes from a hand pump, and could rapidly shoot 20-30 balls in succession.

Hand weapons were also displayed, such as a pipe tomahawk. There was an authentic item, complete with the French 'Bleeding Heart of Jesus' in the center of the blade. During the winter in Mandan, expedition materials were made into tomahawks to trade for corn, and one may have been the common esponentoon style of French design, also described in modern terms as a 'gate hinge'.

The outline of Mr. Carrick's notes are as follows:

-Espontoon: Espontoons (instead of muskets) were carried by infantry Officers through the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as a symbol of rank and to keep them free to watch a skirmish. These "short pikes" are a shortened version of the 10-12' long European pikes still in use. (The Swiss Guards, for example.)

-U.S. Model 1803 Harper's Ferry Rifle: As mentioned above, these were mostly shortened Kentucky rifles that would accept an interchangeable lock mechanism, according to Lewis' specs. Lewis ordered extra locks to take to replace any that were damaged.

-Tomahawks: Three types; Pipe, Espontoon and Battle-Axe. The pipe was used for ceremonies, only occasionally as a weapon. The esponentoon was the main fighting type of the north-central plains area, and the battle-axe was the real weapon in most areas – often referred to as the "Missouri War Axe."

-Air Gun: The Air Gun is of the period 1800-1820. The one Lewis carried was charged by pumping air into the butt reservoir with a hand-pump (500-700 strokes!!). Made in Philadelphia by Isaiah Lukens, it looked very much like a full-stocked flintlock rifle.

-Lead Canisters: These were specially made for carrying black powder. While in Philadelphia in May of 1803, Lewis ordered 52 such canisters. He had calculated the design and size by using the powder-to-lead ratio, i.e. the amount of lead a given amount of powder could discharge. Thus, the canister carried an amount of powder that would discharge the number of balls that could be made from the lead in each canister. Therefore, when the powder was gone, the canister was melted down into rifle balls and the next canisters' powder was used to shoot the newly made balls. And they were waterproof, too!

(Submitted by Rob Heacock)

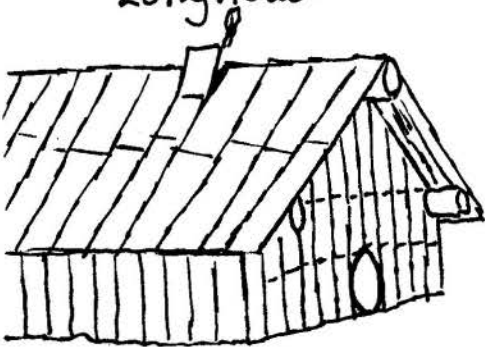
**Special Recognition:**

The Officers and Board Members would like to take this space to thank the following people for their generous donations to the Chapter. Thank You to:

Bob and Barb Danielson, Murray Hayes, Bill Lauman, Dr. R.T. Ravenholt, Grace Ryan and Bea Sweeten.

Your contributions are greatly appreciated. Thank you, again.

Type of  
Chinook/Clatsop  
Longhouse

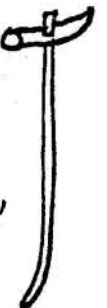


"The houses... are large wooden buildings, ... from 20 to 60 feet and from 14 to 20 in width."

**Treasurer's Report, Washington State Chapter  
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation**  
(As of February 7, 2002)

Starting Balance:	2894.31
Income/Deposits:	
Dues and Gifts:	1417.00
Raffles:	59.00
Sale of Goods:	837.00
Total:	5207.31
Expenditures:	
Postage, mailing, donations:	1770.10
Taxes & fees:	52.00
Cost of Sale items:	1492.18
Misc.:	187.04
Total:	3501.32
Balance:	1705.99

"The instrument used by the natives in digging their roots is a Strong Stick"



## *The Lost are Found? The Stone Idols...*

Pollock, SD—Do you remember the story about the dog, the maiden and the warrior? No! That's okay, most of us don't. It goes something like this;

"Once upon a time.... Stop! That's not right. It was ... well, uh. We really don't know just how it started, but what we do know is the tale that William Clark wrote just as it was told to him by the Arikara Chief Pocasse. The story is about the three stone idols that Lewis and Clark described two centuries ago. It is the story of a pair of "star-crossed lovers" who were forbidden to marry and a faithful dog – all turned to stone. It is the Arikara lore of the "stone idols."

On October 13, 1804, the Corps was slowly moving up the Missouri toward the present border between North and South Dakota. After traveling 10 1/2 miles that day they passed the mouth of a small stream flowing in from the north side. After passing the mouth, they "discovered" that a few miles up the stream were two "stones resembling human figures, and a third like a dog, all objects of veneration among the Ricaras."

*"Their history would adorn the Metamorphoses of Ovid. A young man was deeply enamored with a girl whose parents refused their consent to the marriage. The youth went out into the fields to mourn his misfortunes; a sympathy of feeling led the lady to the same spot, and the faithful dog would not cease to follow his master. After wandering together and having nothing but grapes to subsist on, they were at last converted into stone, which, beginning at the feet, gradually invaded the nobler parts leaving nothing unchanged but a bunch of grapes which the female holds in her hand to this day."* (Coues, Vol. 1, pp165-166)

It is possible that the stone idols have now been located above a creek – called Stone Idol Creek by Clark – in the vicinity of the town of Pollock, SD. As a local resort owner and former history teacher Denny Jensen was digging up large stones for landscaping his resort, he noticed the similarity of the first stone to that of a sitting dog. This, plus the "size and symmetry" of other stones dug up – something rare along this creek – recalled his studies of "early maps and written accounts" of the expedition.

This area is on one of the feeder creeks of the Missouri River "in an area where the explorers detailed their location in general terms a few miles up the creek." According to South Dakota assistant archaeologist Michael Fosha, "if the early maps are accurate, then Jensen's find is no more than one-eighth to one fourth of a mile off. But to say this is the place and these are the rocks, we can't say that. There's no one alive today who saw them."

North Dakota native and LC scholar Clay Jenkinson also made a study of the newly found stones. Though he declined to state that they were the stone idols mentioned by Lewis and Clark, he did say that "if these prove to be the exact stones, it would not surprise me. They're in the right place and with a small amount of imagination, they can be construed as a man, a dog and a woman." He carefully measured, sketched and photographed the stones.



Lauren Donovan/Bismarck Tribune

Clay Jenkinson (L) and Denny Jensen studying the stone idols

The authentication of the stones and location will be quite difficult. Explained Jenkinson, "the explorers never walked up the creek, which they mapped as Stone Idol Creek, to look at the stones." All we have is Clark's recount of the legend as told to them by Chief Pocasse. Otherwise, we have "no bridge between the story and the spot." Clark's diary is the "only known reference to this phenomenon" according to Jenkinson. Only through archaeological investigation and information combined with information from an Arikara descendent that has



an oral tradition of the legend might any kind of authentication be made.

Of the three shapes, the sitting dog is most easily recognizable. The forms of the man and woman are about 4 feet tall. The features of the male form seem to be mostly head and facial profile. The female form has a red coloration and a pink stripe that Jenkinson and a Standing Rock Sioux woman "independently" indicated might be a shawl.

If this turns out to be the stone idols mentioned in the legend, it would become one of the fewer than 30 landmarks described in the journals that can still be seen along the trail today.

(AP Rapid City Journal, May 2001. Edited for WON)

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## *National Signature Events for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial...*

The accompanying information is a "follow-up" of the news brief on page 11 of the January WON giving a more comprehensive view of the ten events and their contacts for those interested in further information.

- 1. January 18, 2003: "Bicentennial Kick-off" – Monticello, Charlottesville, Virginia.**  
This gala event, hosted by the Thomas Jefferson Foundation on the grounds of Jefferson's mountaintop estate, marks the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Jefferson's confidential letter to Congress requesting funds for the expedition.  
For further information, contact: Wayne Mogielnicki, Monticello at 434-984-9828 or [waynem@monticello.org](mailto:waynem@monticello.org).
- 2. October 24-26, 2003: "Falls of the Ohio" – Louisville, Kentucky and Clarksville, Indiana.**  
These "river" communities are collaborating to host this second event taking place where William Clark met Meriwether Lewis and the expedition party, and set out for the Missouri.  
For further information, contact: Dell Courtney, Falls of the Ohio Bicent. Com. At 502-292-0059 or [dellcourtn@aol.com](mailto:dellcourtn@aol.com)
- 3. Spring, 2004: "Three Flags Ceremony/Expedition Departure" – St. Louis, Missouri and Hartford/Wood River, Illinois.**  
There will actually be two events here in the spring; The first is the Three Flags Ceremony celebrating the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the transfer of the Louisiana Territory from Spain to France, and then to the United States. The second event will be the embarkation of the Corps from Camp DuBois on May 14<sup>th</sup> commemorating the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this epic "Voyage of Discovery."  
For further information, contact: Dr. Timothy O'Rourke, National Louisiana Purchase Com. at 314-516-6884 or [tg\\_orourke@umsl.edu](mailto:tg_orourke@umsl.edu) OR Marilyn Hurst, Illinois Dept. of Com./Bureau of Tourism at 217-524-2998 or [mhurst@commerce.state.il.us](mailto:mhurst@commerce.state.il.us).
- 4. July 3-4, 2004: "A Journey Fourth" -- Atchison and Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri.**  
These communities will celebrate the first "4<sup>th</sup> of July" west of the Mississippi and the "28<sup>th</sup> birthday" of the Declaration of Independence.  
For further information, contact: Wayne Chappell, Convention and Visitors Bureau of K.C. at 816-221-5242 or [wchappell@visitkc.com](mailto:wchappell@visitkc.com).
- 5. July 30 – August 3, 2004: "Tribal Council" -- Near Ft. Atchison, Nebraska.**  
This event will feature a recreation – at the original site – of the expedition's first meeting with the Otoe-Missouri people and the simultaneous 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Annual Harvest Dance Powwow, hosted by the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska.  
For further information, contact: Ron Hull, Nebraska Lewis and Clark Bicent. Com. at 402-472-9333 or [rhull@unlnotes.unl.edu](mailto:rhull@unlnotes.unl.edu).

- 6. Late Fall, 2004: "Circle of Cultures, Time of Renewal and Exchange" -- Bismarck, ND.**  
 To be held at the centuries-old trading "Mecca" of the Northern Plains, the program will focus on renewing the bonds of "friendship and cooperation" that the Corps forged with the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nations during the winter of 1804-1805.  
 For further information, contact: Kristie Frieze, ND Lewis and Clark Bicent. Foundation, at 877-462-8535 or [kfrieze@fortmandan.org](mailto:kfrieze@fortmandan.org) OR Rachel Retterath, ND Tourism at 701-328-2532 or [rettera@state.nd.us](mailto:rettera@state.nd.us).
- 7. July 4-5, 2005: "Discovering the Big Sky" -- Great Falls, Montana**  
 You are invited to commemorate the second "4<sup>th</sup> of July" celebrated by the Corps at the end of the long, grueling portage around the great falls of the Missouri. July 3<sup>rd</sup> will be a day of reconciliation between the Blackfeet, and other First Nations, and the Euro-Americans. July 4<sup>th</sup> will be the dedication of the new Upper Portage Camp Park.  
 For further information, contact: Phil Scriver, Director, "Discovering the Big Sky" at 406-727-8314 or [philscriver@msn.com](mailto:philscriver@msn.com).
- 8. Fall, 2005: "Destination 2005 – The Pacific" -- Lower Columbia River of Oregon and Washington.**  
 "Ocein in View! O! the joy" William Clark wrote these words on November 7, 1805. To celebrate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Corps' arrival on the Pacific coast, and their winter accommodations at Fort Clatsop.  
 For further information, contact: Don Striker, Supt. of Fort Clatsop Nat. Mem. at 503-861-2471 or [don\\_striker@nps.gov](mailto:don_striker@nps.gov).
- 9. July 25, 2006: "Clark and the Yellowstone" -- Pompey's Pillar and Billings, Montana**  
 Held on the Yellowstone, the longest free-flowing river in the lower United States, the celebration will feature Pompey's Pillar, one of America's newest National Monuments  
 For further information, contact: Jeffrey Dietz, Yellowstone County Lewis and Clark Bicent. Com. at [Dietzjisl@aol.com](mailto:Dietzjisl@aol.com).
- 10. August 17-20, 2006: "Home of Sakakawea" -- Newtown, North Dakota.**  
 This will mark the return of the Corps to the Knife River villages 200 years ago. The Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nations will host America in an observation of this event with an offering of Native perspectives.  
 For further information, contact: Amy Mossett or Dennis Fox, Tribal Tourism and Independence Office at 701-627-2870 or [amossett@fbcc.bia.edu](mailto:amossett@fbcc.bia.edu) or [dfox@fbcc.bia.edu](mailto:dfox@fbcc.bia.edu).

There may be other event sites added – by invitation only from the National Council – which would make more complete the heritage series occurring between 2003 and 2006. Dates and details will be announced as the planning progresses.

For further information, you may contact Sammye Meadows, Director of Communications, at 970-349-5507 or [communications@lewisandclark200.org](mailto:communications@lewisandclark200.org).

(NPS, Dec. 2001)

## *Passage*

It is with great sadness that we mention the passing of two fine people in the past two weeks. On Thursday, March 7, Washington State Chapter President Cheryl Essary lost her father to a lengthy illness. Then on Tuesday, March 12, my predecessor, Pam Anderson passed away after a tough bout with cancer.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to Cheryl and Andy on their losses.



Lewis & Clark Trail State Park  
**Interpretive Programs 2002**  
 (Saturdays at the Campground Interpretive Area)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>PROGRAM TITLE</u>
May 04	7:30 PM	Stars, Planets, and Stories of 1806
May 25	8:00 PM	Medical Problems of the Corps of Volunteers for NW Discovery
June 01	8:00 PM	The Scientific Instruments & Methods of Lewis & Clark
June 08	8:00 PM	Communicating With the Corps of Volunteers for NW Discovery
June 15		19 <sup>th</sup> Century Military Camp at Fort Simcoe State Park/ <i>No Program at L&amp;C Trail</i>
June 22	2:00 PM	A Nature Walk: Meriwether Lewis's Botanical Discoveries
June 29	8:00 PM	Medical Problems of the Corps of Volunteers for NW Discovery
July 06	8:00 PM	Captain Clark's Magic Show
July 13	8:00 PM	The Scientific Instruments & Methods of Lewis & Clark
July 20	8:00 PM	The Weapons of The Corps of Volunteers for NW Discovery
July 27	1 to 5 PM	Foods and Cooking of the Corps of Volunteers for NW Discovery
August 03	7:00 PM	A Look at the Animals of the L&C Expedition
August 10	7:00 PM	Communicating With the Corps of Volunteers for NW Discovery
August 17	8:00 PM	Stars, Planets & Stories of 1806
August 24	7:00 PM	How to Prepare for a Journey of NW Discovery
August 31	7:00 PM	The Weapons of The Corps of Western Discovery

Programs last approximately 45 minutes. Please bring a folding chair and a flashlight. All programs are open to the public with a **\$1.00 per person donation requested**. Non-camper parking is available near the interpretive area at the campground entrance. Call the Park Ranger at 509-337-6457 for additional information. Programs may be cancelled due to inclement weather.

## *Book Notes...*

Seven Trails West. King Peters, Abbeville Press, New York. 1996. 252 pages.

Book review by "Doc" Wesselius

What gift do you get a relative that is a Lewis and Clark buff and has every publication (within \$\$\$ reason) on the epic expedition? The task becomes more difficult after a period of time, despite the proliferation of publications on the subject. Eventually, gift givers resort to related publications attempting to satisfy the recipient's voracious appetite for information related to the early exploration of the American West. Such was the case with *Seven Trails West*, an informative gift that was found under the Christmas tree last year.

Author King Peters states "In less than sixty-five years, from November 17, 1805, when Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific Ocean, to May 10, 1869, when the golden Spike was pounded home, America's western frontier leaped two thousand miles from the Mississippi River to the westernmost edge of the continent." His book chronicles the development of seven trails that helped establish the settlement of the American West, solidifying sovereignty for the United States. Starting with the Lewis and Clark Trail that stimulated the notion of western expansion, the book discusses the influence of six other trails on the concept of Manifest Destiny.

Even before the return of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, fur-trading companies had dispatched brigades up the Missouri River, establishing future trading routes into the Trans-Mississippi West. The Santa Fe Trail, Oregon-California Trail, Mormon Trail, Pony Express route, Transcontinental Telegraph route and Transcontinental Railroad route soon followed. These trails and their importance in the settlement of the West are also discussed in this publication. Even though the subsequent routes west did not follow the Lewis and Clark Trail, the expedition inspired the vision of future economic development in the new frontier, and thus, settlement. In three generations, it can be reasonably said that the western frontier had ceased to exist after Lewis and Clark's exploration of "terra incognita."

The Lewis and Clark Expedition put to rest Thomas Jefferson's long-cherished dream of a Northwest Passage. However, the Corps' exploration, in a geopolitical dimension, reinforced future United States claims to the Pacific Northwest. Fulfilling another Jefferson dream, the post-expedition reports inspired American interest in the commercial potential of the Far West, and contributed to the western migration of American boundaries. Other than the beginning and the end of the Corps' northerly trail route, 80% of which was waterborne, the trail was not used by homesteading emigrants traveling by wagon. As a result, a new route to the West would have to be found that would allow wagons to cross the Rocky Mountains. This was accomplished with the discovery of the Platte River-South Pass route.

*Seven Trails West* puts in perspective the importance of various routes that have been employed to establish an overland connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Informative, minus the verbiage, the book is useful resource material on the history of American settlement of the West. It is light reading with a chronology of events that shaped American boundaries.

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## *OCTA Convention 2004, Vancouver, WA*

The Oregon-California Trails Association (OCTA) will hold its 2004 annual national convention in Vancouver, WA August 8-14. The 2004 convention will feature the Lewis and Clark Expedition as the forerunner of the emigration that followed almost 40 years later. The common element is the Columbia River, a water trail used by both the Expedition and some of the emigrants from the mouth of the Walla Walla River to the site of Fort Vancouver.

The convention features two days of meetings, two days of bus tours and various social events. We expect to conduct a Lewis and Clark tour from Fort Vancouver to the Pacific, to include Fort Clatsop and Station Camp. Another tour from the vicinity of The Dalles to Fort Vancouver is also planned, and papers on Lewis and Clark will be solicited.

At this time, OCTA would like to extend an invitation to Lewis and Clark enthusiasts to join our convention planning. We would be very pleased if knowledgeable persons would help design and/or lead tours. Membership in OCTA is not required, although all are welcome to join.

Please contact OCTA's convention chair, Dave Welch, at 253-584-0332 or [djwelch@csi.com](mailto:djwelch@csi.com) for additional information and/or to volunteer.

(Thanks, Dave, for the invitation and the consideration. Ed.)

## *The Lewis and Clark Expedition* *Why did the Co-command Work?*

Research by Bill Lauman

We know it today as the Lewis and Clark Expedition, not as "Lewis' Tour" or the "Clark Expedition." Their names have become inseparable. This Lewis and Clark couplet very appropriately describes the unique partnership between these two outstanding leaders, that contributed so significantly to the success of *their* expedition.

From their first correspondence, both Meriwether Lewis and William Clark envisioned a co-command for the expedition. In his June 19, 1803 letter to Clark inviting him to join the expedition, Lewis conveyed Jefferson's promise of a "Captain's commission" and assures Clark that "your situation if joined with me in this mission will in all respects be precisely such as my own."<sup>1</sup> In accepting Clark says "...I will cheerfully join you in an 'official charrector' as mentioned in your letter, and partake of the dangers, difficulties, and fatigues, and I anticipate the honors & rewards of the result of such an enterprise, should we be successful in accomplishing it."<sup>2</sup>

Why did this co-command work so well? The common wisdom among both military and business leaders is that one person must ultimately be responsible for any enterprise. The "buck" must stop with one individual!

I believe that this extraordinary co-command succeeded so brilliantly for several reasons, including the common background, complimentary skills, and true personal friendship of the co-leaders. But, beyond these factors, the success rested on their implicitly understood need for each other.

The foundation for this leadership partnership was the common background of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. They came out of the same Virginian aristocratic mold four years apart. They were the sons of landed, long-established families who were both known to Thomas Jefferson. Early on, each developed a love of the outdoors and spent considerable time learning its lessons. At early ages, both men were required to assume responsibility for their family business affairs. They both joined the military, and learned and enjoyed the structure and regimen of military service. At one point in their careers, Clark was Lewis' commanding officer.

In his 1813 eulogy, Thomas Jefferson described Lewis as a man "of courage undaunted, possessing a firmness & perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction, careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in the maintenance of order & discipline, intimate with Indian character..."<sup>3</sup> This is an excellent description of Meriwether Lewis, but these same words could just as accurately describe William Clark. In other words, both Lewis *and* Clark shared these important traits.

While Lewis and Clark had common backgrounds and traits, they were very different men. Temperamentally, Lewis was moody, mercurial, and often melancholy, while Clark possessed a steady disposition. Interpersonally, Lewis tended to be aloof and a loner, while Clark was comfortable around many different types of people. Lewis was the better educated of the two as is well illustrated in the differing spelling and grammar of their journals. Clark wrote in a straightforward, matter-of-fact manner while Lewis was often flowery and philosophical. These traits were further reflected in their leadership styles. Lewis was a thinker, a visionary, while Clark was a doer.

These two widely different men also had different skills, but another key to their partnership was that such skills were complimentary to one another, and both men recognized this. Lewis was the naturalist with an eye for both flora and fauna, and an excellent ability to describe them. Clark was the better boatman with skills vitally important in navigating both the Missouri and Columbia River systems. We often find Lewis ashore collecting specimens while Clark is maneuvering the boats.

Lewis had the celestial navigation skills, but Clark was the outstanding cartographer. While Lewis was the forward thinker, Clark was very capably taking care of the day-to-day details. Lewis had more medical training, but both were competent practitioners of the medicine of their day.

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<sup>1</sup> Donald Jackson, *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents, 1783-1854*, 2 vols. (Urbana: Univ. of Ill. Press, 1978), Vol. I, p 60.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* I, p110.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* II, p 589-90.



Their common background and complimentary skills were further augmented by their close friendship. They liked each other! They respected each other! They trusted each other! These traits are the basis of any good partnership.

Lewis refers to this special friendship in his invitation letter to Clark. He said, "from the long and uninterrupted friendship and confidence which has subsisted between us I feel no hesitation in making to you the following communication...."<sup>4</sup> Clark reiterates this bond of friendship in his acceptance reply saying "...my friend I do assure you that no man lives with whome I would perfer to undertake Such a Trip...."<sup>5</sup>

When Lewis and Clark separate on the return trip at Traveler's Rest, we again see this close friendship in both word and sentiment. Lewis writes in his journal "I took leave of my worthy friend and companion Capt. Clark. Could not avoid feeling much concern on this occasion although I hoped this separation was only momentary."<sup>6</sup>

However, there was one "irritant" in this close friendship. That was the matter of military rank! While Lewis had promised Clark the rank of Captain, when the commission finally arrived, it was for a Second Lieutenant. Lewis insisted and Clark agreed not to tell anyone of the discrepancy, and throughout the journey they addressed each other as "Captain." But each was keenly aware of the difference in their rank, and I believe that it simmered beneath the surface.

Frequently, Lewis refers to the expedition in the singular rather than in the plural that would more accurately reflect a true co-command. In a letter to his mother, Lucy Marks, from Fort Mandan he says "I have arrived at this place on the 27<sup>th</sup> of October last with the party under my command." He goes on to say "I shal set out on my voyage in the course of a few [days]."<sup>7</sup> In his letter from Fort Mandan to Thomas Jefferson he refers to "...the enterprize in which I am engaged," and tells the President "...I shall dispatch a canoe ... from the extreem navigable point of the Missouri...."<sup>8</sup>

This correspondence reflects Lewis' mental recognition of his superior rank, and he uses it more overtly to assure that it is he who makes the major discoveries. It is Lewis who goes ahead to first observe the Yellowstone River. Even though sick, he proceeds ahead to discover the Great Falls. Lewis is the one who eventually first meets the Shoshoni people. And it is Lewis who rounds Pt. Ellice to first reach the Pacific Ocean.

All the while, Clark was certainly aware of his subordinate rank. In responding to a question in 1811 posed by Nicholas Biddle, the editor of the Lewis and Clark journals, about the "...exact relationship which I stood in Point of Rank, and Command with Captain Lewis," Clark answers "...equal in every point of view...." However, Clark adds further "I did not think myself well treated as I did not get the appointment promised me," and he requests Biddle "...not to mention my disappointment & the Cause to anyone."<sup>9</sup>

Why did this irritant not surface under the pressures of the trip and destroy the partnership of co-command? After all, there were numerous occasions when this could have happened. I believe that it was because Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were each astute enough to know that they needed each other for the expedition to succeed. The responsibilities were just too broad and the leadership tasks too numerable for one to adequately fulfill them. Each knew that in areas where he lacked skills, the other excelled. Beyond any personal differences, they were both driven to assure that the expedition succeeded.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition did succeed, even beyond Jefferson's high expectations. The unique co-command was a key ingredient of this success. Their common backgrounds, complimentary skills, close personal friendship and their recognized need for each other combined to make the co-command, and ultimately the expedition, such a remarkable achievement.

(Thanks, Bill, for some interesting research and thoughts.)

[Note: If any of you have any questions about this topic, Bill will be one of the featured speakers at the June meeting in Stevenson. Write them down and bring them with you to hear Bill's answer. Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> See fn 1.

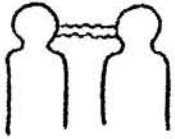
<sup>5</sup> See fn 2.

<sup>6</sup> Bernard DeVoto, *The Journals of Lewis and Clark* (1953, reprint ed., Boston, Mass., 1981), p 418.

<sup>7</sup> Jackson, Vol. I, p 222-25.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. Vol. I, p 232.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. Vol. II, p 571.



## Kumtux Wawa by Gary Lentz

### Just How Cold Was It?

On a January trip through North Dakota a few years ago it was bitterly cold. I asked a local resident in Bismarck if such cold was a common occurrence there. He informed me it was because "the only thing between us and the North Pole is a couple of barbed wire fences." Well, at the time Lewis and Clark were in North Dakota there weren't even any barbed wire fences to stop the cold, the question comes up from time-to-time about the temperature at Fort Mandan during the winter of 1804-1805. The men suffered frostbite and an Indian boy had to have his toes removed because of the injuries caused by the cold. Barb Kubik from Vancouver, Washington, recently asked which temperature scale was used when Clark said "72 [degrees] below the freezing point?"

Both the Fahrenheit and Celsius temperature scales were developed in the mid-eighteenth century but were based on different standards of temperatures. Gabriel Fahrenheit based his scale on human body heat and a mixture of ice, salt and water. Anders Celsius, on the other hand, based his points on the boiling and freezing points of pure water. On Fahrenheit's scale, water froze at 32 degrees and boiled at 212 degrees. Celsius, however, assigned values of 100 degrees to freezing water and 0 degrees to boiling water. As odd as it sounds, he assigned the temperatures exactly opposite of what we recognize today. One advantage of doing it that way is that you would seldom have to deal with negative numbers. Since water was the substance the scale was based on, 100 degrees was as warm as water would normally get for practical applications. Sometime in the early nineteenth century, the scale was reversed so that 0 degrees was the temperature of freezing water and 100 degrees was the temperature of boiling water. Dividing the scale between freezing and boiling into 100 segments made it a little more practical for everyday use. However, since air temperatures frequently dip below the freezing temperature of water, the Celsius scale had to be adapted to record those temperatures under 0 degrees. The answer, of course, was to provide negative numbers. When a Celsius temperature was under the freezing temperature of water, it was reported as "minus X degrees." Fahrenheit temperatures, however, were more based on the characteristics of air. Since water froze at 32 degrees on Fahrenheit's scale, temperatures under the freezing point of water were still positive until they reached 0 degrees. At that point, since air temperatures could get much colder, the scale became negative also.

From the meteorological point of view, the Fahrenheit thermometer was more practical in the beginning years of temperature recording since many people were more concerned about the temperature of the air than of water. If you are planting crops, for instance, you want to be sure you are out of frost danger, or what the temperature is at which to store food products. Thus, Fahrenheit's scale became very popular, and remains so today, in America. The rest of the world, with few exceptions, uses the Celsius scale because of its metric simplicity.

So, which scale did Clark refer to? Almost undoubtedly he was referring to the Fahrenheit scale. Because of the physical characteristics of elemental Mercury (it "melts" at minus 38.87 degrees C) used in the thermometers of the Lewis and Clark period, it was unusual to find a thermometer that registered below -40 F or C. In other words, the Mercury would have been frozen in the bottom of the thermometer bulb with none showing in the tube. If you use a conversion factor to convert from one scale to the other, you find that -40 F and -40 C are the same.

For instance, using the formula  $C = (F - 32)/9 \times 5$  where C is the temperature in Celsius and F is the temperature in Fahrenheit, it works out this way:

$$C = (-40 - 32)/9 \times 5 = (-72)/9 \times 5 = -8 \times 5 = -40 \text{ C}$$

It is the only temperature that is the same on both scales and – very conveniently – it is also very near the freezing point of Mercury.

With the Celsius scale it is not necessary to refer to the temperature as "72 [degrees] below the freezing point." That would have actually been -72 degrees, which is a lot colder than the Mercury thermometer could have recorded. It would have been -97.6 degrees F! Seventy-two degrees below the freezing point on the Fahrenheit scale, however, would have been -40 on the Celsius scale and



probably as low as either kind of thermometer scale could have recorded at that time. Therefore, it is most likely that the scale was Fahrenheit.

So, how cold was it? Referring to Gary Moulton's Volume 3 of the *Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, page 255, will provide some insight on just how cold it got on December 8, 1804, and the effects it had on the men. They really didn't need a thermometer to know it was pretty "dog gone" cold that winter.

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### *From the Trail:*

**Great Falls** – The historic view of the Crimson Bluffs described in 1805 by Capt. Meriwether Lewis is little changed today. And it's going to stay that way thanks to the Crimson Bluffs Chapter of the LCTHF. On Feb. 19<sup>th</sup>, chapter members from Townsend, MT announced the conclusion of more than 12 months work that resulted in 50 acres of land at the bluffs moving into public ownership.

It was recognized several years ago by LC enthusiasts that the bluffs would be a target for development. Steve Ambrose brought it to the attention of local citizens in 1997. Since that time, the Crimson Bluffs Chapter has been working to save at least some of the bluffs. Now, with support from various sources, such as the LCTHF, the Conservation Fund and Montana's Congressional delegation, they have saved an 1800-foot stretch of riverfront bluff.

The land will be managed by the Bureau of Land Management and a formal dedication will take place during the week of July 24, the time of year the Corps passed through. "This is a win-win situation" stated Foundation President Jane Henley.

Access is by trail only from a rough country road or by boat. [Would we have it any other way?] The best time for viewing is in the early morning light heading upstream, the way the Corps saw it.

(Edited for WON. LCTHF News release, Feb. 19, 02.)

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## How To Contact Your Officers and Board Members

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Washington State Chapter Website: [www.lcarchive.org/wa/lcthf.html](http://www.lcarchive.org/wa/lcthf.html)

3/02



## 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

### 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**  
**Mail to:** Rob Heacock, Membership Chair  
 13908 E. 27<sup>th</sup> Ct  
 Veradale, WA 99037

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, \$40 per year; Family, \$55 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

## Future Washington State Chapter Meetings

April, 20, 2002 – “Super Saturday!”

This will be a joint meeting of the Oregon and Washington Chapters. On Saturday morning at 10:00, we will meet at the Gorge Discovery Center in The Dalles, OR for a program by staff archaeologist Ken Karsmizki. At 2:00, the site will change to the north side of the river, to Maryhill Museum, for a lecture on the L&C overland route in the area. There will be a Washington Chapter meeting following the lecture. Then, on Saturday evening at the nearby Goldendale Observatory, Gary Lentz will give a talk on the “Stars of Lewis and Clark.” *And there's more!* On Sunday, there will be a motor tour of the overland route of the 1806 return trip. Sounds like a great weekend so plan now to attend. Doc should have more information at the meeting in Tacoma, and watch for further information in WON.

June 29, 2002 – “Lewis and Clark Leave the Gorge”

This, too, will be a joint meeting of the Oregon and Washington Chapters. The meeting portion will start at 10:00 ant the Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center in Stevenson, WA. Speakers will be Keith McCoy speaking on “Reminiscences of Captain Clark,” Bill Lauman speaking on “The Leadership Qualities of Lewis and Clark” and Doc Wesselius speaking on “Lewis and Clark Leave the Gorge.”

After the meeting, you can travel across the “Bridge of the Gods” and participate in “Sternwheeler Days” at Cascade Locks, OR.

2:45 – Boarding Time at Marine Park for the Sternwheeler to The Dalles and back.

3:00 – 5:00 – Sternwheeler Tour of the Gorge.

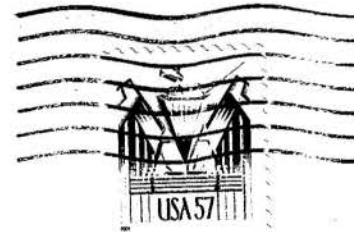
\$15.00 – Reservation required.

Reservations must be made with Sternwheeler Riverboat Tours. Call 1-800-643-1354 for you r reservation and to make payment by credit card. Be sure to inform the event coordinator that you are with the Lewis and Clark organization.

For questions, please contact: Jay Rasmussen @ 503-640-9493 or [info@lcarchive.org](mailto:info@lcarchive.org) or  
Doc Wesselius @ 360-736-6106 or [docndeb@localaccess.com](mailto:docndeb@localaccess.com).

September 7, 2002 -- “Lewis and Clark on the Overland Trail” The eastern Washington site to be announced as the arrangements are made. This will be a Washington, Oregon and Idaho meeting.

**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.

93037+9383

