

Washington State Chapter, LCTHF, Inc.
www.wa-lcthf.org

Worthy of Notice

April 2006 Newsletter
Vol. 7, Issue 2
Tim Underwood, Editor
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"Commemorating the Bicentennial"

President's Message

Spring has sprung here in the Touchet Valley. As the Corps makes preparations to return from a wet winter at Fort Clatsop and make their way east, the weather remains warm and sunny here. Soon the Corps II folks will wind their way up the Touchet Valley from the N'chi Wana following the path of the original Corps.

There is a dichotomy in feelings about the events in our area. On the one hand there is the excitement of meeting new folks, working with people who have similar interests, and sharing the story of the Corps of Discovery. On the other hand there is a sadness that such events will probably not occur again for many years.

The upcoming events at Plucker's Meadow will provide an unprecedented experience. The weather is usually good with warm days and cool nights around a campfire. As the smoke drifts along the swiftly-running Touchet River, the wildlife is always nearby. Redtailed Hawks circle overhead using the thermals from the nearby hills. Mallards and other ducks paddle down the river. Blue Herons stand in the cold water along the river banks looking for stray frogs and garter snakes. Ravens dance around near the camp watching for any scraps you might drop or leave behind. Mule deer graze along the steep hillsides amongst the cottonwood trees. Stinging nettles are knee high in areas near the camp perimeter and make a delicious supper addition. Great horned owls hoot at night keeping harmony with the distant coyotes. Most of the dozen plants that Capt. Lewis mentioned for April 30, 1806, are in bloom and easy to find within a short walk from the main camp. It is a remarkable site very near the exact spot the Corps camped on this last day of April, 1806. Because of the generosity and dedication of Steve Plucker, you will now have an opportunity to share the moment two centuries later. Don't miss it!

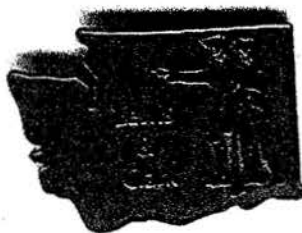
Gary Lentz

Chapter Pins Now Available

Because of the popularity of the chapter pins at the annual meeting in Portland last summer, the officers have decided to order more state chapter pins to be offered to members and others for the price of \$3.00 plus \$1.00 S&H. These are nice pins that were modeled after the chapter logo showing the two captains and the words "Lewis and Clark" printed with a green field (see photo). They are available singly or in packages of 6 or 12. (Shipping and handling for the bulk orders will be at cost. Check with Doc for the exact amount.) These pins make great gifts or prizes for interested persons, or just to add to your own collections.

Pins will also be available at chapter meetings.

Contact Doc Wesselius for with any questions or to order at: 1608 Big Hanaford Road, Centralia, WA 98531; 360-736-1606 or docndeb@localaccess.com



Annual Chapter Business Meeting, February 4, 2005 in Tacoma, WA

President **Gary Lentz** opened the meeting with some announcements regarding upcoming events. For those interested in the Fur Trade and Mountain Men, there will be a Rendezvous in Roosevelt, WA on April 22-23, 2006. Gary will present a program on Sunday, April 23rd. This is one of the big ones as far as Mountain Men get-togethers in Washington. Plan to attend.

Next is the re-enactment campout at Plucker's Meadows on April 28 – 30, 2006. This will take place near THE site of the 1806 April 30th site of the Lewis and Clark Expedition campsite. (See page 9 for more information.)

And last, but certainly not the least, the Patit Creek campsite 21/2 miles east of Dayton is now completed and ready for your visitation. Though a project of Columbia County and spearheaded by George Touchette of Dayton, WA, the chapter had a part in the scene as we were asked to provide information on camp set-up and some "horse-sense" in the makeup of a typical campsite. It is well worth the time to see. It is located 21/2 miles east of Dayton, WA on the Patit Creek Road. (See page 15 for more information and a picture.)

Continuing, Gary wanted to acknowledge a number of members for their service to the chapter and the Foundation during the past year. Noted were: **Rob Heacock** for his work in the chapter's acquisition of the BLM maps of Washington and Oregon, **Tom Laidlaw** for his work on the chapter's website and the maps as well as helping with the Signature event on behalf of the chapter, **Martin Snoey** for his tremendous work in marketing the souvenir items for the chapter, **Doc and Deb Wesselius** for their organizational work for different events, especially the annual Foundation meeting, and the Signature event, and **Tim and Linda Underwood** for the WON and helping with the annual meeting and the Signature event. All of their time and efforts have been greatly appreciated. Thank you!

Several members were asked to bring us up-to-date on projects/offices they are involved with. **Martin Snoey**, our marketing guru, brought us up-to-speed on the sales of the souvenir items that we had produced for the bicentennial. We are doing quite well with the sales, and expect to receive money from the sales into this year before things taper off significantly. A decision will be made later to determine whether to continue with the sales or not. Martin also wanted to express his thanks and appreciation to all of the people who volunteered their time "sweating" through the heat to help sell items at the annual Foundation meeting in Portland in August. "Through your efforts, we were able to do very well and seemed to be the most popular table in the hall." Lastly, Martin informed us that the concessionaire, Smith-Western of Tacoma, had donated the cost of production to the chapter. For this we are grateful to Smith-Western and Company.

Tom Laidlaw told us a little bit about what he has been doing with the map project CDs. All of Oregon and Washington are covered by the set of 1860s maps. Tom has already gone through the CDs and created a guide for the Lewis and Clark Trail and put it on the website. This is a downloadable link on our website. If you know the township and range of the spot you are interested in, you can just click on the corresponding list and view the map. These are great for making comparisons with the contemporary USGS 7 1/2 minute quadrangle maps to see the difference and changes through the past 140 years. They are an excellent resource for research, too. (See the article by Tom on page 7, and the article on page 5 by Rob Heacock, this issue.)

Lauren Danner, the State Corps II coordinator, gave us a rundown on the Corps II turn outs in the state. There were about 11,000 in the Tri-Cities in October, almost 19,000 in Long Beach for the Signature event and just under 18,000 in Vancouver. Not bad considering the miserable – albeit LC-like – weather we had in November and December.

The state is now turning its focus to updating its inventory of Lewis and Clark sites along the route within the state for the tri-centennial. Through the help of a Challenge Cost-share grant the new inventory will hopefully be completed this spring. If you are interested in helping or have a site to be added to the list, contact Lauren at ldanner@wshs.wa.gov.

As of this writing, the **Maya Lin** confluence project has only dedicated the "fish table" near the boat ramp at Cape D State Park in Ilwaco. They are also in need of more money (What's new?!) It is unsure if the whole project, the seven markers, will ever be completed. Stay tuned!

Finally, the work at Station Camp is on hold indefinitely because of the archaeological finds related to the ancient Chinook culture. At last note, the Chinook Tribe has indicated a desire to back out of the project and just let it "die."

Peter Hockaday informed us of the work his company, Perkins – Will of Seattle, is involved with at Dismal Nitch. The National Park Service has purchased 100+ acres around the site across the road from the Meglar Rest Area and Perkins-Will is working on the master plan for layout of an updated park, buildings, etc. for the rest area. However, NO access to the stream site across the road is in the works, mainly because of the heavy traffic and the safety issues involved.

Rennie Kubik gave the treasurer's report showing a good balance, thanks in part to the souvenir sales. He has also filed a non-profit report with the state though we fall way short of the requirements for doing so. Rennie also reiterated that ANYONE who had volunteer time for the chapter, please turn in your hours to Rob to turn in to the Foundation for financial reimbursement from the national Park Service. This needs to be done soon! Thank you.

Nominations were held for officers and board members. The current slate of officers was retained and the same for the board save one. **Don Payne** has decided to step down from the board and was replaced by **Bob Harnden** of Bellingham. Congratulations and welcome to Bob. And a tremendous "Thank You" is the least that can be said to Don for his years of service to the chapter. Don was a charter member of the chapter and its first president. To this dedication on Don's part, we are greatly indebted. We wish Don and Nyoma all our best, and hope to see them sometime along The Trail.

The morning program was a wonderful talk given by **Joan Hockaday** of Bainbridge Island on the Lewis and Clark plants of the Columbia River Gorge. Her accompanying power point presentation vividly showed the huge array of plants that inhabit the Gorge area. Interestingly, Capt. Lewis only collected a comparatively few specimens, the number of species extant is short of enormous, numbering in the hundreds. Among these are several species found nowhere else in the world! Of all of these plants, the most important on the whole lower Columbia, i.e. from The Dalles down, was the **wapato** (*Sagittaria latifolia*), otherwise known as the Arrowhead because of the shape of the leaves. Though he did not see the flowers or collect a specimen of the wapato, Lewis quickly realized its importance. After all, it helped sustain the Corps on many occasions.

On the out-bound trip through the Gorge and on the lower Columbia in October and November of 1805, Lewis did not see the flowers of these myriad plants. In fact, he most likely didn't see any flowers at all! This is what makes January and February, 1806 so fascinating. During the long days entrenched in their smoky cabins, Lewis wrote descriptions of most of the plants in the area and those encountered along the way. These descriptions and some drawings of the plants were based solely on the plant "skeletons" that remained long after the plants had gone to seed. His descriptions, however, were so good that later botanists and others could identify the same plants in flower from Lewis's writings.

When the Corps finally left Ft. Clatsop in late March, the spring flowers had begun to burst forth. This enabled Lewis to collect more plants – many of which he had already described! As they moved upriver, more plants were seen, collected and catalogued into the field notes.

The Gorge today is much the same as it was 200 years ago. And that is just the way a group of concerned citizens want it. The Friends of the Columbia River Gorge have been very pro-active for a number of years to make sure that the integrity of the Gorge is left as is. They also lead hikes into often rare habitats for some of the plants living in the Gorge, offering us a chance to see the environment much as Lewis and Clark did in 1805-1806. (See Joan's article on page 11, this issue.)

NOTE: If you are interested in the Columbia River Gorge, check out the Friends of the Columbia River Gorge at www.gorgefriends.org. Also, a great companion book for the area is Russ Jolley's book on the wildflowers of the Columbia Gorge. So good, it is called "the Bible" of wildflower books for the Gorge. The title is: Wildflowers of the Columbia Gorge published by the Oregon Historical Society in 1988. A second edition was put out in 2000. ISBN 0875951880. I have found it on line in several places. ED.

After a short lunch break, an auction was held to give members a better chance to obtain some of the items available. The items included copies of Roger Cooke's very well-illustrated book of LC scenes in Washington State. (Roger created the illustrations for the Washington State Parks roadside sign project last year.) Also included were several excellent copies of Dr. Eldon "Frenchy" Chuinard's book "Only One Man Died," a few sets of our map CDs, 34 in each set, and another one of Jim Johnson's

wonderfully-carved Jefferson Peace Medals. In all, we raised over \$300 for the chapter. Thanks to all who participated; those who donated items and, of course, those of us who couldn't stop bidding the price up!! Eleven dollars for a box of candy! Indeed!! (And it wasn't a "Whitman Sampler" either.)

The afternoon session was given over to **Dr. Doug Wilson** of Portland State University. Doug is the lead archaeologist for the National Park Service at Ft. Vancouver and led the team of archaeologist at the Ft. Clatsop digs in November last year following the fire. He gave us a synopsis of what they expected (hoped!) to find and some background of the old fort site.

To begin with, what all archaeologists want to find is the golden death mask of some great monarch. With very few exceptions, what most find is the garbage – the broken pegs, nails, posts, etc., that is left behind as being useless. But, this garbage can – and does – tell a story. By using all the documentary evidence they can find – official and private – any associated cultural materials and, when possible, actually talking with those who were there, much can be determined about a site. Such is the case with Ft. Clatsop.

Written information concerning Ft. Clatsop appears in every decade after the Corps left into the 1850s. We know from a couple of sources that in 1851, Carlos Shane built a cabin just outside the back gate of the old fort. He also wrote that he burned the last two remaining cabins to make room for a garden.

In the 1870s, a niece of Carlos Shane inherited the property from her parents (Shane died in 1852 and the property was left to his brother. This was passed on to his daughter.). She and her husband built a cabin outside the front gate, the Smith home. (See the article on page 9 of the September 2002 WON.) Most of the trees were removed to make way for farming. But since then, nothing is really stated again for another 70+ years!

In 1948 Louis Caywood, then lead archaeologist for the NPS at Ft. Vancouver, conducted digs at Ft. Clatsop. His group found fire pits with bones in them, a barbecue pit with bones, whittled sticks and a flat rock with the number "2" inscribed on it. Again, nothing was done until the mid-50s.

In 1956, 1957 and 1961, Paul Shumaker dug trenches "all over!" Most were dug by hand, but some were dug with a backhoe (trouble!). The pits covered the whole area of the present fort and the adjacent surrounding area, many crisscrossing each other. Shumaker also found fire pits with bone, but found the "footprint" of the Smith house and Native American artifacts as well.

Another hiatus! This time until 1996 when Dr. Wilson and students from PSU began the first real systematic coverage of the area that covered four years. They also used a "magnetometer" to "sound" the ground for any anomalies deep beneath the surface. It was then that period items from the time of Lewis and Clark began to appear. During a dig in 2002, they found more of the Smith house and remains of the Shane cabin, though nothing much of Lewis and Clark.

Hiatus!! This time to the north side of the river. They began working on the Station Camp site. They found a few common Chinook items that would have been found in any of their camps. However, their findings at Station Camp laid the groundwork for further study at Ft. Clatsop. It was quite possible that any LC artifacts were lost to the "plow zone," the layer of earth that was plowed as a field. True enough, the plow sheers in the mid-1800s did not penetrate as deeply as those of today, but they did get down approximately 12 inches, far enough to destroy anything only just covered with duff and debris. Also, since the area was farmed, it is quite probable that anything LC was removed, destroyed and/or re-distributed in other ways since the mid-1800s. The present ground level is approximately 6 inches above the plow zone. This leads to the notion that the land has been changed for perhaps thousands of years through different uses and peoples crossing it. We may never find just what we are seeking.

In concluding, Dr. Wilson left us with these words of wisdom; "It's not always what you find, it's what you find out!"

After a short question/answer session, the meeting was adjourned, and a very short board meeting followed to take care of a few small business items.

NOTE: The digging is all done (for now, anyway.) but it all has to be cleaned, catalogued and studied in the lab. How long this will take is anyone's guess. Dr. Wilson said, though, he would let us know as soon as the report was released.

(WON, 2006.)

Washington and Oregon Joint Chapters Cadastral Map Project

Steve Plucker gets the credit for the start for this project. While traveling near his home for business, I decided to stop and say hello. After some discussion, he mentioned that there were old maps at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) office in Spokane that he had been meaning to get hold of, but that he had just not had the time to do so. Since he is a busy farmer and knowing that the BLM office is a 5 minute drive from my office, and being map-curious anyway, I decided to stop by and see what he was talking about.

Thanks to the BLM staff, I soon had a few samples of what he wanted, and a plan to gather more when possible. Soon I discovered that these maps were potentially a superb source of information, some compiled in 1856, only 50 years after Lewis and Clark traversed our area. This latest trail of discovery led me from microfiche files to the BLM website, which also had all the maps and accompanying the field notes available. After a few weeks of exploring this digital playland and thinking of ways to utilize this information, the BLM website was taken down for "unexpected maintenance," a term George Carlin would have fun skewering. Realizing that although there was no longer be access to the website, the maps clearly are on the BLM servers in digital form. Thus, I inquired about obtaining them directly. After some bureaucratic navigation (wrangling!) and a joint purchase by the Oregon and Washington Chapters of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., 4 sets of the 34 compact discs containing Washington and Oregon Cadastral Surveys were obtained.

A set of the CD's was provided to Vancouver resident Tom Laidlaw who is, among other things, our webmaster and digital wizard. He has already placed this trail data on the Washington Chapter website at <http://wa-lcthf.org/>, and is also making his own enhancements to the data to make it more visual and usable. (See Tom's article following for more information.)

The term *cadasteral* derives from the French term *cadastre* that basically means 'to define land ownership for the purposes of taxation.' These maps are an example of Government at work in the Oregon Territory, with Oregon achieving statehood in 1859 and Washington 30 years later in 1889. The maps cover virtually the entire states of Oregon and Washington with only the most rugged terrain excepted from the initial surveys.

The CD's are arranged by Ranges, marked West or East from the Willamette Meridian. The desired map is located by identifying the proper Township North or South of the Willamette Baseline within a specific Range. Knowing the 'legal description' or Township/Range description can allow a user to locate the proper map needed. A website that can easily be used to determine the legal description of any given point is <http://www.esg.montana.edu/gl/>. The initial point for the Willamette Meridian, the main N-S axis, and the Willamette baseline, the main E-S axis, for all the mapping of Oregon, Washington and northern Idaho is located at the Willamette Stone State Heritage Site 4 miles west of downtown Portland on Skyline Blvd. This somewhat arbitrary location has the coordinates of 45.52 degrees N Latitude and 122.7425 degrees W Longitude on the world grid. This initial point was established on June 4, 1851 by John B. Preston, the first Surveyor General of the Oregon Territory.

An example of the useful information on the maps is Township 7 North, Range 31 East (T7N, R31E), or what we know as the Wallula area just southeast of the junction of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. This area also contains the mouth of the Walla Walla River, and the Lewis and Clark campsites of April 27-28, 1806 on the West side of the Columbia River, and April 29, 1806 on the East side. From near the latter campsite, the map clearly shows the Indian road used by the Natives for centuries on their way to and from the buffalo grounds in the central portion of the continent. This was the overland road used by the Expedition. The map also locates the 'old H.B. (Hudson Bay) Ft. Walla Walla,' located at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, now inundated by the McNary Dam impound.

Since the CD's cover both states, they contain literally thousands of maps. Other information that is on the maps is the Mullen Road and the Oregon Trail, so they should be useful to a wide range of interests.

The BLM is currently in the process of restarting the website, but when the map contents will be available is uncertain. If you have questions concerning the maps, please contact Tom Laidlaw or me.

Robert Heacock

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Rivers. This area also contains the mouth of the Walla Walla River, and the Lewis and Clark campsites of April 27-28, 1806 on the West side of the Columbia River, and April 29, 1806 on the East side. From near the latter campsite, the map clearly shows the Indian road used by the Natives for centuries on their way to and from the buffalo grounds in the central portion of the continent, which was also the road used the Expedition. The map also locates the 'old H.B. (Hudson Bay) Ft. Walla Walla' located at the mouth of the Walla Walla River, now inundated behind McNary Dam.

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Robert Heacock

Mapping the Lewis and Clark Trail

by Tom Laidlaw

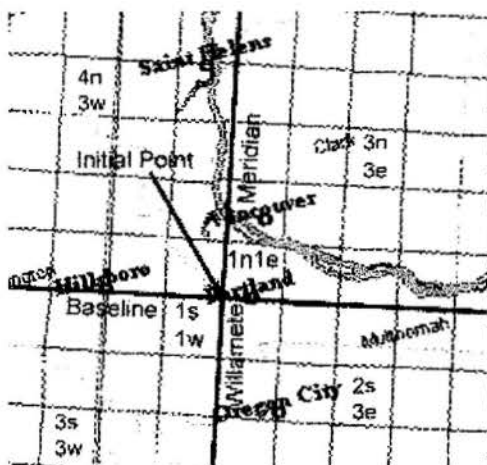
In 1851 public surveys began in the Oregon Territory.

The initial point was chosen as:

Lat.: 45.52 N, Long.: 122.7425 W

This point allowed surveyors to draw the Principal Baseline just a little south of the Columbia River, without touching it. The Principal Meridian would, after crossing the river, lie just east of the river and just west of Vancouver Lake.

Based on this intersection a grid of squares, six miles on a side, is laid out. Each six mile square is called a township. They are named for their distance from the initial point. Thus we have Township 1 North, Range 1 East of the Willamette Meridian, and successively as you progress further from the beginning.



Virtually all of the early survey maps have been preserved and digitized by the BLM (formerly the Government Land Office). They are referred to as GLO Maps and they are available to the public online in various places. Thanks to the work of Rob Heacock, we now have all of the Washington and Oregon original survey plats. They are available in a set of 34 CDs or 6 DVDs. Right now Rob has a set over in Spokane and I have one in Vancouver, and on my personal computer. Certainly there will be others who want to have a full set, so it will be easy to copy maps and provide them to other individuals for certain projects.

I have created a subset of these maps which contain the trail of Lewis and Clark in Washington and Oregon. I have also created a grid map showing which townships are involved in the trail. A sample is at the left. Rob has created a list of references for the maps, as well as a list of pertinent USGS 7 1/2 minute topographic maps

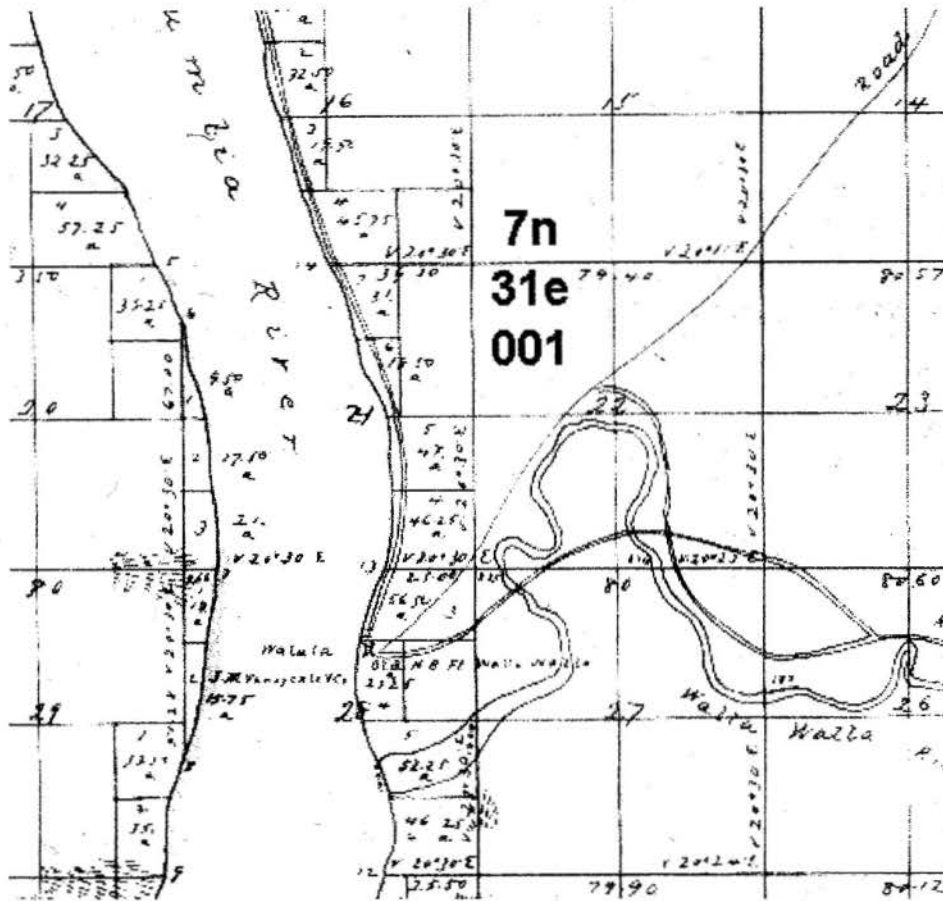
The maps immediately surrounding the L&C Trail in Washington are now on our chapter website. You can see them and begin to work with them by going to the tab "Trail Maps" once you get to the website: <http://www.wa-lcthf.org>. We can use these maps to help us better understand the river seen by Lewis and Clark and early settlers. One excellent example is the area around Wallula, WA, where we can see the old Indian trail used by Lewis and Clark, as well as the shape of the Columbia River before the dams. It also shows the "old H.B. Fort Walla Walla."

BLM has invented a nomenclature for their survey maps, which at first seems confusing. They use a 3 digit number for township and range. This allows for fractional townships. Here is the nomenclature for the map above, Township 7 North, Range 31 East of the Willamette Meridian that will appear on the listing on the website: t070n310e_001.jpg.

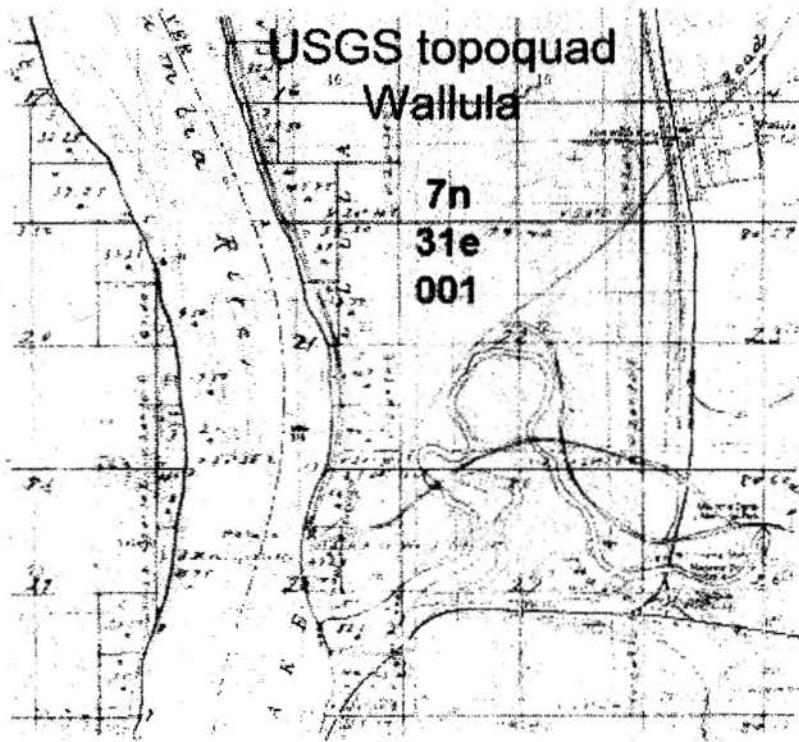
Most townships have more than one map. There are often partial surveys and other information. Generally speaking the map labeled ***_001.jpg is the one most often used. I have included them all, for your information.

I left the names as given to us by BLM. It would take too much work to create a new numbering system. You'll get used to it!

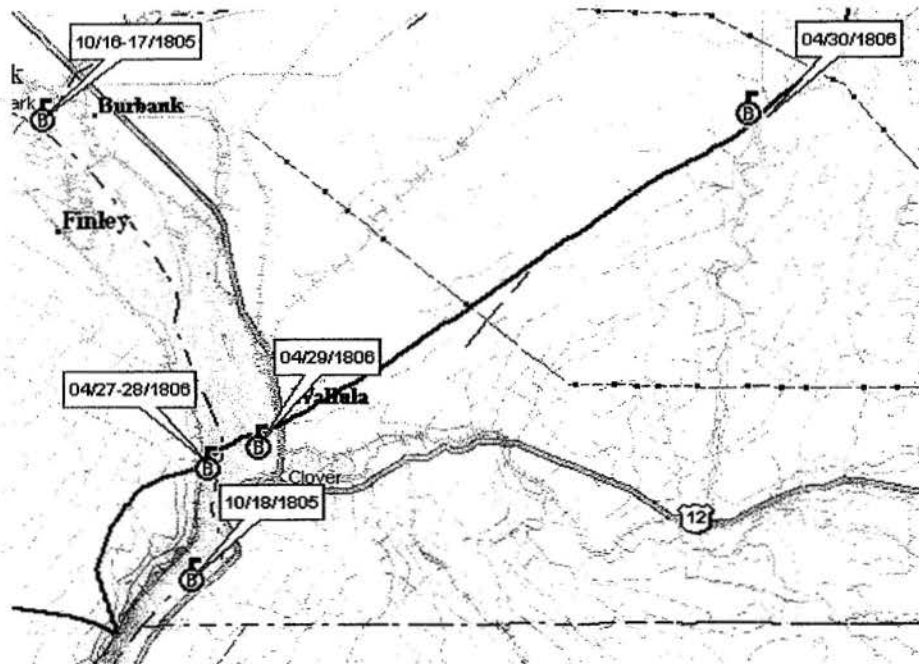
Right now I am working on extracting just the maps and creating the full route of Lewis and Clark. An example is attached. Immediately below is an example of one of the maps, and that same map superimposed on a modern topographic map. This is a great example as it shows the "Good Road" which L&C took in the spring of 1806.



By overlaying this map on a modern topographic map, we can see the significant differences between the modern and historical river at this point.



Below is a portion of my road map, built in Delorme's TopoUSA 5. I received a spreadsheet of coordinates for L&C from Bob Bergantino, a recognized L&C expert. I now have all his campsites across the country. Using these and portions of the Nez Perce Trail and L&C NHT, from USGS quads, as well as any local tracks, such as the "forgotten trail," I have also approximated the route.



Bob Bergantino

By Vikki McLaughlin on <http://www.umt.edu/urelations/vision/2000/lewclrk.htm>

Everything changes over time. Rivers change course, widening, narrowing, winding where once they were straight. Landscapes change. Even the magnetic North Pole changes. So, too, has Bob Bergantino's study of Lewis and Clark's legendary journey across North America changed — from an interest in history to a hobby that nearly has become a life's work.

Known in some circles as the "mapping guru," Bergantino has spent his spare time during the last 30 years investigating and pinpointing the route and stops that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark made — especially in Montana — during their expedition from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean. Of course, Bergantino points out, pinpointing does not necessarily mean finding the exact location of a campsite.

"We have to redefine what we mean by exact," says the 59-year-old associate research professor of hydrogeology at UM's Montana Tech in Butte. "A point on a map may cover 100 square feet, or 1,000. How close can you come?"

Not close enough, in many cases. According to Bergantino, many historical markers and maps proclaiming "Lewis and Clark camped here" are off as much as several miles. At Travelers' Rest, which the expedition so named because its members paused to rest there before crossing the Bitterroot Mountains south of Missoula, a historic marker tells today's travelers that Lewis and Clark camped at the mouth of Lolo Creek. Bergantino says the real camp is at least 1.5 miles upstream. Another sign at the mouth of Missoula's Rattlesnake Creek claims that Clark camped there on July 3, 1806, but according to Bergantino's calculations, the camp actually was three or four miles to the west, near Missoula's airport.

Near Helena yet another sign, which is being modified by the Daughters of the American Revolution, says the expedition's campsite was three miles downstream from the actual campsite at Gates of the Mountains.

Plucker Meadows 9th Annual Military-Mountain Man Encampment and Rendezvous

The weekend of April 28, 29, and 30, 2006 will be the 9th annual 19th-century military-mountain man encampment and rendezvous which will be held at Plucker Meadows on the Touchet River, fourteen (14) miles north of Touchet, Washington, or eight (8) miles south of SR 124 at Eureka, Washington in Walla Walla County on the Touchet North Road. (See map on next page.) Eureka is 22 miles east of US 12 on SR 124. Turn **left** off of US 12 just after crossing the Snake River bridge toward Burbank Heights. Follow SR 124 to Eureka, then right onto the Touchet North Road.

This is a "special" Plucker Meadows event. We will be commemorating 200 years of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's passing through the Touchet Valley as they traveled east over the "good road" on their return to the United States in 1806. Any and all students of the expedition and the modern day traveler are welcome to attend. This year, and this year only, there will be a charge of \$20.00 per camp to cover the cost of the 21st century portable toilets and incidentals due to the expectation of the more than usual number of historians and students of the expedition attending. [NOTE: You will be asked to sign a waiver upon arrival and camp set-up that will not hold the owners liable for any accidents.]

Students of the expedition (those people who are following The Trail 21st-century style) may bring your trailer or camper for 21st-century camping. All of the "modern" campers will be in one area. Watch for the signs when you near the big bend in the Touchet River.

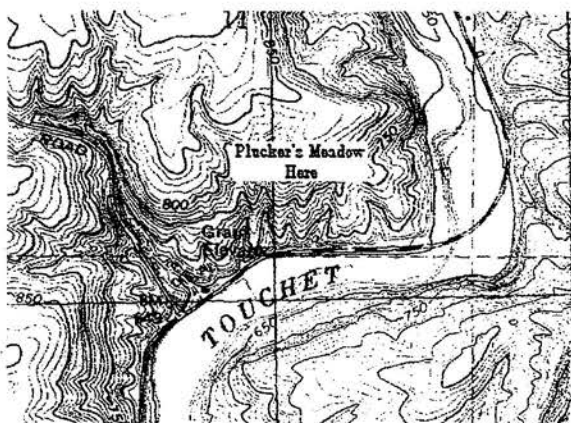
If you are doing 1800's military or mountain man reenactments, come join us at the rustic setting of a river, trees, hills, bunchgrass, sagebrush and wild animals, and away from the city folks. Just as the Lewis and Clark Expedition viewed it exactly 200 years ago!

Bring your gear including outfit, tent, gun, cooking and camping supplies, food, own wood and whatever else you can think of which is necessary for a 3 day encampment. Don't forget your great coat and a good, warm sleeping bag as it might get cold during the night. Horses, cannons, and musical instruments are also welcome. (Consider including tick repellent and a first aid kit just for good measure. While Steve will spray the area before we arrive and have a first aid kit on hand, it would still be wise to have your own just in case!)

For those of you who like shooting your guns with real bullets, plan on some target practice and some competition shooting for prizes. Bring targets and ammunition.

An outdoor, original-style outhouse will be provided but no shower facilities. However, for those of you who really like living the experience, there is always the river!

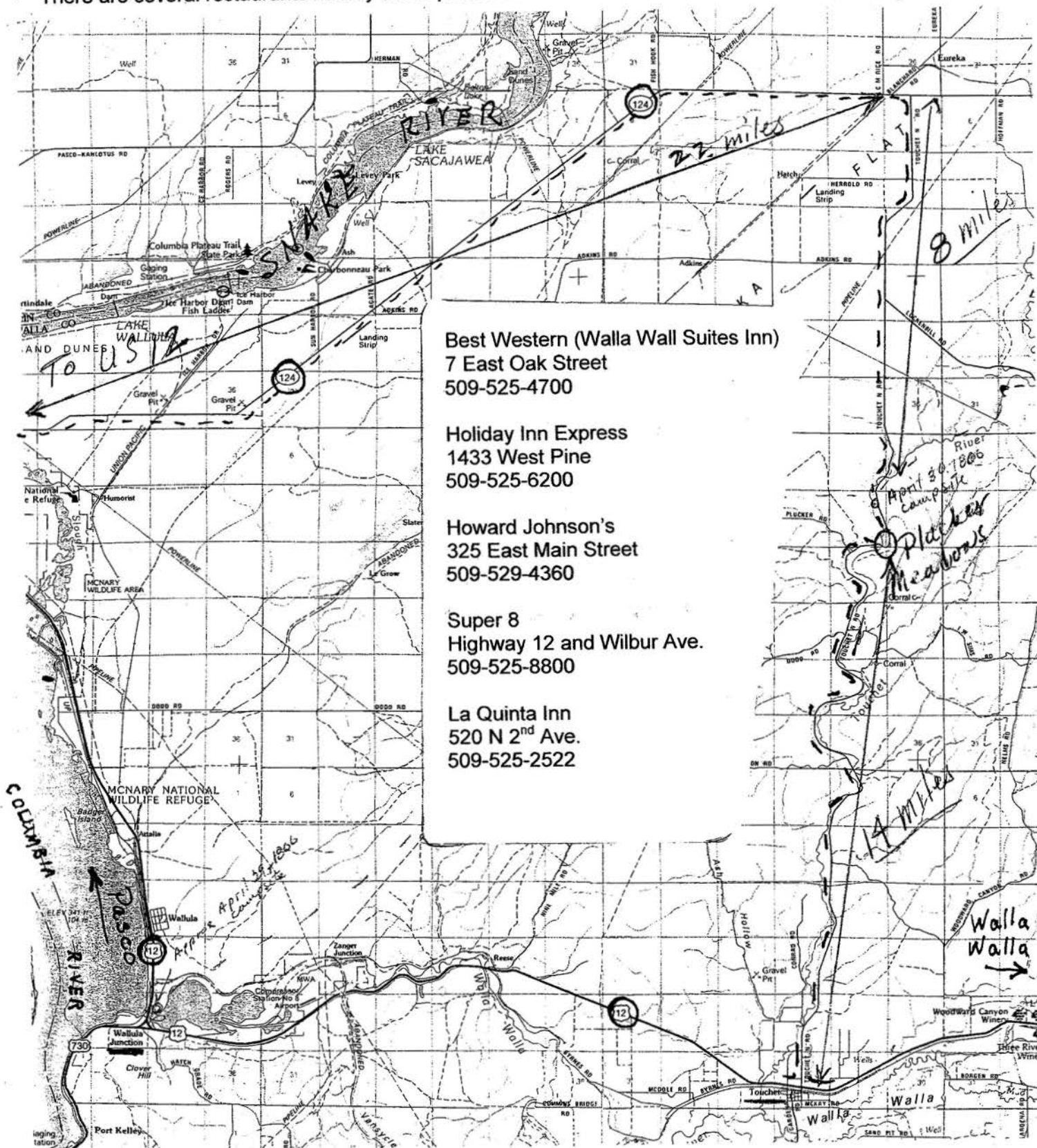
Your host is Steve Plucker, representing the 9th U. S. Army Infantry, Company C, (1856-1861), at 12650 Touchet North Road, Touchet, Washington, 99360. Phone number: 509-394-2831. E-mail: pif@bmi.net. Please let him know if you plan on coming to the event so he will know just how many to expect. Please call if you have any questions. And, please remember... "**Safety First!**"



There will be a chapter meeting at 12:30 on Saturday, April 29th at Plucker Meadows. Since it is just after noon, be sure to bring a lunch. Rob Heacock will speak on our map project and Steve Plucker will speak about the Expedition and the fur trade in the area. Muff Donohue will fill us in on activities planned for the Dayton area the week following the meeting and during the Corps II visit to Dayton the weekend of May 12-15. Look for Doc's camper with the 15-star flag flying high in the Meadows campground. We'll be there! For those non-campers, there are several hotels/motels in the Walla Wall area as well as those in Pasco. Some are listed on the next page *inside* the map!

For those interested in 19th-century military history, don't forget Flag Day weekend at Fort Simcoe. On June 16-18, 2006, there will be the annual living history military encampment and rendezvous at the Fort Simcoe State Park near White Swan, WA. White Swan is south of Yakima. Contact Steve for more information concerning this event as well as the Plucker Meadows campout.

Here are some hotels/motels in the Walla Walla area, which is about 30 miles from Plucker Meadows. There are several restaurants nearby these places as well.



Retracing the Meriwether Lewis Wildflower Trail on the Columbia River

By Joan Hockaday

By great coincidence for both the Corps of Discovery and for us 200 years later, April is one of the best wildflower months on the Columbia River. April is also the same month Meriwether Lewis discovered so many of our Northwest wildflowers in bloom along the river, and took back his new plants to waiting scientists in Philadelphia (notably Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton) and gardeners (President Jefferson at Monticello and William Hamilton and Bernard McMahon in Philly, for example.).

Just as spring was reaching its best on the Columbia, the Corps set out from Fort Clatsop on March 23rd 1806. Almost immediately, they began finding new flowers and shrubs in bloom. Early on were the Red-flowering currant, Ribes sanguineum, and the Salmonberry, Rubus spectabilis, in bloom. Soon after, Lewis plucked the tiny Chocolate Lily, Fritillaria lanceolata, and the more obvious Oregon grape, Berberis aquifolium. (Some scientists and botanists today still refer to the Oregon grape as "Mahonia" instead of "Berberis." This is the binomial name from some 30 years ago before taxonomists decided to change it. It was originally named for Bernard McMahon, one of the keepers of Lewis and Clark's living plants, seeds and specimens that they took back.) Farther along, he found the handsome flowers of the Big-leaf Maple, Acer macrophyllum, and, in the eastern gorge area, the showy Arrowleaf Balsamroot, Balsamorhiza sagittata. Lewis also found flowers of plants, such as the camas, Camassia quamash, Yellow-bell, Fritillaria pudica, the Fawn-lily, Erythronium grandiflorum, and the Yellow, or Golden, Currant, Ribes aureum in the gorge area. These were all new to science and in flower in late March and early April along the Columbia River. Lewis did get credit for every introduction to science, and deservedly so, for the wildflowers west of the Rockies he collected that spring.

A full list of Lewis' new western discoveries is found in Paul Cutright's classic book *Pioneering Naturalists* that has just been re-issued. Volume 12 of Gary Moulton's edition of *The Journals*, unfortunately, only lists the actual collected specimens still surviving at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia rather than the full list of plants written about, observed and/or collected. For example, there are no herbarium sheets available for the Western Dogwood, Cornus nuttallii, the Douglas fir, Pseudotsuga menziesii, or the Sitka Spruce, Picea sitchensis, yet he wrote voluminously about these, and many others, throughout the trip.

Lewis' discoveries of our Northwest plants brought him great fame long after his death, especially after the London publication in 1814 of Frederick Pursh's *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*. Lewis had hired Pursh in May, 1807 to make drawings of, and prepare, the plant specimens he took back to Philadelphia for the *expected* third volume on the natural history of their journey. (This was to be a companion volume to go with the trip journals eventually prepared by Nicholas Biddle in America after Lewis' death.)



The Balsamorhiza and Lupine were reaching their peak just as Lewis and the Corps canoed by. This scene is at the Tom McCall Preserve in the eastern Gorge and is almost exactly as Lewis might have viewed it 200 years ago.

(Photo courtesy of Joan Hockaday.)

Retracing Lewis' footsteps along the river – especially from March 23rd as they left Ft. Clatsop to April 17th at sunny Rock Fort camp at The Dalles – would cover Lewis' most energetic collecting spree on the river. After the 17th, when the Corps gradually switched from canoe transport to horseback, the countryside became dryer, less-flowered and more predictable. The climate, scenery and wildflower changes, so abrupt before The Dalles, now evened out after Celilo Falls to the dry Columbia Plateau climate. This meant that the next great collecting spot would be on the Clearwater River in Idaho while

waiting for the snow to melt above Weippe Prairie. There, in Weippe, Idaho, Lewis found fields of camas in bloom and wrote paragraphs about its distinctive color and style (having already encountered its bulb the previous fall). Camas fields on the Columbia are found at Catherine Creek 3 miles west of Lyle, WA in the middle of April.

Another Columbia River wildflower book essential for following Meriwether Lewis' wildflower trail is Russ Jolley's ***Wildflowers of the Columbia Gorge***. (There are several online sites where this great little book can be purchased. It is, indeed, an essential guide for the wildflowers of the gorge area. ED.)

Retracing Meriwethers Lewis' steps – and discoveries – would make a fine outing this spring, the 200th anniversary of his plant-hunting exploits. Happy wildflower hunting! And remember to plant *Lewisia* (the Bitterroot, named after Lewis) and *Clarkia* (the Ragged Robbin, named after Clark) in your gardens this year.

(Thanks to Joan Hockaday for her wonderful insight on Lewis' plant collecting. Edited for WON, 2006.)

Right: *The Oregon grape was in full-bloom near Vancouver when Lewis found a specimen to take back to waiting scientists in Philadelphia.*

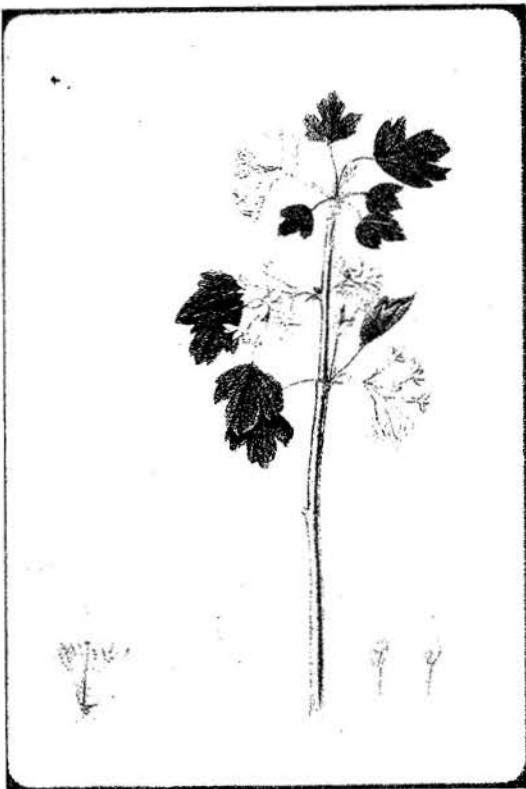
(Photo courtesy of Joan Hockaday.)

Below Right: *The Big-leaf Maple was just breaking out from its winter dormancy below the Cascades of the Columbia near today's Bonneville Dam. In Philadelphia, scientists commented on its handsome flowers, seen for the first time on Lewis' specimen.*

(Photo courtesy of Joan Hockaday.)

Below: *This botanical illustration is one of two dozen western plants displayed in Pursh's 1814 Flora showing Lewis' new plant discoveries. The Yellow Curren can still be seen in bloom as Lewis found it along the river in mid-April.*

(Photo of artwork in Pursh's *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*.)



Fort Clatsop: A Tradition of Volunteerism by Barb Kubik

Following the example of volunteerism set by the long-ago "*Corps of Volunteers for North Western Discovery*," generous volunteers have donated thousands of hours of time, expertise and supplies to help rebuild Fort Clatsop. Cash donations and offers of help have poured in from all over the country—from school children, Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation chapters, park visitors old and new, and countless aficionados of this fort, this story, and this Trail.

On October 17, volunteers from the Oregon National Guard, along with staff from the National Park Service and the Oregon Department of Forestry began demolishing and cleaning up the charred ruins that were once the 50-year old replica of Fort Clatsop. The clean-up crews worked slowly and carefully, taking care to leave the ground beneath the replica fort as undisturbed as possible for the team of archaeologists who would come later.

Eleven days later, Dr. Douglas Wilson and his team of archaeologists began their meticulous work. For three weeks, Wilson's team of National Park Service staff, students and volunteers examine the ground beneath the original replica's footings, searching for archaeological evidence of the Corps of Discovery's long wet winter stay.

Over the years, there have been several archaeological projects at the site beginning with Louis Caywood in 1948 and continuing, at intervals, through 2002 when Portland State University's work on the Smith and Shane cabins took place. The 21st century archaeologists also examined areas where some of their predecessors had excavated. Dr. Wilson, the Cultural Resource Specialist for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve, spoke to the state chapter on February 4 about that painstaking archaeological work. (See page 4 for a synopsis of Dr. Wilson's comments. Ed.)

November's cold, drizzly days did not discourage park visitors, who came to share the story, walk the trails, and watch the archaeological excavations. **Destination: The Pacific** drew thousands of visitors to the Long Beach-Astoria area for the bicentennial commemoration of the Corps' arrival at the Pacific Ocean. Many stopped by Fort Clatsop to help dedicate the Fort to Sea Trail, watch the re-enactors, and to offer words of encouragement.

Work to recreate the Corps of Discovery's winter encampment followed the time-honored tradition of volunteer time and generous donations established fifty years ago. At that time, the newly formed Junior Chamber of Commerce [Jaycees] pledged their time, money and abilities to recreate Fort Clatsop. Crown Zellerbach donated the timber, and skilled area Finnish carpenters cut and shaped the logs. The replica was first assembled in a hanger at the Astoria Airport, then disassembled so the logs could be pressure treated. The replica was reassembled a second time in the hanger, taken apart, trucked to the site, and once again put together! Countless volunteers pitched in to help during the 18-month long project to complete the first replica in time for the sesquicentennial in 1955. Over the years, as the National Park Service learned more about the Corps of Discovery and their winter encampment, they made small improvements to the replica fort, including fireplaces and chimneys.

Fifty years later, it was almost the same story. Over four hundred twenty Douglas fir logs arrived from Stimson Lumber Company, Longview Fibre, Hampton Affiliated [Astoria] and Weyerhaeuser. The Oregon Forest Resources Institute coordinated the timber companies' donations.

Using the Corps' journals, descriptions of the site by later visitors, and the most recent scholarship, including that of the late Martin Plamondon II, National Park Service historians and planners weighed their options. In the end, they decided to rebuild the replica using the floor plan in Clark's journal. At the same time, they decided to rebuild the fort in a more rustic manner, to better reflect the hand tools and carpentry skills of the Corps of Discovery. Modern safety features and fire suppression equipment will be added to better protect the fort from the kind of devastating fire that occurred on October 3, 2005.

On December 10, volunteers gathered at the Clatsop County Fairgrounds' main arena to begin rebuilding the fort. Led by students from Oregon State University's College of Forestry, the volunteers, including children, the Oregon National Guard, National Park service staff and families, and hundreds of other volunteers working together, used hand-held tools to laboriously strip the bark off the donated logs. "Hand-hewn" was the word at the fairgrounds.

With such enthusiastic volunteers, work proceeded at a rapid pace. In mid-December, a crew of skilled woodworkers from Mt. Rainier National Park arrived to notch the logs. As the woodworkers

completed their work, the logs were fitted together, and the new replica rose from the floor, like a giant set of Lincoln Logs. ©

Once the enlisted men's quarters were assembled, that side of the fort was dis-assembled and trucked to a lumberyard in Hillsboro for pressure-treating with a long-term preservation treatment generally called "wolmanizing." From Hillsboro, the logs were hauled to the fort's site for final assembly. At the same time, work was completed on the officer's quarters, which were then trucked to Hillsboro for wolmanizing.

As the logs were trucked to Fort Clatsop, another call went out for volunteers—to help carry the logs about 200 feet, from the visitor center parking lot to the construction site. Six and eight-person volunteer crews used two-handed "log-tongs" to carry the logs through the woods to the site.

How big were the logs? Based on careful research, the Park Service believed the logs for the new replica should be smaller than those used during the 1955 replication. Thus, the new logs were 16 to 20 feet long, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and weighed about 300 pounds!

On Wednesday, February 22, the walls began to rise again. The work was like a giant jigsaw puzzle, with one exception. Each piece was color-coded and numbered. At the site, park staff, the Oregon National Guard, students with the Tongue Point Job Corps Center [Astoria], interns with the Student Conservation Association, and other volunteers carried the logs from the parking lot to the fort site. The woodworkers from Mt. Rainier began reassembling the pieces. The weather in February of 2006 was much like that in February 1806—"rained the greater part of last night . . . Windy very hard last evening and all night."

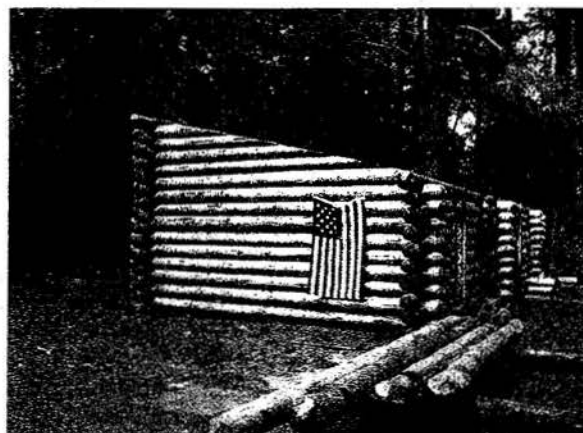
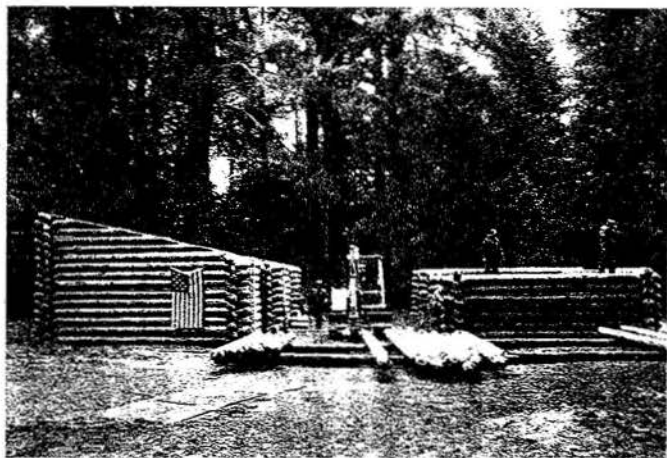
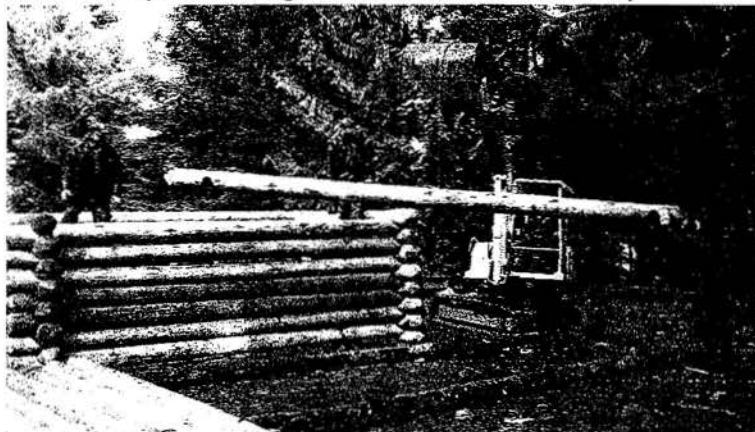
On March 23, staff and volunteers commemorated the 200th anniversary of the Corps of Discovery with a final bicentennial event, "The Return Home." Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark would be pleased. A 21st Century "Corps of Volunteers" had rebuilt the walls of Fort Clatsop . . . again! Once the walls of green logs dry and settle, these same crews will add roofs, floors, doors, and chimneys.

(Thanks to Barb for here update on the Fort Clatsop "Re-rising." Edited for WON, 2006.)

Right: *Work proceeding on the Captain's cabin, with a little help of the "mechanical kind."*

Below, Right: *The "crew's quarters" walls all finished and awaiting the roof and interior details.*

Below: *A full view of the reconstruction of Fort Clatsop.*



(Thanks to Tom Laidlaw for the photos of the reconstruction. WON,2006)

Patit Creek Campsite and Corps II in Dayton, WA

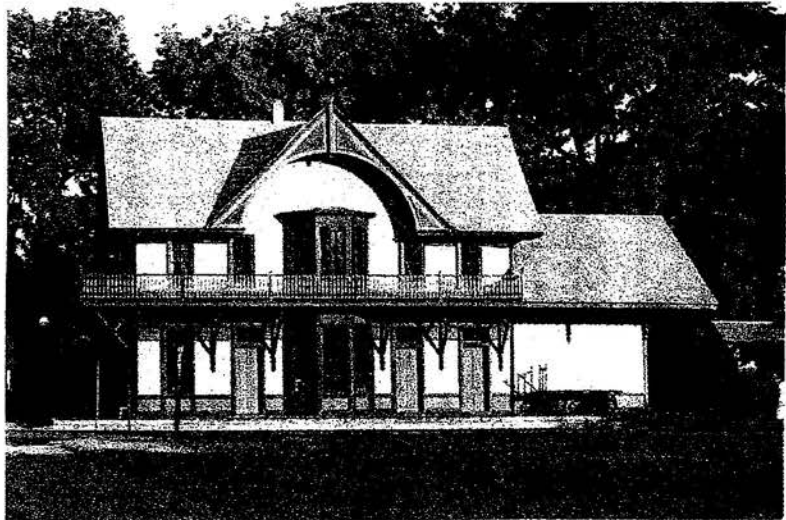
On the 2nd of May 1806, Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Western Discovery camped 21/2 miles east of Dayton, WA. on their return route toward the "U States." To commemorate this bicentennial anniversary, two events are planned. At 12 noon, at Dayton's historic Depot courtyard, two sixth grade classes will present a Lewis and Clark program. A third grade class will also perform a 10-minute LC play written by a Dayton High School senior. The Corps of Discovery of St. Charles, in full regalia, will participate in the festivities. They will also have a display of the educational materials that they have developed over the past couple of years while taking part in the bicentennial. They will bring their river transportation – a handmade dugout – for all to see.

At 5 PM, a second gathering will commence at the Depot courtyard, where participants will begin that 21/2 mile trek to the Patit Creek campsite, led by the St. Charles group. Upon arrival, Gary Lentz and the St. Charles men will have an Honor Guard ceremony. The campsite is now identified with life-size steel silhouettes of the entire Lewis and Clark Corps; every man, every horse, Sacagawea, Pomp, Seaman and the other dogs and the two Indians who accompanied the Corps on May 2nd. All are present! Upon arrival at the site, typical foods of their journey will be available, jerky, hardtack and water! Dog anyone? (There will be hotdogs for the kids – of all ages!)

From May 12-15, 2006, the National Park Services' Corps II traveling exhibit will be in Dayton. This will be the final stop for the Corps II in the state of Washington. Wonderful programs are scheduled for the "Tent of Many Voices," including Hasan Davis as York and Gary Lentz as Sgt. Patrick Gass. A gala dinner among the silhouettes is planned for Saturday evening, May 13th. (You may wish to bring a chair!) The menu will include grilled salmon and buffalo kabobs along with salads and dessert. And, again, hotdogs for the kids! Music will be provided by fiddlers from Gresham, OR and Dayton's own Mariah Barthlow, age 14.

Mark your calendars with these dates and plan to join us. All are welcome!

Right: *Historic Dayton Railroad Depot, the oldest train depot in Washington State.*



Left: *Detail of the Camp figures at Patit Creek, the May 2, 1806 campsite of the Corps. These are life-size sheet-steel cutouts. Note "Pomp" through the fire tripod.*

Captain William Clark on the Yellowstone You're Invited!!

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of Clark's return trip along the Yellowstone River, the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Explorer's Club is planning to paddle approximately 100 miles along his route. The trip is planned from July 19 through 25, 2006. The paddle will pass Clark's July 15, 16, 17 and 18th 1806 campsites and will terminate just short of where Clark's party took to the Yellowstone in boats on July 24, 1806. The final day we will visit Pompeys Pillar National Monument where we will participate in "Clark on the Yellowstone," a Lewis and Clark signature event.

All members of our chapter are invited to participate. Two years ago I kayaked about 90 miles with this group along the Columbia River from Portland to Astoria and had a great time. The cost is \$100 which includes the shuttle service and the dinner on the first night. If you would like more information or would like the registration form, please contact Bill Lauman at blauman@comcast.net or phone me at 206-323-3451.

Contacting Your officers and Board Members

The following is the list of new officers and board members chosen for 2006.

President: Gary Lentz
36149 Hwy 12
Dayton, WA 99328
509-337-6457
itswoots@earthlink.net

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360-736-6106
docndeb@localaccess.com

Vice President: Tim Underwood
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360-748-7398
tlj@localaccess.com

Treasurer: Rennie Kubik
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Membership: Rob Heacock
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News Editor: Tim Underwood
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206-275-2436
mrsnoey@msn.com

Washington State Chapter Website: <http://wa-lcthf.org>

Signature Events ...

The next three Signature Events will take place this summer in Idaho, Montana and North Dakota. The following synopses will provide information for those interested in following the bicentennial east toward the final "arrival home" commemoration in September under the Arch in St. Louis.

The Summer of Peace: Among the Nimiipuu – Lewiston and Lapwai, Idaho

June 14–17, 2006

This is the Nez Perce National Signature Event that will observe the Lewis and Clark bicentennial on ancestral Nimiipuu lands in north-central Idaho. Many events are planned for the enjoyment of visitors, including:

- The Corps of Discovery II: 200 years in the Future will be at the Lewis-Clark College from June 5 – 17th.
- A Day sat the Park with the Nimiipuu at Riverside Park in Kamiah, ID on June 10th. A theatrical program as well as traditional Nimiipuu arts, crafts and food will be on display and for sale.
- A Military Camp Re-enactment will take over Lewis-Clark College from June 12 – 17th. There will be two main groups there; the local Bitterroot Corps/Hog Heaven Muzzleloaders and the St. Louis-based Discovery Expedition of St. Charles. This will be a complete period encampment as it would have been at any Lewis and Clark camp.
- The Summer of Peace Quilt and Hide show features theme quilts for the Signature Event and hand-processed hides, including a full-sized painted buffalo robe showing the first contact with the Corps. This will be held at Lewis-Clark College June 14 -17th.
- A Healing Conference will be held June 15-16 at the college that will seek to bring two cultures together for a better understanding of each others' culture through better communications and positive interaction.
- Many more events are also planned throughout the month of June to fit right in with the over-all theme of the Signature Event.

For more information, contact Farren Penney, Signature Event Coordinator, at 208-843-2253 x 2455. You should also check the website for more detailed information: www.thesummerofpeace.org.

Clark on the Yellowstone – Billings and Pompey's Pillar, Montana

July 22-25, 2006

You're Invited! The "untold" story of William Clark's travels along the Yellowstone River in July of 1806 unfolds during this Signature Event. Come share the discoveries, disappointments and the challenges that Capt. Clark and company encountered on their return journey and the legacy of the Yellowstone Valley today.

Events will include:

- The dedication of the "Clark on the Yellowstone" Interpretive Center.
- A Native American Encampment that will include all the tribes in Montana.
- Stroll through the Living History "Mall" of 1806.
- Attend the "Set in Stone: The Legacy of William Clark" symposium.
- Immerse yourself in the Stephen Ambrose Author's Rendezvous.
- Wander through historical and cultural re-enactments, music, food, exhibits and much more!
- Finally, take part in the National Day of Honor, July 25, 2006. This will be a day of peace ceremonies, historical reflections and cultural healing.

For more information, contact: Clark on the Yellowstone Signature Event
815 S 27th St.
Billings, MT 59101
406-245-4111 x 101
E-Mail: clarkevents@billingschamber.com
Website: www.clarkontheyellowstone.org

Hoofbeats in History: Horses and the Lewis and Clark Expedition

By Doc Wesselius

The story of the military expedition begins and ends with the inclusion of horses. In the 1800s, horses were central in transportation needs for our young nation. Horses were the means of long distance land transportation in the seventeen states that comprised the United States. Watercraft were utilized in long distance travel and freight transport, but horses were the main mode of transportation in the essentially road less fledgling nation. Rate of travel had not changed since horses were domesticated. However, roads between American settlements and particularly in the outlying territories consisted of little more than trails.

Captain Lewis was on horseback in early March of 1801 when he headed for the nation's capitol to accept his appointment by President Jefferson. One of his three horses went lame on his trip from Pittsburg and three weeks was required to make the 250 mile outing. Eight years later he again headed for Washington D.C. on horseback, this time from St. Louis. Along the way two of his horses ran away, leaving him to continue along the Natchez Trace, while his traveling companion remained behind to search for the lost steeds.

Backcountry horseman can understand the problems and difficulties that Captain Lewis encountered with his mounts. However, few have had to resort to the above time and distance commitments to reach a destination. Even though horseback travel was vastly different two hundred years ago, today's horseman can identify with many of the situations pertaining to horses that were recorded in the journals of the expedition. The members of the expedition wrote many passages referring to horses during the two and one half years of exploration to and from the Pacific Coast. However, horses were so much a part of everyday life that the diarists often omitted details that would clarify many of today's questions pertaining to horsemanship. Their instinctive skills in handling horses were not important enough to be included in the records for a mission of discovery.

From the very beginning of the journey it is seldom clear how many horses were employed at any given time by the military expedition. The Corps of Discovery was a military mission and faithfully adhered to a standard military procedure; recording and verifying expenditures. Therefore there are records for the occasional rental of horses use by the waterborne expedition. Several times during the downriver Ohio River float Captain Lewis had to employ rented horses to free the keelboat after it went aground. At winter quarters on the Mississippi River horse ownership became more important. Business and commerce was conducted in St. Louis, a Spanish controlled settlement across the river.

Exactly how many horses were used at Camp Wood is difficult to determine. Some of the military personnel that were recruited for the expedition were in the company of government horses. It was the soldier's responsibility to take care of his horse; however the military mounts were pressed into service for all of the corpsman's transportation needs. Not only did the Captains use government horses for their transportation needs during the bivouac, they also rented and borrowed civilian horses. Additionally, civilian scouts for the corps owned their own horses. During the winter encampment these privately owned horses were used primarily for hunting. Civilian owned horses were not included in the military inventory of horse numbers throughout the journey; thus part of the confusion in enumerating horses used by the corps.

When the expedition started rowing up the Missouri River in the spring of 1804 the flotilla was accompanied by only two horses. These horses were owned by the civilian scout and were used for upriver reconnaissance and hunting. The Captains had sent their government horses to St. Louis. They felt that additional horses would not be necessary for the waterborne expedition. After leaving the last western settlements there were no roads or trails; horses would be unable to access the river to assist in the upriver struggle of the keelboat. There is no accounting for the number of horses returned to the new government presence in the recently purchased Louisiana Territory. Within a month after leaving St. Louis the scout's horses had worn out their horseshoes in the semi-arid High Plains.

Two horses were found along the banks of the river and pressed into military service. Apparently these horses were caught by the civilian scout; inventory listed four horses owned by him. These horses created problems that would plague the expedition with every future acquisition of half wild Indian horses. Two corpsman sent out to scout with two horses were gone for a week trying to retrieve their runaway horses. On another occasion, the youngest member of the corps was sent out to find two stray horses. He was found, weak with hunger, two weeks later with only one horse.

As the corps approached the truly nomadic Plains Indian tribes they began to appreciate the role that horses played in the native culture. A horse abandoned by the Indians died shortly after it was found. The Captains would later find out the hard way that Indians were experts in horse husbandry; they knew when it was time to get rid of a castoff. Horses were the Indian's prized possession, despite the means of acquisition. On the open prairies horses not only tended to wander off but were also subject to thievery. After a horse was stolen the corpsmen took precautions to prevent further losses. Their horses were so important to the expedition that they were taken onboard the keelboat at night to prevent further losses.

A month later the expedition arrived with three horses at the farmer villages of the Mandan and Hidatsa Indians. During their five months stay with the Northern Plains tribes they learned that horses also played an important role in their semi nomadic culture. The expedition's descriptions of life in the Indian villages are some of the first original documentation of Plains Indians and their culture. Horses had become an integral part of their daily life.

(Thanks Doc for the "Horse Sense." Edited for WON, 2006.)

Membership Renewal for 2006

Indeed, another year has eclipsed us, and our part of the bicentennial has passed too. But, just because it has does not mean that the party is over! To the contrary, it is alive and well, well on its way into the third century. In the coming years the chapter, as well as the Foundation, will be focusing on the next century of history of the Lewis and Clark Trail with the view of continuing the work of the Foundation to make sure the story is not lost to obscurity and the efforts of all gone for naught. As you are probably aware, there are those who would have us believe that things were different than our research has shown us. It is this very reason that we **MUST** continue the work of the Foundation to save the Lewis and Clark story from the realm of ambiguity and eventual lose.

In order to accomplish this daunting task, we must continue to support our local chapters and the Foundation so that the story remains in the history books, and in greater detail than most of us remember it being. That is why it is important to consider your renewal now! Please take a few minutes to send your \$15 check to Rob so you will be covered for 2006. Remember, this amount is for any category of membership: single, family, organization, etc., it's all the same in our chapter. This has been done to encourage as many interested people as possible to join the chapter. That's \$15 per registration!

Send your checks to Rob using the form below as soon as you can, and please mark them **2006 dues**. (Unfortunately, if you do not renew by the end of May, you will be dropped from the rolls.)

Thanks for the interest.

[NOTE: If you are not sure of your status, contact Rob for clarification. He can be reached at 509-924-4020 or by e-mail at heacock1@mindspring.com.]

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL

Name(s) _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

*Phone (H) _____ (W) _____

*E-mail _____

**Optional - will be included with membership roster*

Chapter Membership

\$15.00 per year (Jan - Dec) for any person, family, firm, association or corporation.

Please make checks payable to:

Washington State Chapter LCTHF, Inc.

Mail to: Rob Heacock, Membership Chair

13908 E. 27th 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.

NOTE: If you have recently renewed your membership, thank you. Please disregard this notice.

The above dues are for the Washington State Chapter only. Bylaws recommend that Chapter members 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, Inc. P.O. Box 3434, Great Falls, MT 59403

Future Events for the Washington State Chapter

April 22-23, 2006 -- Mountain Man Rendezvous -- Roosevelt, WA. Here is another opportunity to relive history of the old fur trading days of the early PNW. This is your chance to see their "trappings" (gear) and how they lived in the wilds so long ago. There will even be vendors there so you can begin to follow the next step in the early history of the US of A. Gary Lentz will be speaking on the 23rd and the St. Charles Corps of Discovery will be there on their return to St. Louis along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

April 28-30, 2006 -- Plucker Meadows Campout and Military Encampment -- Touchet Valley. This is your last chance in Washington State to actually be on the site on the day - 200 years later - as the Expedition. Join us as host Steve Plucker allows us the opportunity to visit the site on his family's farm. There will also be a 19th-Century military encampment as well. (See page 9 for details.)

May 12-15, 2006 -- Corps II in Dayton, WA -- The National Park Service's traveling exhibit will be in Dayton on May 12 for its last stop in Washington State as it makes its way back to St. Louis for the grand finale in September. (See Muff Donohue's article on page 15.)

June 14-17, 2006 -- The Summer of Peace: Among the Nimiipuu -- Lewiston and Lapai, ID. The Nez Perce National Signature Event. (See page 17 for details.)

June 22-25, 2006 -- Clark on the Yellowstone -- Billings and Pompey's Pillar, MT. The last Signature event in the west. (See page 17 for details, and page 16 for info on a canoe trip on the Yellowstone.)

[NOTE: Because the national meeting for 2006 is in September this year, the chapter meeting usually held then will most likely be moved back a month or so. As of now, there is no definite decision as to when. Be sure to check the June WON for more details. Ed.]

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER
Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation
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OLYMPIA WA 985

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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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